Thrilling Experience With a Prisoner in Central Station.

LEONARD IS ACQUITTED.

FARMER GIBBS HURLS DEFIANCE AT HENNEPIN.

GOTHAM POLICE SENSATION.

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.

Attorney Odell Denies That Blixt Confessed.

SAULPAUGH-STEIN SWEETS

CURRENCY REFORM BILL CONTINUED IN THE HOUSE.

Weather—Fair; Southwest Winds.

VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL, MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 354.

CLARENCE A JOKER.

The Rotund and Jocund Mankato Hotel Man Goes on the Stand.

HIS FUN CAME VERY HIGH,

But He Had to Have the Side-Splitting Merriment Just the Same.

HIS LETTERS WERE JOKES.

Miss Stein Dreamed of Finding Her Joker on a Christmas Tree.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Dec. 19.—The sensation of the eighth day of the Stein-Saulpaugh trial was the appearance on the stand of Clarence H. Saulpaugh, the defendant, who took the oath at 9 a. m., and, without the least excitement or embarrassment, recited the events leading up to the initial meeting with Miss Stein in Omaha. He had never made a promise of marriage, and never intended to enter matrimony with the woman, and that her overtures to him were met with blank refusals in every instance. He further said: "I have lived in Mankato five years. I first met the plaintiff in Omaha in the spring of 1888. Was there on business, and George Webber gave me a letter of introduction to her. The second time I was there, that is, the spring of 1888, I went to see her at her house and talked a while, she giving me her name as

Alice Booth.

"The beginning of our correspondence was a letter she wrote saying a toy trunk had been sent me as a joke. I met her again in Chicago during the Republican convention in 1888. I stopped at Burk's hotel on Madison street. After a week I went to Minneapolis and she to Omaha. She said she had some business in Denver and expected to go there soon, and afterwards to go to Chicago and live. While in St. Paul we roomed at the Astoria. She was at the United Stated hotel when I came again. She stayed there a while and then removed to 451 St. Peter street. I went to see her about every week during this time, for I lived in Minneapolis then and I paid all her expenses. In May, 1889, she moved to the corner of St. Peter and Fourth streets to room. It was about this time she spoke of coming down here. She said she wanted to reform, and she kept begging me until I consented to her coming. She was to get $25 per month and board. She occupied the position

Of Housekeeper

from Aug. 15, '89, till May 9, '90. Along in February my father came and wanted to know what kind of a woman she was, and, as he found out from some traveling men, I told her she would have to go. She said she wouldn't go: and, if she did, she didn't know where to go. I told her she had always intended to go to Chicago, and why not go there, and meanwhile I'll try and get my father's consent to her coming back again. She felt sore, and said it was not a right thing to do, as she was trying to reform. I did not know until a little while before she came that she had a husband living. She said to me one day: 'I am going to get a divorce from my husband, and I want to get it in Minneapolis, so no one here will hear about it.' In about four or five weeks she

Received Her Divorce

and gave it to me to keep. I never asked her to get this divorce so I could marry her. She left the hotel in May, '90, with the intention of going to Chicago. She said she wanted to rent rooms there, but failed to find any, and along the last of June or the first of July she came back to St. Paul. Did not suggest to her to go to Chicago. She went of her own free will. Before leaving I never said I would come to Chicago and marry her or anything of the kind. She stayed in St. Paul until the following spring, renting rooms from Mrs. Winslow at 310 St. Peter street. She remained there until some time in November, '90. She soon removrd to a place kept by Mrs. Loomis. In the spring or summer of '91 she wanted me to take

A Trip With Her

on the lakes, starting at Duluth and taking in Niagara Falls. When she returned she came back to Mrs. Loomis' and stayed until the 1st of August, '91. I secured her some rooms at the Utopia, where she stayed until April or May, '92. During all this time I gave her money enough to pay all expenses. I paid her from $125 to 150 a month, and even then she was complaining. She wanted to go into the ladies' furnishing goods business, and, if not, she would rent a flat and have furnished rooms. At this time she had two certificates of deposit, one for $1,500 and the other for $8,000. She didn't want to break into these certificates, and asked me to pay her expenses. She went to Los Angeles and San Diego, and from there to Portland, Or. I received this letter from her:

"Toots" a Letter Writer.

San Diego, Cal., April 3, '93. My Dear Saul: Letter received this morning; also draft for $50. Many thanks for same. Am afraid I'll not have enough money to settle down with in case I find a suitable location. In case I don't, I'll telegraph. If you will only hold me up till I get settled, I'll never ask you for more money. I know you have been good and kind to me, and I'll never ask you for more money. I'll try soon and make expenses and so make it easier for you. How is your mother now. Lots of love and kisses. God bless you. Forgive me for writing that letter. "Toots."

