Hunters Fight to the Death at Vermillion Lake.

NEW ARBITRATION BILL.

MINNESOTA SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST GROWING INTERESTING.

Labor Federation Adjourns.

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.

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.

MASTODON OVER EIGHTY FEET LONG FOUND NEAR SIOUX FALLS.

...THE GILFILLAN FUNERAL...

Discussion of the Currency Reform Bill Is Begun.

Weather: Fair; Warmer.

VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL, MINN., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 353.

EIGHTY FEET LONG.

A Mastodon of Great Size Discovered Near Sioux Falls, S. D.

WAS FOUND BY A FARMER.

Its Teeth Nearly a Foot Long and About Five Inches Across.

STORY OF TOOTS AND FOPS.

No Settlement Has Yet Been Reached in the Case of the Hershfields.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 18.—Great excitement was caused in this city today by the fact becoming known that what will prove to be the largest mastodon ever discovered had been found east of this city. The discovery was made over a month ago by a farmer, and A. H. Stiles, a prominent druggist of this city, owns a half interest in it. Work has been going on ever since, but only a part of the skeleton has been uncovered. Today Mr. Stiles brought one of the teeth to the city and put it on exhibition at his store, where it attracted a great deal of attention. The tooth is eleven and one-fourth inches long, five inches across and eleven inches deep, but the roots are broken off and not full length. The skeleton of the mastodon is over eighty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and has two tusks which, Mr. Stiles says, will weigh about 600 pounds. They are six inches through and over eleven feet long, and are curved in a semi-circle. Mr. Stites will tomorrow take out men and derricks and raise the spine and tusks, and the balance will be taken out as rapidly as possible. He thinks it will take at least another month to get it all out. The owners of the skeleton will place no value on their find, but say it is worth several thousand dollars. This is the second one which has been found here. The other was discovered within three blocks of the business part of the city in 1891, but it was not a quarter as large as this.

IT MADE "TOOTS" FAINT.

The Testimony at Mankato Was Against Her.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec., 18.—"Toots" Stein had another spell today during Detective Haney's graphic description of her arrest at the Woodbine, St. Paul, in 1889, when he and Officer Scott raided the place. She left the court room and remained away some time. James Scott, porter at the Metropolitan hotel, St. Paul, testified to having assisted in raiding the Woodbine, where plaintiff was an inmate. He also had seen her at Harris' road house at Bass lake. He had taken a load of sports out there at 2 o'clock in the morning. James Matthews, a hack driver, testified to having taken her to the above place in company with Mr. Cobb and William Natel at different times. He had also taken her and a man named Palmer from Duluth out there. Every time he took her she requested him not to tell Saulpaugh. The defendant, Clarence H. Saulpaugh, will likely take the stand tomorrow.

A HERSHFIELD HITCH.

Difference of a Few Thousands Between the Parties.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 18.—A Fargo dispatch a few days ago reports the settlement of the Hershfield case, plaintiff having agreed to pay $31,000, adding that Judge McConnell will now grant a divorce. The report is incorrect; plaintiff offered $31,500 in settlement under articles of separation, but it was not accepted. Thirty-five thousand dollars was named as a sum that would be accepted, defendant paying all of her hotel, attorney and other expenses since marriage. The case at Fargo has been dismissed, and a divorce cannot be granted. Mrs. Hershfield can only obtain a divorce in the courts of Montana, and it is understood that she declines to do that.

WORKINGMEN WON.

McMicken Elected in Winnipeg—Result in Brandon.

Specials to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18.—Ex-Mayor Alexander McMicken defeated ex-Ald. Thomas Gilroy for mayor of Winnipeg today by 42 majority. McMicken was the workingmen's candidate. Gilroy was the nominee of the capitalists and business men.

BRANDON, Man., Dec. 18.—James A. Smart, ex-minister of public works in the Manitoba government and commissioner to the world's fair, was today elected mayor of this city by a majority of 33 over E. Evans, who was the nominee of the political opponents of the Greenway government.

THIRTEEN ELEVATORS.

W. A. Hastings Proposes to Erect That Number.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18.—W. A. Hastings, of Montreal, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling company, who is here consulting with local managers and superintendent of the company, has decided to erect twelve storage elevators in the province next year; also one receiving elevator. This course was decided on because of the combine formed by Western grain buyers.

Banquet to Thomas.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Dec. 18.—The citizens of St. Peter tendered a reception and banquet this evening at the Nicollet hotel to Hon. W. W. Thomas, late minister to Sweden.

