MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SIXTY DEAD ARE PICKED UP AT BUTTE.

ROAST FOR REARDON.

SENATOR HILL DIGS UP AN OLD LETTER.

Weather: Fair; Colder.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

SENATORIAL BOODLE IS REPORTED COMING.

PERIER'S FOOLISH ACT.

BILL TO ABOLISH BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

THE RAILROADS AGREE.

VOL. XVIII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL, MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 17.

BOODLE IS IN SIGHT.

Talk of a $50,000 Wad to Lubricate Wheels of Senatorial Contest.

THE PLACE TO USE IT

Will Be in the Privacy Surrounding the Secret Ballot Caucus.

WASHBURN MEN WHISTLING

To Keep Up Courage as the Struggle Progresses to a Climax.

As the hour set for the senatorial caucus approaches the interest in that event increases, and it is now virtually conceded by the two leading forces that no nomination will be made, and that the election will proceed in the open house.

The Washburn men have not yet abandoned the hope of getting a secret ballot, though they dare not make an open avowal in favor of such a course. The mouthpieces of Mr. Washburn, when asked for an official statement of their preference, will go no further than to say they "are willing to leave it to the members." Many of the well-known Washburn men, however, are openly working to secure a secret ballot, and it is not impossible that it may be accomplished.

There has been a good deal of speculation concerning the solicitude of the Washburn men for this mode of procedure, and the remark most frequently heard is that "it means a repetition of the fight of 1889," whatever that may mean. The opposition to Washburn is being thoroughly organized, and not a move is made in the Washburn headquarters but finds its way to the opposition camp almost as quickly as though sent by wire. The opposition, it is known, has in its service nearly a dozen private detectives, and if anything unusual happens it is immediately reported. It is not improbable that some of the reports which come to the opposition headquarters travel by way of agents who are supposed to be Washburn men.

There was quite a breeze of excitement in the corridors yesterday afternoon on the statement that several cipher telegrams had been received from Montreal, and that the Canadian Pacific Railroad company was taking a hand in Minnesota politics with a view to influencing the election of a senator who would be friendly to the railroad which has cut so deeply into the interests of Chicago. There were explicit

Promises of Coming Boodle,

and plenty of men who professed to know the exact amount of the contribution to the senatorial fund. Developments of this kind have been expected for some time and interested parties have had detectives, who are telegraph operators out of employment, hanging around various telegraph offices for three days. One of these reported yesterday that three cipher telegrams had been received from Montreal, directed in care of the Windsor hotel, St. Paul, and that is probably the ground upon which the assumption of the Canadian Pacific's interest in the matter is based. These rumors, when traced to their origin, are found to come from parties unfriendly to Washburn, and the opposition to the present senator are taking every possible precaution to locate and cinch the first case of barter and sale.

The unusual number of members who cannot make up their minds as to how they will vote, the number of candidates in the field and the ardent desire on the part of many to secure a secret ballot, all are indications that there will be a rich field for the operations of the boodler; if that worthy once asserts himself there will be a merry time. Should the caucus agree to the secret ballot nothing short of a miraculous interposition will prevent wholesale corruption, and if the

Canadian Pacific Takes a Hand,

the fight will come fully up to the record of 1889.

The Washburn men professed to be utterly unabashed by the cruel turning down they received in the Eleventh ward in Minneapolis Tuesday night. They claimed that the meeting was called by Nelson men, and was packed with outsiders, but the facts are that there had been a strong effort made by Washburn men for several days to get up the meeting, and the hall rent was paid by them. It is positively asserted that it would be unsafe to call a Washburn meeting in any ward in Minneapolis, for the opposition would outnumber them two to one. Arrangements are now being made for a "mass" meeting in favor of Washburn, and it is to be so arranged that none but Washburn men can secure admission. The meeting is to be held, it is said, in the Sixth ward, this evening; but if Mr. Washburn can capture a Sixth ward meeting, it will be with something besides ice water.

Notwithstanding the apparent jubilation of the Washburn managers yesterday, it was clear that they were still losing ground. They boast of a hundred votes in the caucus, which is almost a third more than they need, and yet they refuse to be bound to an open vote. The fact is that they do not expect to poll more than fifty votes if an open ballot is taken. Their reasons for wanting a secret ballot are obvious. Nelson, they claim, has secured a dozen votes on promises of patronage, and if the ballot is an open one these votes will have to be delivered. If it is a secret ballot these men may claim their rewards and still be influenced by the "inducements" held out by the Washburn people.