There Were Others.

Saulpaugh said other letters of a similar nature were received, in which she asked for money. A later letter was written in which she asks Saulpaugh for her diamonds. While here on one occasion plaintiff asked him for $7,000 or a deed to some property in Rock Island. He did not occupy a room with her while here. Several times she tried to kiss him, but he resented. On one occasion she put her arms around his neck and kissed him, without his consent and against his will. She proposed to him in St. Paul in 1890. His letters referring to marriage simply meant married for a short time. We always lunched and drank beer together in St. Paul. His letter to her referring to "Gib" getting him in trouble referred to Gibson whisky, which they drank together. In the cross-examination Saulpaugh said he never paid Baxter for getting her divorce from her husband. Saulpaugh, becoming rattled at the rigid cross-examination, was almost overcome, and said: "Can't say I ever loved this woman."

Have Been Very Foolish,

and would like to apologize to everybody here for it. Went to the Junction with her when she went away. I did it because I could as well do it. I slept in room 64 the Monday evening succeeding the day of her arrival. When plaintiff left Mankato and I went to the Junction, I did not ask her to remain in St. Paul until I could come and marry her. Gibson meant whisky in all cases. All expressions ever used when I referred to marriage or spoke of our children were simply jokes. I was never in earnest. I meant what I said in my letters. I thought something of Miss Stein, and when I wrote telling her how badly I felt at her being away I meant what I said. When I said 'Toots, if we separate, I don't care whether I live or die,' I was only making a joke. In one of my letters, when I said I expected to have my wife as housekeeper, I meant simply that when I did get married I should have my wife as housekeeper. I was not engaged to any one then. When I spoke of seeing my father, I only meant that I was trying to get him to take her back as housekeeper." This letter was read the last thing before adjournment of court tonight.

Sweetest Thing on Earth.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7, 1890.—My Dear Saul: This is a lovely day for this time of year, and I wish you were here. I dreamt last night that you were on a Christmas tree and I took a long stick and knocked you down. How are all your children—Jack, Pete, Fritz and Saul. Be a good boy, and come down as soon as possible. You are the sweetest thing on earth. Lots of love and kisses. Yours, "TOOTS."

Before Saulpaugh went on the stand testimony against Miss Stein was given by Policeman John Leonard, of Minneapolis; Policeman John Murphy, of St. Paul; Sergeant P. W. Schweitzer, of St. Paul; Mrs. Mary R. Haine and Mrs. Millie Dillon, of Chicago.

GRANGE REDIVIVUS.

One Hundred Present at the Annual Meeting.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Dec. 19. — At the state grange annual meeting here yesterday and today 100 were present. Resolutions were passed favoring the enlargement of the school of agriculture so as to admit girls, favoring the reduction of parcel postage rather than the extension of free delivery, and instructing the executive committee to reorganize dormant granges, and to extend the work. The officers elected are: Master, Sarah G. Baird, Richfield; overseer, James W. Alexander, Northfield; lecturer, C. L. Smith, Minneapolis; steward, Gilbert Wish, Northfield; assistant steward, Frank King, Glenwood; chaplain, J. D. Taylor, Minneapolis; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Schofield, Bloomington; secretary, Augusta J. Adams; gatekeeper, J. S. Alexander, Northfield; Ceres, Mrs. J. E. Bull, Edina; Pomona, Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Northfield; Flora, Ellen Johnson, Northfield; lady assistant steward, Celeste Stanchfield, Minneapolis.

MRS. DICKSON SULKED.

Row That Was Not Down on the Bills.

DAVENPORT, Io., Dec. 19.—There was a new scene at the opera house last night. Charles Dickson and his comwere playing "A Jolly Good Fellow" under difficulties, and these became so apparent that Mr. Dickson, between the third and fourth acts, made an explanation. He said that an apology was due the lady who appeared as Marget, because she was suddenly cast for the character. The reason was that his own wife had fallen into the sulks and refused to appear. Mr. Dickson's severe criticism of his wife created a sensation and may lead to a separation.

BROUGHT A DEAD BABE.

Sad Scene at a Faribault Photographer's.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Dec. 19.—One of our photographers was surprised today when a lady customer called with the corpse of a few months old baby in her arms desiring its picture taken. Soon the father came with a casket in his arms. The photo was secured. The parents desired the permission and it was granted of leaving the remains. After a number of hours devoted to shopping affairs, the sad pair returned, taking the body back home, some fifteen miles distant, for burial.

3,000 Pipes Per Day.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Dec. 19.—Albert Lea city and Freeborn county gave $1,104.76 in cash, besides a large amount of clothing and bedding for the fire sufferers, and as much more could have been secured with more thorough work.