Bruno Taken Back.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Dec. 18.—Sheriff Barton returned from Chicago today with William Bruno, charged with the murder of Ole Peterson at Crary, this county, about Sept. 28 last. Bruno admits being at Crary about that time, but denies the killing.

SOUTHWESTERN SCRIBES.

They Mingle Business and Pleasure at Worthington.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Dec. 18.—The Southwestern Minnesota Editorial association began its winter session this afternoon with a carriage drive, followed by a business meeting. Chiefly routine business matters were discussed, though some co-operative plans in relation to machinery, type, and other matters of interest to the business office were talked over in an informal way. This session has the largest attendance in the history of the association. There are fifty editors in attendance, most of them with ladies. The programme at the opera house tonight was as previously announced. A. W. Warnock, of the Omaha road, was not present, but his paper was read by President John E. King. There was a banquet at the residence of the mayor. Daniel Shell, candidate for speaker of the house, was present.

PIERCE AFTERMATH.

Lot of the Fraudulent Bonds Taken Back to Yankton.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 18.—New York parties arrived here today with $76,000 worth of the fraudulent school bonds that had been sold by J. T. Pierce, of Yankton, and $125,000 worth of fraudulent tax sale certificates bearing the guarantee of the American State Bank of Yankton. These were indorsed by Pierce. A number of the bonds bear date of 1887, and interest had been paid on these up to December.

Charged With Larceny.

WEST SUPERIOR, Dec. 18.—Jennie Wetmore, proprietoress of the Gem theater, today has caused the arrest of Charles Matthews, a popular barber, on the cherge of grand larceny. She claims he stole from her goods and money to the value of $175. Matthews protests, and says he is innocent.

One Democrat Who Won.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 18.—W. H. McKittrick (Dem.) is the winner in the contest case which involves the clerk of court's office of this county for the next two years. The original returns gave the office to Orrin Pardee by three majority, but the recount results in the election of McKittrick by three majority.

Bad Insurance Agent.

ADA, Minn., Dec. 18.—A. D. Emery, who claimed to be a special agent of the Mutual Life, attempted to write policies here, but on being denounced as a fraud went to Winnipeg, where he has been arrested. He will be sent back to St. Paul.

PIGTAILS WILL FALL.

CELESTIAL LEADERS AT PORT ARTHUR TO BE PUNISHED.

Reports of Japanese Atrocities After the City Was Captured Confirmed.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18.—An imperial decree has been issued ordering Li-Hung Chang to arrest Kung, the taotai of Port Arthur, and the four Chinese generals who were in command at Port Arthur, and to send them to Peking for trial and punishment for the loss of that important dockyard and fortress. Admiral Ting, who was in command during the disastrous naval engagement off the Yalu river, has been arrested for failing to defend the dockyard of Port Arthur against the Japanese forces.

The Chinese government has heard of the Japanese excesses at Port Arthur, and a strict inquiry is now proceeding. Some of the Japanese officers are now being tried by court-martial for not restraining their men after the capture of Port Arthur. Most of the foreign correspondents declare that the excesses were excusable by parallel cases which have occurred in the best European armies. The officials of Port Arthur report that the Japanese have made stringent regulations for the protection of the inhabitants of that place, who are now said to be returned. Many of them are receiving food from the Japanese.

A Chee-Foo dispatch to the Associated Press on Nov. 28 announces that the Chinese fugitives declared that the Japanese sacked Port Arthur, shooting every one, old and young, and that pillage and murder were supreme for three days. The dead, they asserted, were barbarously mutilated, their heads, noses and ears being chopped off and other atrocities committed. No resistance, it was added, was offered by the people, but the Japanese soldiers scoured the country for days, killing all the Chinese they could find. All the streets of Port Arthur, the fugitives further declared, and the harbor, were filled with dead bodies. These reports of the Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur were on the day following confirmed from various sources. But, it is stated, that they were provoked by the persistent atrocities of the Chinese.

SOLONS AGREE TO REST.

Holiday Recess Will Begin Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Speaker Crisp and house leaders have reached a tacit agreement by which the adjournment for the holiday recess will be taken at the close of the session next Saturday, and the reassembling will be at noon, Jan. 3.

Land Selections Approved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The secretary of the interior has approved clear lists of lands as the basis for land patents to the Northern Pacific railroad, embracing 91,414 acres within the Cœur d'Alene and Lewiston land districts of Idaho; to the Southern Pacific, embracing 19,190 acres, near Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Southern Pacific, embracing 47,506 acres, within the primary limits of the company's grant in California, and to the Central Pacific covering 33,799 acres in the neighborhood of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Forming a Trust on Springs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Manufacturers of bedsprings, mattresses and bedding met in secret session at the Sherman house today to form a national association which will regulate the output of goods and control prices. Delegates were present representing the trade in all sections of the country.