The Washburn men are devoting all their spare time to abusing "Dave" Clough and all others who refuse to come out openly for Washburn, and are accusing Clough of

All Sorts of Offenses,

from trading off chairmanships of committees down to "packing" Washburn meetings. The fact is Clough is not influenced in the make-up of his committees by the senatorial question nearly as much as is generally supposed. A certain senator who had made a demand for a certain place and been refused approached the lieutenant governor yesterday and made the short and simple statement that if he didn't get what he wanted he would vote for Washburn. The president of the senate got hot in a minute and replied that he "didn't care a —— whom he voted for; he had promised that place to another man, and that man would get it."

One of the worst mistakes, and one of the costliest, made by the Washburn men is the manner in which they edit the Minneapolis and state papers. Every man who has not declared himself for Nelson they count as a Washburn man, and unless each one comes out and declares his intentions, he is expeditiously and savagely attacked by the various editors who run the Washburn headquarters. One of the cases in which the editor-politicians made a grave mistake was that of Senator Hodge, of Pine county, who declined to come out of the woods until he got good and ready. Hodge has been auditor of his county almost as long as he can remember, and never asked his people for anything that he didn't get it. When they elected him to the senate they left the duties imposed upon him for him to act upon as he saw fit, just as they have been doing right along for fifteen or twenty years. The Washburn people called upon him to come out, and when he informed that he would—as soon as he got ready—they turned on the

Power of the Press

and roasted him. Of course, they retracted, as is the custom of Minneapolis papers, but it is not certain that they made a vote by the transaction.

The most common, the most harmless and the least profitable employment around the hotels is that of making lists. The Washburn managers have a dozen or so, showing all the way from 50 to 100 votes for the iceberg. The one containing 50 names is the one they use among themselves; the 100 list they spring on the members from the remote interior and the Minneapolis newspapers, while those ranging between the two they use for general purposes. The Nelson men are also furnishing lists, but they are lists of the members who will vote for Washburn. None of them exceed 48. When asked how many votes Nelson will have, they are rash enough to concede that "that are ninety Republican votes which are pledged against Washburn." This is as far as they will go, and one of the managers nearly fainted when he admitted, inadvertently, that Nelson had two-thirds of all the votes opposed to Washburn.

Nothwithstanding all the guesses and estimates on the result, there is not a man of all the leaders who would dare bet any large amount that he could come within ten votes of naming the number which will be received by either Nelson or Washburn. The most conservative men in the lobbies, however, and those who are not in either push, estimate forty-five to fifty votes for each of the leading candidates, with the rest scattered enough to hold a deadlock.

It is now generally understood that Washburn will not consent to the use of Pillsbury as a compromise candidate, and will fight the issue out. Strong pressure was brought to bear yesterday to accomplish

Washburn's Withdrawal,

and Senator Morgan was suggested as a substitute, but Washburn refused to consent and the proposition was abandoned.

The Rice county delegation, which, along with the rest of the state, has been claimed for Washburn, will probably cast its vote for Judge Buckham, of Faribault. This statement was made in the presence of one of the members of the delegation last night, and was not disputed. Among the men who will probably receive "scattering" votes are W. R. Merriam, Moses E. Clapp, Judge Collins, Judge Start, ex-Gov. Burke, Judge Buckham, John Lind, Congressman Tawney, and possibly Congressman Heatwole. The chance of lightning striking one of these is about as great as the chance of a politician redeeming a pledge, but probably every one of them 'as 'opes. The fight will, in all probability, be a long one, and the who possesses the greatest staying qualties, not to mention the size of the barrel, will have the best of it. The bookmakers are taking even bets of the field against either Washburn or Nelson, a few are betting that Nelson will win, but very few are chancing any coin on the chance of Washburn's election.

There is no longer any doubt that Washburn will lose a very material fraction of his own delegation at an early stage of the programme, if not on the very start. He will get four less votes than he is counting on from Ramsey county, and will come in with not to exceed fifty votes in the caucus, unless some hypnotic influence is exerted within the next twenty-four hours.

MAKING A BLUFF.