William St. John died at his home in the town of Bath a few days ago at the age of twenty-three years. He had been ill for several months, and had been a young man of prominence in his community.

The cob pipe factory is in full blast, and employs seven or eight hands. The output is about 3,000 pipes per day.

Kicked to Death.

DELANO, Minn., Dec. 19.—A saloon row, which took place here a week ago last Saturday night, has resulted fatally, Frank Davis dying last night from the effects of a kicking then received. Davis and August Bernick got into a squabble, and Davis, who was drunk, threw a glass of beer in Bernick's face, when he was thrust from the saloon. Outside he got into an altercation with a bystander and was severely kicked by the two men.

Peter Morgan Gives Up.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Dec. 19.—Peter Morgan, who shot Carl Suess Monday night and escaped the police and hid in the woods near here, came in and gave himself up this morning to the police.

SEVERE ON CARLISLE.

Strong Opposition to His New Currency Scheme Is Developing.

DEMOCRATS WHO DENOUNCE

The Measure in the House Are Rapidly Increasing in Number.

THE DEBATE GOES ON.

Bland Will Offer a Silver Substitute--Senate Discusses Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An unexpectedly strong opposition to the Carlisle currency bill now before the house is disclosed by the list of those who have asked for time to speak on the measure. Two lists have been made, one for members of the banking committee who wish to be heard, and the other for members not on the committee. The committee list shows the members divided on party lines, except Representative Ellis (Dem., Ky.), who has asked for time to speak against the bill. The other list shows fourteen members who will speak for the bill and thirty against it. Of the thirty against it eighteen are Democrats. The list of speakers is as follows:

For the Bill—McCreary, Pendleton (W. Va.), Bynum, Talbert, Lane, Berry, Brickner, Sickles, Caruth, Tracey, Livingston, Gresham, Coombs, Stockdale.

Against the Bill — Dingley (Rep.), Sibley (Dem.), Hendrix (Dem.), Cockran (Dem.), Bowers (Rep.), Bland (Dem.), Hatch (Dem.), Beltzhoover (Dem.), Coffeen (Dem.), McLaurin (Dem.), Bryan (Dem.), Daniels (Rep.), Weadock (Dem.), Powers (Rep.), C. W. Stone (Rep.), C. K. Bell (Dem.), Lacey (Rep.), McGuire (Dem.), Richardson, of Michigan (Dem.); Newland (Silverite), Dolliver (Rep.), Simpson (Pop.), Pence (Pop.), Boen (Pop.), Cooper (Dem., Tex.), Rawlins (Dem.), Holman (Dem.), Neill (Dem.), J. C. Bell (Pop.), Little (Dem.).

All of those for the bill are Democrats. Those against it are: Democrats, 18; Republicans, 7; Populists, 4, and Newlands, silver, 1.

Secretary Carlisle was at the capitol today for some time prior to the assembling of the house, where the Carlisle plan of currency revision is being debated.

The secretary sought Chairman Springer, of the banking and currency committee, but as he did not arrive at the house until late, Mr. Carlisle joined Speaker Crisp in his private office. As far as could be learned Mr. Carlisle made no suggestions as to the length of the debate or time of taking a vote. The main purpose of Mr. Carlisle's visit was to put the Democratic leaders in possession of information to overcome certain criticisms advanced agains the bill. It had been urged on the floor yesterday and elsewhere that the Carlisle plan might result in loss by the government. Mr. Carlisle pointed out, however, that it was the universal agreement among bankers that the so-called Baltimore plan could occasion no possible loss to the government. He further pointed out that his plan had a safety fund of 30 per cent greater than that provided in the Baltimore plan. From this he showed that if the bankers were correct in their unanimous agreement that the Baltimore plan could occasion no loss to the government, it was even more certain that the Carlisle bill, now up, could occasion no loss. It has been considered advisable to let the present debate run along without any rule, as it is proceeding satisfactorily thus far. It will then be put under the five-minute rule with the desire to have a vote Tuesday, Jan. 9. In case there is opposition to the vote at that time a rule will be brought in, as there is no purpose to let the debate run beyond that date.

BLAND HAS A SUBSTITUTE

For the Currency Bill—House Continues Currency Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The debate on the currency bill continued uninterruptedly in the house today. Messrs. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Ellis (Dem., Ky.) opposed it, and Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) supported it. The speech of Mr. Ellis was of rather a sensational character, and the applause it received from the free silver Democrats indicated plainly the unalterable opposition of the silver men of the house to Carlisle's plan. Mr. Bland, the silver leader, gave notice that he would offer his free silver bill as a substitute to the bill.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), one of the representatives of the minority of the banking and currency committee, opened the debate today with a vigorous speech in opposition to the Carlisle bill. Admitting the defects in our currency system, he said, their correction would not be obtained by the passage of a bill along the lines suggested by the banking and currency committee. It was much easier to attack the present system than offer a safe substitute for it. The present system had given the country a greenback currency which enabled the government to carry on the war, and it produced a market for our bonds in the hour of danger and peril. The currency it produced had never been questioned. While remedial legislation might be advisable, this was no time for experimental legislation. There was no need of indecent speed. Congress in this matter could well afford to make haste slowly.