DISAGREED ON DATE.

House Failed to Arrange for a Vote on the Carlisle Bill.

SPRINGER OPENS DEBATE.

House Leaders Reach Agreement for the Holiday Recess.

HILL TALKS CLOTURE.

Vigorous Argument in Favor of Amending the Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The discussion on the Carlisle currency bill began in the house today, but the opening of the debate was a disappointment. It lacked both spirit and interest and was devoid of sensational features. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the banking and currency committee, who made the first speech in support of the measure, gave a plain statement of its objects, its details, and gave a review of the arguments in its favor on the lines of those contained in the report. Mr. Walker, the leader of the minority of the committee, devoted almost all of his time to an elaboration of his own bill. As usual, he was incisive, was emphatic and aggressive, and the house gave him close attention. Mr. Hall, a Democratic member of the committee from Missouri, closed the debate for the day. An effort to agree upon the limitations of the debate failed today, and it will probably be allowed to run on for the remainder of the week without a vote. After the holidays the committee on rules will, unless the measure loses caste in the meantime, bring in a rule to close the debate and force a vote.

Mr. Springer's Speech

in favor of the bill was the most important part of the day's proceedings.

The great importance of the pending measure, he said, could not be more effectively emphasized than by referring to the report of the comptroller of the currency, which showed that last year there were 8,000,000 depositors in national banks, having a capital stock aggregating $1,060,000,000. Their deposits amounted to $4,220,000,000.

Mr. Springer declared that he did not pretend to say that the bill represented the views of the individual members of the committee. It was a compromise, and as such harmonized fairly the views of all. Mr. Springer then went on to detail the scheme of the bill, reviewing much of the ground covered in his report, which has been printed.

"In case of panic, if half the banks in this proposed system," inquired Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.), "should fail, would the other half be assessed to redeem the failed bank's notes?"

"Certainly."

"That is, the solvent banks would be bankrupted to help the insolvent?"

"There would be no such result," replied Mr. Springer. "If all the banks should fail under this system the

Note Holders Would Be Secure."

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.), Mr. Springer admitted that time alone could determine the amount of circulation which would be taken out under any law; but, so far as the requirement of the legal tender was concerned, for every dollar deposited in the treasury by the banks two in circulating notes would be issued.

While Mr. Springer was discussing the provision looking to the ultimate redemption and retirement of the legal tenders, emphasizing the necessity for this by pointing out that the treasury had within the year twice been forced to issue bonds to protect the redemption, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) asked whether it was not true that $100,000,000 borrowed to maintain resumption had in reality been used to pay the current expenses of the government.

"There is nothing in this bill on that subject," responded Mr. Springer curtly.

Mr. Springer gave notice that at the proper time he would offer sundry amendments looking to the perfection of the bill, among them one permitting the deposit of currency certificates issued under the act of 1872, $54,000,000 of which were outstanding.

HILL TALKED CLOTURE.

Vigorous Argument in Favor of Amending Senate Rules.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—One of the first acts of the senate today was to pass an appropriation of $100,000 for public printing, Chairman Cockrell, of the appropriation committee, saying that it was absolutely necessary, for the public printing would come to a stop this evening.

Mr. Dolph, in reporting adversely a general land grant forfeiture bill, expressed the belief that congress had not the power to forfeit those lands, but that the right to them was vested in the railroad. Even if congress had the power to forfeit them, it would be unjust and inequitable to the railroad companies. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) read in reply to Mr. Dolph's remarks that the majority in favor of reporting the bill adversely was but one, and that five members, including himself, had voted favorably for its passage. In order to get the bill on the calendar one member had changed his vote, and had consented to an adverse report for that purpose. He declared that the senate ought to pass the bill, and said that the railroads were not entitled to one foot of land.

On motion of Mr. Cary (Rep., Wyo.) a bill was passed to perfect title to the townsite of Yuma, Cal. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) reported a resolution inviting the annexation of Canada. In presenting the resolution Mr. Gallinger said that it had been written by one of the best-known subjects of Great Britain; a strong advocate of continental union; a member for nine years of the dominion parliament, and now connected with one of the New York papers. He (Gallinger) had no doubt of the ultimate political union of Canada and the United States, and he would do anything in his power at any time to further its consummation. He asked the reference of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution calling on the president for the correspondence in the extradition case of Gen. Ezeta, and asked for its present consideration, but Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) objected.