This the Charge Against Certain Mining People.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16.—The contest between Frank S. Colvin and James A. Robb, and John B. Welmer, James Sheridan, Moose Mining company, Thomas Iron company and Virgina Iron company, over the possession of rich mining lands claimed by the defendants upon the range, was recalled in the district court today, when the Virginia Iron company filed a seperate answer to the complaint. It is alleged that neither Welmer nor the Moose Mining company were ever in possession of the land, and their pretended lien upon the property under the alleged contract with C. W. Kimberly is void and invalid. Kimberly, it is alleged, had no right to make any such contract, and the complainants are charged with simply making a big bluff to get possession of the property.

Red-Hot Race on Ice.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Jan. 16.—The sixth ice yacht race of the season took place this afternoon on Lake Pepin. It was for a gold pennant, and by far the most exciting contest ever held on the lake. There were five entries, all finishing the thirty-mile course. The Comet, owned by M. H. Newcomb, of Pepin, Wis., won the race by forty seconds, the time being 39:48. The time of the two succeeding boats was: Marian, Dr. J. H. Harris, Lake City, 40:28; Cowboy, O. M. Axtell, Pepin, 42:11.

New Bank President.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 16.—J. G. Schmidt has been elected president of the Citizens' bank to succeed William Watson.

HILL IS A SILVERITE.

He Is on Record as Believing in the Free Coinage of Silver.

BIMETALLISM THE ISSUE.

His Views Expressed in a Letter Just Published With His Consent.

DAVID B. AS A PROPHET.

Remarkable Fulfillment of His Predictions on Finances and Tariff.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A letter from Senator David B. Hill, of New York, will be published here tomorrow, which will attract considerable attraction as bearing upon the campaign of 1896. In it he declares that the free coinage of silver, as well as gold, "must be held out as the goal which the country must ultimately reach."

The letter was written nearly two years ago, just prior to the memorable extra session of 1893, to Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who gives it to the public with the consent of Senator Hill, obtained some time ago.

The letter bears date of July 13, 1893. Senator Hill begins by saying that in the first and only interview he had with President Cleveland he urged the calling of the extra session of congress in April of that year, instead of September, the president's preference. The senator predicts a session lasting until December and much bitterness and division in the Democratic ranks in consequence. He favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, but an acceptable substitute for it should be provided. However, the repeal should be made at once, and other financial matters be considered afterwards. "I am," he says, "in favor of bimetallism as the issue of the future." He is for free coinage under an international agreement if possible, and if not possible, then for independent bimetallism. He says:

"I do not believe in the Bland bill or any other measure which guarantees anything less than unrestricted coinage for gold and silver alike, as pledged in the Democratic national platform. We should continue to hold out free coinage as the goal which the country must ultimately reach."

Senator Hill expresses himself as not in favor of the federal tax on state bank issues, but fears the consequences of a repeal of the tax, as he does "not like such wildcat currency and never did." He fears such an experiment will not be a success, and advises that this issue must be not mixed up with the legal tender currency question.

The senator on the subject of tariff reform expresses confidence of the passage of whatever bills the treasury department might recommend. "We must make a little tariff reform go a great ways," he says. There should be not much reduction except where it is likely to produce more revenue. He doubted the policy of restoring the sugar tax. "Let the tariff be retained with those articles which come in competition with our own workmen if it is necessary to secure more revenue," is his closing recommendation.

FRESH FROM FREEBORN.

Items of Interest by Way of Albert Lea.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Jan. 16.—The Mutual Insurance company, of Bath, Freeborn county, has 462 policies in force, covering $529,029 in valuation. The total expense for all members last year was $87.69.

The Berlin-Summit creamery last year received 4,763,519 pounds of milk from which 210,443 pounds of butter were made; the Clark's Grove creamery, the first one built in the county on the co-operative plan, received 5,702,818 pounds of milk, which made 255,926 pounds of butter; Riceland creamery received 4,058,041 pounds of milk and made 182,726 pounds of butter; Geneva Village creamery received in the eight and a half months it has been running 1,706,419 pounds of milk, which made 77,852 pounds of butter. The first had total cash receipts of $43,105.52, the second $52,519, the third $32,712.60, and the fourth $15,226.49, or a total of over $143,000 for these four creameries out of twenty-three in the county.