The exigencies confronting the treasury had, Mr. Johnson said, constrained the majority members of the committee to affix their signatures to a report which, in many respects, they did not approve. He took up the bill section by section and attacked its various provisions. He recalled Mr. Springer's opposition to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks last spring and his present advocacy of a provision for its repeal in this bill. "I know of no change of heart comparable to it," said Mr. Johnson, "in either sacred or profane history, unless it was the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. But there the parallel ends, for Saul was converted to the right, while the gentleman from Illinois has been converted to the wrong." [Republican applause.]

Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.), also a member of the committee on banking and currency, took the floor in support of the pending measure. Mr. Warner denied that the bankers who had appeared before the committee were opposed to the Carlisle bill. With two exceptions—Mr. St. John, of New York, and A. J. Warner, of Ohio—he declared every banker who appeared before the committee had indorsed the principles upon which the Carlisle bill was based and in many cases had approved its details.

Mr. Ellis (Dem., Ky.), who followed Mr. Warner, was the first Democratic member of the banking and currency committee to attack the Carlisle bill. At the outset he proclaimed that he was convinced that its passage would remedy none of the defects of the present financial system. In the committee two conflicting theories had struggled for supremacy. One urged by the officials of the government who desired protection from the assaults of the gold speculators, and the other urged by the bankers who sought to extend their privileges and extend their power and profits. The people had nothing to hope from such schemes. He charged that behind the bill were the same influences that forced the repeal of the Sherman act, and who on that occasion had predicted that prosperity would follow. The repeal of the Sherman law having now admittedly failed, this currency scheme had been instituted, pressed forward by the same high authority. For thirty years the Democratic party had condemned the national bank system, yet it was now proposed not only to perpetuate the system, but to perpetuate it in a form more objectionable than it at present existed. Mr. Ellis, in conclusion, charged the Democratic party in congress with being false to its Chicago platform pledges in not passing a tariff bill for revenue only; in not repealing outright the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and in not restoring silver to its position as a money metal on the same terms with gold. "Democratic promises," said he, "will not be redeemed until the people elect a Democratic president. When that day comes, as I believe it will, the chief executive will not be chosen from that small and select class who believe that all the financial integrity and capacity in this country is quarantined on Manhattan island."

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) gave notice of an amendment he should offer to make circulating notes redeemable by the banks issuing them in equal parts in gold and silver.

A resolution was passed to allow the governor of New Hampshire and staff on the floor of the house during the exercises in connection with the dedication of the statues of Webster and Stark.

At 5:20 the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Chiefs Arthur and Clark Before the Labor Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—An interesting session of the house committee on labor was held today, Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Chief Clark, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, being heard on the question of national arbitration of strikes. Miss Ida Wells, the young colored woman who had lectured through Europe against Southern lynchings, was among those present, being anxious to secure a hearing on Representative Blair's resolution for an investigation of lynching.

Labor Commissioner Wright's bill for a national commission of arbitration was read, but as the measure is not yet in bill form, Messrs. Arthur and Clark reserved their opinions on this particular bill until later. They represented themselves unqualifiedly in favor of federal arbitration. Mr. Arthur said that his organization would not even object to compulsory arbitration. Mr. Clark's views were along the same line of general approval of arbitration. The chief agreed also that the plan of national incorporation of labor organizations, the individuals to be subject to removal for violence or lawlessness, was desirable so long as the individuals were not made personally liable for the acts of the organization as a whole. Chairman McGann, of the labor committee, has introduced Commissioner Wright's bill and expects to resume hearings on it after the holidays. At that time also Miss Wells will be heard on the lynching question.

SENATORS IMPATIENT.

They Want the Holiday Recess to Begin Today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The time of adjournment of congress for the holidays will apparently depend entirely upon the house. A majority of the members of the senate would prefer to have the recess begin after the close of the Webster-Stark ceremonies tomorrow, but the word received from the house is that such a proceeding will be antagonized, and that the house will probably not consent to adjournment until Saturday. In this event it is possible that the senate will adjourn from tomorrow until Saturday, and that the few senators who will be left will adjourn over until after the holidays in accordance with an agreement that may be effected with the house. It looks as if it would be very difficult to hold a quorum in the senate after tomorrow, and it is upon the probability of not holding it that the prediction of the adjournment until Saturday is based.