Hill Favors New Rules.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) then took the floor and made a speech on the rules of the senate. He said:

"The sentiment of the country manifested through the press, pulpit, rostrum and every other avenue seems to desire the adoption of some new methods of procedure here, whereby national legislation may be better facilitated, the sessions of congress may be materially shortened, and the best interests of the country so interwoven with or largely affected by congressional action that they may be securely preserved in their normal conditions. The demand for a change is not limited by any party environments; it is not sought merely to secure partisan advantages; it does not challenge either the patriotism or the integrity of the senate, but it reflects the deep conviction that time is unnecessarily wasted; that useful legislation is at times unreasonably obstructed and that the concessions of a majority do not find adequate and prompt expression in the enactment of laws essential to the welfare of the people.

"I assert that the privilege of unlimited debate in a legislative body is inconsistent with and destructive of the right and power of legislation. Such a condition of affairs necessarily forces compromises and concessions of doubtful propriety as a condition of any legislation before permitted. It is an open secret that during the recent tariff debate many concessions were made for the very purpose of avoiding interminable debate, which was threatened or proposed by some of the minority.

"It is believed that the present affords an opportunity for the accomplishment of the proposed innovation, especially when there is not now pending in the senate any general political measure upon which unusual interest is centered, and demanding protracted discussion.

"It is wise to anticipate the future, and folly to shut our eyes to the signs of the times. It is as certain as anything in political affairs can be that if our Republican friends obtain control of this body, and desire to enact important legislation to carry out their principles, they will boldly amend the rules to enable them to do it promptly. The path to safety lies in moderate and conservative action now while the opportunity remains to us, thereby satisfying the demands of the people who have become impatient at our delays and disgusted at our inability to act promptly.

Then Tariff Bills Can Pass.

"Besides, there is another view of our duty which presents itself, and which cannot be ignored. The president, in his recent message, has seen fit to recommend certain legislation pertaining to the tariff. I believe that those recommendations are entitled to consideration. But a spirit of lethargy seems to have crept over this body, creating the general impression that nothing is to be enacted this session of a political nature, or, at least, nothing to which the minority does not consent. I am strenuously opposed to any such policy of inaction."

The senator also argued in favor of counting a quorum, closing by declaring that no silly cry of "gag law" should prevent amendment to the rules.

Amending the Canal Bill.

There was some discussion of the change of rules by Senators Hoar and Aldrich, but at 2 o'clock the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Before Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) resumed his speech, Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) gave notice that tomorrow he would call up the bill for a military park at Shiloh. Mr. Turpie then resumed his speech on the Nicaraguan canal bill. He introduced several amendments to the pending bill, the most important of which was the following:

"No part of the contract for said work shall be let to the Nicaragua Construction company, nor to any other corporation associated with or allied or legally succeeding the said Nicaragua Canal Construction company. Contracts in said work shall be let only by the Maritime Canal company, of Nicaragua, and shall be settled and paid for only by the officers of said company, subject only to such prior inspection of the said work in sections as completed as congress may hereafter provide and subject to the previous approval of the secretary of war."

Without waiting the conclusion of the speech, the senate at 4:15 p. m. went into executive session, and at 4:28 p. m. adjourned.

VEST CHAMPIONS SUGAR.

Making Vigorous Efforts to Call Up the Differentials Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Vest was engaged the greater part of today in trying to find an opening for the revival of his effort to get up the bill striking out the differential duty on refined sugar. He is not satisfied with the adverse result of his former trial, and is now quoted as saying that he wants another opportunity to test the pleasure of the senate on this proposition. The outlook for an early move in this direction is not very good, for it is understood that Senator Turpie, when he shall conclude his speech on Nicaragua, will be followed by Senator Morgan, who will also probably talk at length in reply. In view of this state of affairs it is understood that Mr. Vest is becoming somewhat doubtful as to whether he will find the opportunity which he seeks before the Christmas holidays. If the opportunity presents itself, however, there is little doubt that he will take advantage of it.

TURKS FEAR AN INQUIRY.