Edward B. Hillestad, a young man of twenty-four years, died here Sunday night of chronic bronchitis. Mrs. Henry B. Secrest died Tuesday of pleuro-pneumonia, and Soren Nelson died at his home in Shell Rock township of dropsy, aged seventy-six years.

Rev. Father Sheehan, who has been assisting Rev. Father Donovan as pastor of the Catholic church in this county, has been transferred by Bishop Coster to Avoca, Murray county, where he will soon go to take charge of a congregation. Father Sheehan is an enthusiast in the work and will be missed here.

Warren Marley and Mike Conner, two fourteen-year-old boys of this town, have been convicted of larceny and sentenced to the reform school, but the sentence was suspended during good behavior.

HIS AGE WAS 110.

Death of an Old Half-Breed at Fond du Lac.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16. — Joseph Shorett, a half-breed, who was born two years before the United States constitution was adopted, died at his home at Fond du Lac, Minn., last night after a short illness. He was born 110 years ago on what is now the Leech Lake Indian reservation, and leaves three children, a boy of eighty-four and two girls of seventy and fifty-two respectively. For 100 years he has lived at Fond du Lac, which, when he first went there, was a trading post conducted by John Jacob Astor.

Dwelling Burned.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 16.—A dwelling near St. Olaf college belonging to R. L. Adams was destroyed by fire today. There was $600 insurance on the building.

RUTH IS INDIGNANT.

Insists That He Was Not in Collusion With W. W. Taylor.

ADMITS HE WAS SLOW,

But Says This Is No Evidence That He Was Crooked.

COURTS AN INVESTIGATION,

And Seems in No Danger of Not Getting Satisfaction.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 16.—Col. Thomas H. Ruth arrived early this morning from his home in De Smet, and is highly indignant at the charges which have been made against him during the past few days. He enters an indignant denial and asserts that he is anxious for the fullest investigation. He states that he will be able to prove his innocence of any wrong done. Col. Ruth emphatically refused to make any statement, but says he will appear at the proper time, and, having cleared himself, will deal with those who set the charges afloat. Ruth has told his friends his version of the affair and it is given herewith. He states that the charge that he was cognizant of Taylor's collection or that he in any way

Aided Him to Escape

or to get a large amount from the state treasury is false in every particular. The fact that he failed to make the apportionment before the 27th of December last, he says, was not in violation of the law, although the statute says that such apportionment must be made directly after the 10th of November. He points out that the statute reads substantially thus: The commissioner of public lands shall on or before the 10th of May and November cause to be made an apportionment of the funds which he estimates will be in the treasury on the 1st of July and of January ensuing, and shall then notify the auditors of the respective counties of the amounts so apportioned. The sections immediately following fix no time for the distribution, and the statute is so blindly worded that the commissioner cannot be held liable for delay. The state officials understand that he is to apportion at once. The commissioner disputes them. It is fair to Col. Ruth to say that his view is taken by good lawyers on this point, but

The Serious Part

of the charges relates to his holding up of the school funds in the summer of 1893. The law provides that the state treasurer shall on the 15th of June certify to the commissioner of school and public lands the amount of money in the treasury in the income fund of school lands, and that the commissioner shall then proceed to apportion them. As a matter of practice the treasurer does not do so, since the commissioner has all in his own office, and so is apprised of the information. Under this the commissioner should, on the 15th of June, 1893, have apportioned about $75,000, which was in the fund at that time. He did not do so, but left for Pennsylvania about July 1. The office was besieged with remonstrances from the various counties, funds being particularly in demand on account of the panic. No apportionment was made until the following December, despite the protests of the governor and other state officers. Col. Ruth refuses to discuss this matter further than to say that during the summer his wife was very ill and finally died, and that he would not leave his dying wife for any cause; also that the full amount of the expected income was not in the treasury on the day fixed by law. It may be said that

His Wife Died

the second week in August, and that that would not debar him from distributing the fund immediately on his return in September. Moreover, under his orders, the deputy did apportion all the funds on Aug. 15, when they had all come in, but Col. Ruth refused to send them out for four months, notwithstanding the plain wording of the law, and to the great loss of the state. Besides this, when he finally appointed the funds he sent only part of them. All of this information is gained from the statement of his deputy, Bowman, and of the state officers familiar with the facts. Col. Ruth denies absolutely the story that he wrote a letter to Taylor which was sent to the treasurer of Clay county, and states that he wrote the letter to that county's treasurer respecting certain funds which that treasurer had collected and was holding up in defiance of law. This letter was not seen by any one now in the capital, but it was reported to the officials who gave credit to the story. The investigation has been ordered and will probably bring out the facts. Col. Ruth absolutely denied that he was connected with Taylor in any way for the use of the state funds, or that he has had any suspicion of his shortage or his whereabouts since last seen here.