NOT BY RETALIATION.

Ex-Director General Davis Working to Get the German Embargo Raised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—George R. Davis, director of the world's fair, has arrived in Washington as a member of a committee of Western boards of trade endeavoring to secure the removal of the German embargo on American cattle and meats. He holds that the real importance of this trade has been very much under-estimated, and expresses the belief that the last action of the German government in sending inspectors to Great Britain forebodes the cutting off of the importation of the meat trade with Germany which reaches that country through England. Mr. Davis is opposed to retaliation, and is devoting his energies to securing congressional action on the president's plan of repealing the discriminating duty on German bounty-paid sugars.

SENATE TALKS CANAL.

Turpie Continues His Opposition to the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.— Practically all of the time of the senate was occupied today by speeches on the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), who has been speaking daily since Monday, completed his speech against the bill, making a critical analysis of the various provisions of the measure. At its conclusion he offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a board of three engineers to make a survey and estimate of the cost of the canal. This was as far as congress ought to go at this session, he thought.

Senator Perkins, of California, also favored the building of the canal, and pointed out the benefits which he thought would accrue from its construction. The senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

THE DICTATOR'S ROLE

Assumed by Minneapolis Papers on the Speakership.

FARMER GIBBS DEFIANT.

Speakers, Governors and Senators Elected Without Aid From Hennepin.

FACING SENATORIAL MUSIC.

The Contest Over the Senatorship to Begin in Earnest Monday.

"Hennepin county seems to be more concerned over the speakership contest than all the rest of the state put together," remarked a gentleman in this city yesterday. "The newspapers over there are stirring up the matter in a way that indicates that they are afraid of being left on more than one of their plans," he added. The fact that the Hennepin delegation is not a unit for Capt. Van Sant was concealed by those who made haste to declare that the unit rule had been adopted by part of the delegation. When one of the delegates gave the snap away, and declared that he would not be bound without being consulted, the men who "are expecting to get their share of the patronage" or even more than that began to fume. The papers were appealed to for the purpose of sending broadcast the statement that a majority of the delegates had bound up the entire representation and that all would have to come into the fold.

Another gentleman said that the reason given in the Minneapolis papers for wanting to defeat Mr. Gibbs, namely, because they want to kill him off for governor in 1896, so as to make room for a Minneapolis man, is not the real reason for their opposition, the actual reason being, it is rumored, that in case of an election as speaker, Mr. Gibbs would be a candidate for United States senator against Gen. Washburn. They think to be able to kill him off as a possible candidate for senator, knowing that he would be a dangerous rival of the present senator. Another reason given is, that it is the plan designed by the Washburn managers to test the sentiment on the senatorial matter. Those managers abandoned the positive instructions of Senator Washburn, to have the delegation divide the vote on speaker. This instruction was given when he left for Washington, but when it became evident that members of the legislature would not come out and declare themselves in favor of his re-election, another plan had to be resorted to, and the declaration for speaker, with a flourish of trumpets, was the result of a carefully planned scheme. Thus far this scheme has fallen flat, and yet with all this men are not coming out for Washburn. The opposing wing is enjoying the situation hugely.

Van Sant Is Hustling.

Capt. Van Sant put in an active day in the hotels yesterday. He was backed by a number of Grand Army friends and lumber operatives. They did patient work all day. Capt. Van Sant said that he had nothing new to offer on the situation. He is still working and has fair prospects.

Gibbs in the Field.

Farmer Gibbs arrived at the Merchants' last evening, fresh from his farm. His eye looked bright and his lips were set a little firmer. Last night he had talks with a number of members of the legislature, who are in the city, and with friends. Asked for his thoughts on the situation, he said: "There is no possibility of my drawing out of the race, as indicated in a Minneapolis paper. I will be in the race until the last moment, and you can say this. While every candidate would, as a matter of course, like to have Hennepin county vote for him, yet it is a fact that governors have been nominated and United States senators elected without the aid of Hennepin county. Gibbs was also elected speaker once without the aid of Hennepin county, and may be elected again without her aid. That was a time, too, when Hennepin county had as large proportion of the Republican votes as she has now. At that time she, and the counties nearby, had one-third enough votes to nominate.

Asked about the statement that it is desired to kill him off as a candidate for governor two years hence, Mr. Gibbs replied: "I am a candidate for speaker at present and expect to be elected."

Will Shell Pull Out?

Dan Shell, of Worthington, is expected in the city today. He will come up with the indorsement for speaker of the Southwestern Editorial association, which covers twelve counties. He secured the indorsement at a meeting held Tuesday at Worthington. It is expected that there will be a conference on the speakership between his and the Gibbs representatives.

Not for Van Sant.