Consul Jewett Will Not Go With the Armenian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Inquiry at the state department shows that the president has taken no fresh action in the matter of sending Mr. Jewett to investigate the Armenian atrocities since his last report to congress. Secretary Gresham said that the matter remained in exactly the same state as when the porte refused to allow Mr. Jewett to accompany the commission on the terms offered by the president. The instructions to Minister Terrel of date Dec. 5 relative to the selection of Mr. Jewett, our consul at Sivas, to accompany the commission and make an independent investigation, have not been changed in any respect. Mr. Jewett consequently remains under orders to perform the work, but of course this is impossible as long as the porte persists in its refusal to sanction his investigation, and the state department has not as yet been informed of any change in the position of the Turkish government on the matter.

The Moosedung Lease.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Moosedung lease will be argued before Secretary Smith tomorrow by Attorneys Judge and Kellogg, of Minneapolis; Reed, assistant examiner-in-chief on the Red Lake Indian reservation, is here on his way to Georgia for a vacation. He called today at the interior department, and strongly recommended that more cross-section work be done in estimating. He is strongly in favor of the passage of the Baldwin Chippewa bill, and says the Indians, as well as the white people, of all Northern Minnesota, are a unit for it.

BRAINED HIS PAL.

Vermillion Lake Hunter Confesses to Killing His Companion.

THEY FOUGHT WITH KNIVES.

Victim Struggled Desperately After Receiving His Death Wound.

THE MURDERER JAILED.

He Surrenders Himself to the Authorities at Grand Rapids.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Dec. 18.—Last night James Cussick walked into town from Vermillion Lake, a distance of twenty miles, and asked Marshal Kelly to lock him up as he had killed a man. It appears from his story of the affair that Joseph Drake and he had been living in a deserted shanty on the shore of Vermillion lake during the past three months fishing and hunting. He says Drake stole $27 from him a week ago and had teased and tormented him until he could stand it no longer, and, picking up an axe, he drove the blade of it into the back of Drake's head. Drake then clinched him and attempted to draw a knife, when Cussick took a knife and stabbed him in the neck. Drake was afterwards found in a dying condition near McEachron's camp, a short distance from the scene of the murder. Vermillion lake is in Cass county; consequently Cussick will be taken to Brainerd for trial.

MADE WAY WITH $27,000.

Cashier of a Rome, N. Y., Bank an Embezzler.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The greatest surprise Rome has had in many years was caused by the news that John E. Bielby, the cashier of the Central National bank, was a defaulter in the sum of $27,000. The shortage in the accounts was first suspected about two weeks ago by National Bank Examiner Van Kranken, of Schenectady, who visited the institution at that time. Monday last he unexpectedly reappeared and continued his investigation and made the above discovery.

Bielby admitted that he had taken about $27,000, and says that he speculated in stocks, was caught in a downward market, and took the bank funds to recover himself. Most of these funds were also lost.

Samuel Gillette, the teller of the bank, who is also the mayor of Rome, disappeared Monday evening, and his whereabouts are not known by his wife. Bielby, however, says no one is at fault besides himself, and that Gillette had nothing to do with the defalcation. Bielby's method of covering up the defalcations, which have extended over about a year and a half, was to receive funds from depositors and conceal the record of such receipts from the bank examiner, making the liabilities of the bank seem to be less than they really were. This was carried out mainly by means of certificates of deposit. The bank is secured by Bielby's bond for $20,000 and securities he owns in New York to the amount of $8,000. These securities will be turned over to the bank.

HUNTINGTON SUICIDED.

Developments Prove He Was Guilty of no Embezzlement.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., Dec. 18.—The theory that Huntington, the bank clerk who shot the two bond companies' inspectors and then committed suicide, was shot by other hands than his own was exploded today, and the jury accordingly decided. The jury went to the hotel to hear the testimony of Hayden and Cromwell. The former seemed to be in good spirits, but the other was not resting so easy as Monday. Both described the conversation that took place in the private office in the bank in much the same way as it has already been given out. Both said that they were unarmed and did no shooting. Cromwell's testimony did much to strengthen the belief in Huntington's innocence of any financial crookedness. He said he could not specify any particular check that was missing, and that, so far as he could see, the bank had not lost the $500 excepting so far as the bookkeeping was concerned.

The mystery surrounding a note about which the inspectors questioned Huntington Sunday morning was cleared up this afternoon. The note was for $50, and was paid this month, although Huntington could not tell where he got the money with which to pay. Judge Bennett, cashier of the State Savings bank, testified that on the same day when the note fell due Huntington borrowed $50 at his bank. There is now no doubt that the whole miserable affair resulted from Huntington getting his accounts mixed, and that he was not a thief, but thought he was to be so branded.

TAXPAYERS IN A MOB.

Collectors' Lack of Nerve Averted a Riot at Morganfield.