Doors Open to Women.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 16.—Beloit college trustees today voted to admit women to the college classes after this school year. This is a great change in the custom of the institution, which has been for fifty years for men only. It was announced that Horace White, of New York city, has given $10,000 for the needed library improvement.

Murder Is Feared.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 16. — John Moore, a seventy-year-old resident of Brule, Wis., who came here a week ago with $500 on his person, has disappeared, and it is thought he has been murdered. When last seen he was being followed by two men who had seen him flash his roll.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

Edwards' Suffrage Bill Will Probably Pass the North Dakota House.

SENATE MAY NOT PASS IT.

State Has Unpaid Bills on File Amounting to About $120,000.

FIVE DAYS' ADJOURNMENT.

Joint Session Monday to Do Honor to Mrs. Hansbrough's Memory.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 16.—Among the bills lost, side-tracked or stolen during the last legislature was the substitute for McLean's warehouse bill. It passed both houses and reached the governor on the last night of the session, but did not have the signature of the lieutenant governor, and, therefore, failed to become a law. It was hotly contested throughout. It provides for the condemnation of warehouse sites on railroad right of way. The measure has again been introduced by Senator Strom, and will known as Senate Bill No. 19. Another important measure required railroads to provide platforms for the shipment of live stock or grain at stations with the object of relieving shippers from the elevator monopoly. This was Senate Bill No. 84, and was lost after its passage on its way from the senate to the governor. It has again been introduced by Senator Strom and will be known as Senate Bill No. 41. Senator Haggart's resolution to adjourn Feb. 22 was practically beaten by a motion to defer consideration to Feb. 21. In supporting the resolution the senator urged that it was owing to the condition of state revenues and disbursements that an almost universal demand was made

By Press and People

for retrenchment. It was, therefore, in the interest of economy that he urged the passage of the resolution. Senator Lamb moved to amend, substituting Feb. 10. Among the bills introduced in the senate were the following: By Tufts, extending the time for restraint from sale of delinquent personal tax from March to October; Day, raising the test for illuminating oil from 120 to 150; McCarden, changing the law requiring that duplicate receipts for taxes be filed daily with the auditor to monthly; Rourck, defining the duties and limiting the powers of boards of education in relation to expulsion of pupils; Arnold, providing for a geological and natural history survey of the state. In the house the following bills were introduced: Purden, fixing the time of the first meeting of city councils to the first Tuesday in April; McDonald, reducing interest during the period of redemption on judgment from 12 to 7 per cent; Hodgson, prohibiting insolvent state banks from increasing loans and discounts or dividing profits, as well as to receive deposits; Wineman, authorizing townships to

Fund or Refund

indebtedness; Rod, fixing passenger rates at not exceeding three cents per mile. The speaker appointed Ole Bojskie janitor of the committee rooms, and E. C. Miller and Mat Johnson assistant enrolling and engrossing clerks. The clerks appointed as assistant engrossing and enrolling clerks have been assigned to committees, and will serve as committee clerks until needed in their own departments. The bill of the Northern Pacific railroad for transportation of the national guard to and from encampment, amounting to $624.41, was presented by the governor to the legislature. Both branches of the legislature adjourned till 2 o'clock Monday, when they meet in joint convention for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of Mrs. Senator Hansbrough by the adoption of appropriate resolutions, speeches, etc. There was much opposition to the adjournment till Monday, but it was urged that the committees were now flooded with bills, and that it was desirable to consult with constituents and gain time for the preparation of other measures. Some of the members will go home during the recess, but a majority will remain here for work. During the last two days of the Populist administration it issued warrants for printing bills amounting to $10,450.