John Zelch said that it is not true, as claimed by the Minneapolis papers, that the Washington delegation is for Capt. Van Sant. The delegation will meet again next Tuesday and decide whom they will support. At present two out of three of the delegates are opposed to Capt. Van Sant.

Warner Denies It.

Eli S. Warner stated last evening that he had never said that there was a "likelihood of Mr. Gibbs being defeated." He had, on the contrary, said all along, and believes now, that Gibbs will be elected speaker. He admitted having said to a Minneapolis delegate, in a sarcastic way, that, since Hennepin county had declared for Van Sant, he supposed it was expected that Ramsey county would go over to their side.

Capt. Van Sant was asked for a statement of his strength, but said he preferred not giving any figures at present further than that he has the Fifth and Sixth district delegations pledged to him.

A Newspaper War.

The fight, between the Republican papers of St. Paul and those of Minneapolis, over the selection of an expert printer for the state is heartily enjoyed by those who are not concerned in the matter. Minneapolis is championing the cause of Mr. Stevens, and the papers here are for Mr. Ramaley, and they are waging as hot a war on that question as if they expected the people to pitch in and help the matter along. The controversy started in the country papers, but was mild compared with the badgering now going on in the Republican dailies of the Twin Cities.

Headquarters Open.

There is still some new gossip on the senatorial matter. It has been stated by Minneapolis papers that Senator Washburn will surely be home in a day or two, and will open his headquarters at the Windsor Monday. One of the papers gave a description of the suite of parlors and private rooms of Senator Washburn and Maj. Hale, and added that they look out upon the capitol. As a matter of fact, they overlook Minneapolis as much or more than they do the capitol, as the building alluded to cannot be seen from any room in the suite. There is an attempt to conceal the fact that the senator is coming home earlier than was expected. When he went to Washington he authorized the publication of the statement that he was going to attend to his duties in the senate. It is said that he had an important measure in which he is interested laid over, so that he could come home and look after his fences before the adjournment for the holidays.

Washburn Coming Home.

The headquarters for the anti-Washburn people showed considerable activity yesterday. The habitues seemed in a cheerful mood. Senator Sabin will leave for the East today, and will be gone for a couple of days. He will be back Monday, and will then camp on the ground until the contest is ended.

Municipal Charter Talk.

A conference will be held tonight in the office of Senator Hiram F. Stevens, in the Chamber of Commerce building. The proposed municipal charter bill will be discussed. There will be present representatives of the Ramsey county delegation and also from the various commercial bodies of the city.

W. A. Poland, of the Beson Times, is a new ca didate for assistant secretary of the senate.

Statesmen in Town.

Several senators and representatives-elect made their appearance in the city yesterday, but they are gentlemen who have been here recently, and have no new subjects upon which to be quoted. Among them are: Senator E. J. Jones, of Morris; Senator W. C. Masterman, Stillwater; Senator George D. McArthur, of Blue Earth City; Representatives A. B. Kelly, Northfield; G. D. Post, Lake City; Senator R. E. Thompson, Preston, and Senator Henry Keller, of Sauk Center.

M. J. Dowling, of Renville, is in the city. His canvass for clerk of the house is not seriously opposed.

Rev. Israel Bergstrom, of Litchfield, is at the Windsor. His friends are making a canvass in his interest for chaplain of the senate. He is a young and active member of the cloth and is pastor of the Episcopal church in the city mentioned. His friends promise that his prayers will not be long winded, but fervent. He took an active interest in the state campaign.

THE WORLD'S SWEETEST SONGS.

Numbers 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been added to this popular series. Mail orders for all or any part of this work will receive prompt attention. City subscribers will be supplied at counting room Saturday, 22d. Twenty parts, each part complete in itself, 10 cents each (no stamps). Globe Art Department.

DESTITUTION AT ST. JOHNS.

Crisis Caused by Bank Failures Precipitates Suffering.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 19. — The shareholders of the Commercial bank ratified the selection of trustees made yesterday, and directed them to apply to the supreme court today to wind up the bank's affairs. The whole situation will be considered by the court on Dec. 28. Meanwhile the shareholders' nominees were appointed temporary trustees by the court.

The bank's liabilities are: Current accounts, $294,000; savings banks, $430,000; depositors, $405,000; bank notes in circulation, $640,000; exchanges returned, $220,000. Total, $1,989,000.

Public opinion in regard to Mr. Pitts' gold transaction with the bank has undergone a change. Mr. Pitts was drawing interest on the gold, while it is supposed he had in his possession the securities mortgaged to the London & Westminster bank to be held in trust by the Union bank. No formal mortgage having been executed, these securities will be claimed by the trustees for the profit of the whole body of the creditors. It is certain that several persons in the immediate confidence of some of the directors withdrew large sums of money from the bank on Saturday before the troubles of the institution were publicly known. This subject will be thoroughly sifted.