MORGANFIELD, Ky., Dec. 18.—Tax Collector Blackwell and his son arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. As it had been announced that Blackwell would hold a special sale today, people from all over the tax district began to pour into town early. When a special train bearing 1,000 of the irate taxpayers arrived, Blackwell evidently became alarmed, and he and John Feland, attorney for the bondholders, hurried to the depot and boarded the train for Uniontown, much to the disappointment of the people. The sale, therefore, did not come off. Blackwell has advertised a sale of personal property and land to recover taxes due the railroad for Jan. 7, and it was supposed that there would be trouble if he attempted to hold the sale.

Cops and Repeaters Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18—As a result of its investigations into alleged election frauds, the grand jury today handed down about twenty indictments of men charged with repeating, mostly in the First and Second wards. It is said that during the next few days as many as fifty more indictments of a like nature will be returned. As yet the names of all those indicted have not been made public, but the report is that several police officers, charged with interfering with the rights of citizens to vote, are among the number.

CROOKS KNEW THEIR MAN.

Supposed Tramp Murdered at Fostoria Was a Detective.

FOSTORIA, O., Dec. 18.—It has developed that Henry Reech, one of the men murdered by tramps in a box car near this place, a few days ago, was a detective employed by the National Dectective bureau of Indianapolis. He had been detailed on a special case, and had adopted the disguise of a tramp. The theory is now advanced that the murderers were desperate crooks, and recognized Reech as a detective following them with the ultimate intention of causing their arrest. Henry Harris, the surviving victim of the tragedy, it is now believed will recover.

KESSELL PLEADED GUILTY.

Van Leuven's Side Partner Gets an Eighteen Months' Sentence.

DUBUQUE, Io., Dec. 18.—Another pension fraud conspirator was disposed of this afternoon in a very few minutes. The case of Dr. Kessell, of Cresco, indicted with Van Leuven, was called, but did not come to trial, the defendant pleading guilty to the charges made in the three indictments. Judge Shiras sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 and cost in each case. The sentence of imprisonment was then suspended and the defendant paid the fines and was discharged.

TOO HOT FOR OUTLAWS.

The Gang Makes a Raid on Texana, I. T.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Dec. 18.—Six unmasked men, supposed to be Bill Doolin, Jim French and members of the latter's band, attempted to hold up and rob the store of J. R. Pearce at Texana, twelve miles east of here. A. and J. C. Powell, two young men in charge, opened fire on the robbers and drove them off with a loss of less than $200 in merchandise.

Brute in Danger of Lynching.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 18.—Near Salem this morning, while Miss Annie Custer, a girl sixteen years of age, was on her way to school, she was criminally assaulted by an unknown man. A posse was organized and went in pursuit of her assailant. After a two hours' search, followed by a desperate battle, the man was captured. There is talk of lynching tonight, but it is thought wiser counsel will prevail and the law will be allowed to take its course. The girl is badly injured.

Gertrude Gets a Divorce.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—A divorce has been granted to Mrs. Gertrude Hutchins Clarke from Clarence W. Clarke, the New York adventurer now in jail here, to whom she was married after two days' acquaintance.

ONE BELL PATENT VOID.

DECISION AFFECTING A TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

Papers Covering the Berliner Inventions Ordered Canceled.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The long-contested patent suit of The United States vs. The American Bell Telephone Company was ended this morning, when Judge Carpenter, of the United States circuit court, rendered a decision against the telephone company. This suit was a bill in equity praying for the repeal of letters patent issued to Emile Berliner, assignor of the American Bell Telephone company, for a combined telephone and telegraph system.

The case has been in the court for a number of years, and is already familiar to the public. The Berliner patents were issued to the telephone company, but never put into use by them, on account, they claimed, of the expense of making changes in the telephone system, while other companies were prevented from using the system.

The first ground of the bill brought by the complainants in this suit is that the patent is void, it being beyond the power of the commissioner to issue. On this point the decision of Judge Carpenter declares: "It appears that one of the functions of the device shown in the patent of 1880, namely the function of transmitting articulate speech, is identical with the sole object or functions of the device covered by the patent of 1891, and that the device for effecting the transmission of sound is identical in both patents. The patent, therefore, seems to me

To Be Void

and beyond the power of the commissioner to issue.

"The second ground in the suit is that the issue of patent was unlawfully delayed through the fault of respondent. The respondent corporation was of ample means to prosecute the application. The result of any delay which might take place in the issue of Berliner patent would evidently be to continue so much longer the practical monopoly of the art of electrical transmission of articulate speech. Under the circumstances I think it clear that the duty of the respondent corporation was to use the greatest degree of diligence in prosecuting the application to an early issue.