The government will introduce a bill in the legislature to legalize the notes of both the Commercial and the Union banks, according to a percentage to be fixed by a joint committee which is now sitting. The papers are filled with schemes for meeting the difficulties. From the various suggestions something satisfactory to the whole public may be devised. The condition of the poorer classes, who are badly in want of food, is becoming more precarious. Mail steamers filled with provisions are being dispatched by the government to the localities where the destitution is the worst.

MURDERER AT LARGE.

James Cussick Is Set at Liberty at Grand Rapids.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Dec. 19.—The murder of Joseph Drake having occurred in Cass county, Marshal Kelly last evening wired the sheriff of that county at Brainerd the particulars of the crime and informed him that the murderer, James Cussick, was being held in jail subject to his (the sheriff's) orders. Mr. Keily received an answer today, in which the sheriff says he knows nothing of any murder having been committed in Cass county. Consequently Kelly today released the murderer from custody, and he is now at large.

Pine County Farmers.

Special to the Globe.

PINE CITY, Minn., Dec. 19.—The Minnesota State Farmers' institute closed a very successful and interesting session here today. Supt. O. C. Gregg has charge of the work, ably assisted by the best corps of specialists in their several departments that has ever been before the farmers of this state.

LEONARD A FREE MAN.

It Takes the Jury Less Than Two Hours to Determine It.

TOUCHING SCENE IN COURT

When the Young Clerk Is Surrounded by His Relatives.

VERDICT IS SATISFACTORY.

Judge Brill at Once Ordered Leonard's Release From Custody.

Charles Leonard, the Omaha railroad clerk, accused of murder in the second degree for the killing of Charles J. Luth, has been acquitted. The jury retired at 4:20 yesterday afternoon and agreed on a verdict of acquittal a few minutes before 6.

At 5:25 the deputy sheriff appeared before Judge Brill and announced that the jury would like to report. He was instructed to bring them into court, and after the usual formalities had been performed and the clerk had gone through his functions, Charles Leonard breathed the air of freedom, and his wife, his father, his mother, his brother and a hundred friends clustered around him in the court room and offered their congratulations. After Judge Brill had discharged the jury without remarks, Counsel O'Brien arose and asked if his client would be released. County Attorney Pierce Butler said the prosecution was entirely willing and the court so ordered.

Leonard Testifies.

At the morning session of court, interest centered in the testimony of the defendant and Albert Nash, his companion at the time of the unfortunate homicide. All day long Samuel Leonard, the father of the defendant, sat closely by the side of his son, while Leonard's wife and his mo her occupied seats together directly back of the accused. Mrs. Luth and her child were also on hand, as was the usual number of railroad employes.

Leonard's testimony was, in substance, as follows:

"I am married and have two children and am twenty-eight years old. I am stenographer and clerk in office of division superintendent of Eastern division of Omaha road. I have been in employ of the road since 1883. During the strike I assisted in outside work, as fireman, switchman and in guarding passenger trains from the interference of outside parties. Some of the clerks were out of work on account of the strike. My services were voluntary. There was no direct request for that sort of work, but I thought the request was implied. Sunday July 1, I went on Train No. 4 as a fireman. I did switching on freight trains, and helped guarding trains, and was often up late in the morning doing the outside work and the office work. For the most part I was at work outside, and continued in the work until the 14th. I can't say that stones were ever thrown at me. One day I went to dinner on Payne avenue with a friend. I had my working clothes on and the girl at the house asked me if I was what they called a 'scab.'"

On objection, witness was restrained from giving testimony relating to the conversation.

Mr. O'Brien asked Leonard if he received

Anything to Eat,

to which Mr. Butler objected, contending that it was immaterial whether the girl gave him something to eat.

Leonard's attorney replied with sarcasm, stating that "if the authorities during the strike had exercised the same degree of care in preventing disorder as they do now in making objection, this tragedy might not have happened."

The court allowed the question to be put, and witness stated he got nothing to eat.

"As I came out on the porch," defendant continued, "I saw it was full of men, and one of them questioned me closely, asking my name, where I lived and what work I was doing. He discussed the rights of the situation. He was a switchman named McCardy. I had had the revolver since 1887. I had a policeman's commission because I knew it was not lawful to carry concealed weapons, and I did not want it taken away. Saturday I took the names of some of the men to get them places to stay over Sunday. I met Mr. McCabe and he sent me to the corner of Third and Sibley. There I saw two men, one of them in his shirt sleeves. I think he was a man I had often met before. I took him for a switchman going home with his dinner bucket. I did not know Luth. Afterwards, on Sunday, I concluded the man was Luth. The proprietor refused to take our men. The two men in there could have heard the talk had they been listening. The proprietor said it was too much trouble to get his pay. Nash came in and we walked along to the Hanson place. Nash asked her to take the men, and she said yes, but she would have to have a half hour to peel some potatoes. I think I told her that she would get her pay, and while I was writing Mr. McCabe's name on a card Luth came in."