"The application from which an interference was anticipated was that filed July 26, 1890, by Daniel Drawbaugh, in which he claims to be the original and first inventor of the telephone.

"There was set on foot a general understanding, as it is called, on the part of the examiner and the respective counsel for Drawbaugh and for the Bell company, that the decision for the application for the Berliner patent should await the decision of other pending suits. It would never appear in the patent office that Drawbaugh was entitled to a patent. The plain duty of the respondent corporation was, as it seems to me, to insist on its right to a patent at once.

"That the unwarrantable delay thus caused was intended by the respondent corporation, I can have no doubt.

"I think that these acts were so gross as to forbid any inference except that they dishonestly delayed the issue of the patent, taking advantage for that purpose of the perhaps excusable willingness of the officials of the patent office to postpone the decision of a sharply debated question in which a large public interest was involved.

"My conclusion, therefore, is that the complainant has made out the case, and that there should be a decree that the patent in question was void, and shall be

Delivered Up and Canceled."

Lawyer Frederick P. Fish, counsel for the Bell Telephone company, speaking of the decision rendered by Judge Carpenter today, said: "The case will now go to the United States court of appeals, and a decision will possibly be rendered next spring, after the case has been argued anew, as though the circuit court had not made this decision. If the case is decided against us, it will be taken to the United States supreme court."

The value of the patent involved is said to be $5,000,000. The government's case against the Bell Telephone contained two counts, and the judge sustained the government in both. The first count was in effect that the issuance of the patent to the Berliner was unnecessarily delayed, and the second count was in substance that a former patent issued to Berliner covered substantially the same claims as made in the patent issued in 1891.

The case was argued June 14th to 20th before Judge Carpenter. The government's special counsel were C. K. Brown, of Boston, and Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind. The telephone company's counsel were Chauncey Smith, J. J. Storow, J. P. Fish and C. H. Swan. The costs in the case are enormous, the record alone making twenty large printed volumes which cost over $3,000. By the court's decree the costs are to fall on the telephone company.

Bell Stocks Tumble.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—On the stock exchange the effect of the decision of Judge Carpenter was to send off Bell Telephone stock with a rush, and for a few minutes there was great excitement around the Bell pole. The stock had opened unchanged at 200½, and when the news of the decision reached the street it slumped by degrees to 191. From this point it recovered to 194, and at 1 o'clock was selling at 192. During the past week the stock has displayed a firmer tendency and has been as high as 201.

FRAKER'S HEIRS WIN.

NOTORIOUS KANSAS CITY INSURANCE CASE DECIDED.

Insurance Companies Ordered to Pay Over the $44,655 Due on Policies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—After three weeks consumed in its trial and one day's argument, the jury, today, in twenty-one minutes after receiving its instructions returned a verdict in the famous Fraker insurance case. It was in favor of the relatives of Fraker, who sued five companies who held policies on the doctor's life when he was drowned at Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 10, 1893. The policies aggregated $44,655, and the plaintiffs have been granted judgment for the full amount. The different companies are as follows: Provident Savings and Life Assurance society, of New York, $10,675; Kansas Mutual, of Topeka, $10,660; Hartford Life Annuity Insurance company, $16,930; Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the World, $3,195; Modern Woodman of America, $3,195. The beneficiaries named in the policies are two sisters of the deceased doctor, Mrs. Cynthia Hatfield and Margaret Magruder, of Macon county, Missouri, and six orphan nephews and nieces living in Oregon, Washington state and California.

The case has been one of peculiar interest, and has been desperately fought by both sides. The trial has been very costly to the defense. Dr. H. C. Fraker was a physician with a moderate practice. At Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 10, 1893, while on a fishing trip in Missouri, he slipped from the river bank and was drowned. Not the least trace of him could be found, and his complete disappearance being so exceptional, several of the insurance companies refused to pay the policies held by him. It was asserted it was a conspiracy to defraud, and that the doctor swam the river and escaped in the garb of a woman. To strengthen this theory the defense introduced testimony to show that the doctor changed his sex every seven years, and had awaited such a transition to practice his deception.

CARGO IN A BLAZE.

Crew of the Steamer Oakfield Fight Fire at Sea.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 18.—The cotton-laden steamer Oakfield, Capt. Flowers, from Galveston Nov. 26, via Newport News for Liverpool, made this port this morning with her cargo in No. 2 hold on fire. The existence of the fire was at first realized Saturday night, when the steamer was about 400 miles south of Cape Race. On Sunday night hatches were taken off, when it was found that the fire was burning so fiercely that it would be impossible to fight it safely with the Oakfield's appliances. The steamer was headed for this port and the run here was accomplished safely, the fire being prevented from spreading by the constant efforts of the crew. Steam and water were being forced into the compartment where the fire is located. When the cotton is thoroughly saturated it will be discharged until all burning bales are taken out.

PULLMAN MUST PAY UP.

Heavy Decision Against the Palace Car Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Judges Dallas and Butler in the United States circuit court today rendered a decision to the effect that the Pullman Palace Car company must make payments to the Central Transportation company for the property acquired under the lease of 1870, etc. The matter has been in litigation for nine years, but is now to be brought to a speedy close, the court appointing Theodore M. Etting master to assess the damages and to render a report within sixty days. It is said that the amount sought to be recovered by the transportation company is $3,000,000. It was mentioned in the case that out of 119 cars leased 5 have disappeared, 77 have been sold and 37 are now on hand; also, that a total of $713,334 has been received by the Pullman company on account of the sales.

Fraud at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 18.—The canvassing board today opened the ballot box for one precinct of this city on the claim that there was a discrepancy between the tally sheet and the poll list. Under the recount all Republican delegates to the constitutional convention lose fifty votes. This defeats two Republican delegates, leaving the Republicans fifty-four and the Democrats fifty-three delegates.

HIS STRIKE PANACEA.

Labor Commissioner Wright Has a Measure to Put Before Congress.

A BILL FOR ARBITRATION.

It Provides for a Commission Similar to the Interstate.

BE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Friends of the Bill Hope to Get It Under Consideration This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Labor Commissioner Wright has sent to Representative Erdman, of Pennsylvania, the draft of a bill for the national arbitration of strikes. The measure was prepared by Mr. Wright and his associates on the strike commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the great Chicago strike. Such arbitration was recommended in the commission's report, and the bill now gives the practical details of their plan. It differs entirely from the arbitration bill heretofore introduced by Representative Springer, being more elaborate and precise in its details. Mr. Erdman will introduce it in the house tomorrow.

The title of the bill is "Bill concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes." It is modelled after the interstate commerce act, as that act has received judicial construction in every section. It provides for the appointment by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, of a commission consisting of five persons, to be known as the United States board of

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Not more than three commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. One of them shall have had experience in the management of railroads, and another is to be selected from some incorporated association of railway employes. The commission shall have authority to inquire into the conditions of all employes subject to the act, and shall have the right to obtain from common carriers all necessary information. The provisions of the interstate commerce act are closely followed in this respect. The commission has the power to make all the necessary rules and regulations, and may administer oaths. The salary of each commissioner shall be $7,500 per annum; the secretary to be appointed shall have a salary of $3,500. The principal office of the commission shall be in the city of Washington, where its general sessions shall be held, but special sessions may be held anywhere in the United States. An annual report shall be submitted, and publication of the reports and decisions may be authorized and shall be competent evidence in all courts of the United States.

The Bill Provides

that the system of arbitration and conciliation shall apply to common carriers engaged in the transportation between the states of passengers and property, by railway and by water, and to all persons and corporations leasing cars used for such transportation and to all the employes; that the wages paid in such transportation and handling, and the rules and regulations, shall be reasonable and just, not, however, taking away the right to make contracts.

Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission that a strike or controversy between those subject to the act is threatened, or has occurred, it shall be its duty, as soon as practicable, to put itself in communication with both parties and endeavor by mediation and conciliation to effect a settlement. Likewise upon the request of employes or corporations, as well as of its own volition, it may make an investigation. All reports of investigations and mediations, and the findings of facts therein, shall be prima facia evidence as to such and every fact and be given due weight in all judicial proceedings, and the attorney general of the United States, to whom the same shall be transmitted, shall take such action as is necessary. During the pendency of an arbitration it is not lawful for an employer to discharge an employe nor for such employe and association to aid or abet strikes nor to quit employment without thirty days' notice. The violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor.

Incorporation of Unions.

In section 13 the incorporation of employes is encouraged, and chapter 567, United Statutes 1885-6, is enlarged so as to provide that the constitution and by-laws of such association shall contain a provision that membership shall cease by participating in schemes of violence, strikes, etc., and that the members shall not be personally liable for any acts, debts or obligation of the organization. Whenever receivers appointed by the federal courts are in control of a railroad the employes shall have the right to be heard in the court upon all questions affecting the terms of their