"Luth," he then said, "walked over to Mrs. Hanson, took her arm and remarked:

"'Don't pay any attention to these men,

They Are Scabs.'

"Mrs. Hanson replied she was a poor widow and must look out for herself. Nash then said deputies would be on hand to look after men, and I told her she would receive pay quicker from the railroad company than from some men. I saw an arm rise and saw Nash disappear. He turned to me with his upraised arm; he was scarcely within shooting distance; I instinctively took my pocket and called, 'Look out,' and he was onto me. He seized me by the wrist and I held my right arm up and shot. Thought that would stop him, but it it did not. His clothing caught in the trigger, and I thought I was in a fine situation. I pulled the trigger, and the revolver was discharged. I pulled again, and it was discharged again. He did not stop his struggles until the third shot. I did not intend to kill him at the first shot, but after the first shot I concluded that I must use all my bullets and kill him if I would save my life. I concluded he was a railroad man when he came in the door. He looked incensed. I was smaller than he; came about up to his shoulder. Luth fell on me; there was some hemorrhage. I tried to get out from Luth, but could not. Cox came up and tried to take the pistol, and I expected him to attack me, and wanted to empty the pistol so that it could not be used. The last shots were fired to empty the pistol. Cox did not attack me. I got up, and Nash said: 'My God! that's awful.' I said: 'I couldn't help it.' He said: 'Let's get out of this.'"

Mr. Butler cross-examined Leonard, but elicited nothing new.

Testimony of Nash.

Albert Nash testified that he was thirty years old and assistant ticket agent of the Omaha road. He told of meeting Mrs. Hanson at Schoch's grocery store and asking her to take the men to board, and also related in detail his trip with Leonard to the widow's house, when Luth came in and called to Mrs. Hanson. She told Luth she was only a poor widow and needed the money, and would take the men.

"By G—, they can't eat here," replied Luth." Then I said to Mrs. Hanson: "The company will protect you if necessary." And then I received a hard blow on the jaw. I did not know it was coming, and it knocked me down. I came right up, and saw that Luth had Leonard by the throat. Leonard was bent back against the counter, and had his pistol this way"—holding his hand high up, with the fingers pointing at a downward angle. "He fired two shots in that direction, and another one in this direction" (pointing in front.) "He fell down over the counter, and Luth fell down on him. Cox came up and took hold of Leonard, and Leonard had hold of the pistol and was pulling at the trigger, and, when he had fired the last shot, he gave Cox the pistol, and said: 'It's empty now, and you can have it.' Leonard got up, and said 'come on now, they will kill you if they catch us.'"

On cross-examination he said Leonard did not fire the pistol directly at Luth.

Giving Him Character.

James McCabe, division superintendent, and L. A. Robinson, S. L. Perrin and H. C. Hope, all Omaha employes, testified that they knew Leonard, and spoke of his quiet manner; said he was inoffensive and of good moral character. Recess for dinner.

At 2 p. m. court resumed, and John E. Hearn was the first witness for Leonard. He testified as to his good behavior, good character, etc.

John A. McDermott, a foreman carpenter for the Great Western, residing at 447 Rondo street; W. H. S. Wright, purchasing agent for the Omaha; C. D. Davidson, chief operator Omaha system; Henry Roenet, salesman for the Treadwell Shoe company, and Wilfred L. Wilson all testified briefly as to the previous life of Leonard, and said they had never before heard or seen anything in his conduct or mode of living derogatory to his character.

John Leonard, brother of defendant, said Charles had always been a good boy.

Mrs. Margaret Leonard, the mother, said previous to his marriage defendant had lived at home, excepting thirteen months. He was quiet, gentle and obedient, and was never known to quarrel.

Mrs. Charles Leonard, the wife, then took the stand. She is a neat-looking woman of small stature, was dressed plain, but neat, and wore a cloth cloak. She was very nervous, and her appearance plainly showed the mental anxiety she has suffered. In a low voice—almost a whisper—she said her husband had always been kind to her; was o good habits, and was of a quiet and gentle demeanor. She never knew him to quarrel or molest anyone.

Samuel Leonard, father of the defendant, corroborated the evidence of his wife.

This testimony was finished at 2:23, and Counselor O'Brien announced to the court that the defense rested.

County Attorney Butler then arose and addressed the jury on behalf of the state. His address was given with that vigor, thoroughness and brilliancy that has made