Edwards' Suffrage Bill

will be reported back with senate bill 188, which passed the last session, but which Speaker Walsh refused to sign as a substitute. The bill is quite likely to pass the house, but may fail in the senate. The Stutsman county delegation and Commissioner of Insurance Fancher waited on the governor this afternoon and requested the appointment of R. E. Wallace as public examiner. John A. McLean is very strongly indorsed for deputy. The reform school board waited on the governor today and filed a strong petition from citizens and an explanation of its conduct in purchasing a site. The senate passed a bill allowing the governor a stenographer and reducing his salary to $900, and a constitutional amendment increasing the debt limit. The auditor and treasurer reported in response to the senate's inquiry: General fund overdrawn $2,500; unpaid bills on file, $120,000; pay of members of the legislature, $32,450; pay of officers and clerks, $24,000; salaries of state officers for the next two years, $119,000; clerks in executive offices, $37,000; interest on bonded debt, $75,000; probable income of state for two years, $725,000. The penitentiary investigating committee called Tim O'Conner, exguard, relied upon by public examiner to substantiate charges. His testimony was a flat failure and generally of a don't-know character, and really in favor of the board against whom charges were made. As to instances of unusual or cruel treatment, he knew of but two cases, and all other means of discipline had been tried. The committee meets again tomorrow morning.

Pattison for Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Democratic city convention unanimously nominated ex-Gov. Pattison for mayor.

FRANCE IS IN PERIL.

Casimir-Perier's Resignation Already Causes Dangerous Complications.

EX-PRESIDENT DENOUNCED

On All Sides for Ignominiously Deserting the State in Time of Danger.

ROYALISTS ACTIVE AGAIN.

Events Which Have Led Up to the Present Difficulties Reviewed.

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PARIS, Jan. 16.—The Hundred Days ended inin Waterloo. It will not be Casimir-Perier's fault if the 202 days of his presidency do not end in the ruin of parliamentary government in France. He has acted like a spoiled child or an ill-tempered chess player, who, on finding that he had done badly, tosses over the chess board. Paris awoke this morning to find that he had resigned. He is well-meaning, but querulously touchy, and is surrounded with would-be Republican renegades or wealthy semi-Liberals, afraid if they moved on to melt like snails. He has been at sea since the death of his bosom friend, M. Burdeau, to whose want of moral sense he was blind, and whose great talent he overrated. In resigning, the president muddled an already confused situation. The act of resignation was in bad form, and disrespectful, though not intentionally so. The circumstances connected with that event are deplorable. The highest post has been deserted at the first crisis. The wholesome precedent established by MacMahon, Grevy and Carnot in consulting in times of difficulty the presidents of both legislative houses was discarded. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, was alone sent for, he having always rather encouraged than sought to allay Casimir-Perier's touchiness and angry ebullitions. Challemel-Lacour had advised dissolution and threatened it as a means of bringing the nose of the chamber of deputies to the grindstone. Besides, he is

Ill-Tempered and Arrogant,

and sympathizes with the reactionaries, the consequence of having been raised from nothing to the greatest stations and associating with dukes at the academy. His splenetic temper chimed in with the impatience and irritability of Casimir-Perier.

Brisson, who was ignored, is a man of principles and a Puritan in his domestic life. His record is spotless. His intellect is of a high order, but his singleness of mind is not associated with the wisdom of the serpent. Casimir-Perier had taken umbrage at Brisson's election to the presidency of the chamber of deputies after Burdeau's death, and regarded his re-election the other day as a slight to himself. Brisson having opposed the Draconian laws which Casimir-Perier presented when he was prime minister to parliament. There was an accumulation of fancied slights. The first was the wrangle over the Widow Burdeau pension bill. Mme. Burdeau is a Spanish-American, with lambent eyes, fine teeth and a lemon-colored complexion, looking well by candlelight, and as fond of diamonds as any cocotte. She was not left penniless by her husband. Far from it; but he was not rich enough to live in grand style. When Burdeau was dying Casimir-Perier promised to be a friend to his family, and was behind Dupuy when he promised a public funeral at a cost of 20,000 francs and a pension to the widow of 12,000 francs annually. This pension was pared down to 9,000 francs, but the other 3,000 francs were given to Burdeau's mother. The prime minister asked for the annuity to be continued to the three children of the annuitant after her death, during their lives. As two of the children were sons, and one of those a scamp aged nineteen years, who at sixteen ran away from school to set up with a demi-mondaine, this was refused unless in regard to the daughter. There has been an impression at the chamber that to

Avenge This Fancied Slight,

Casimir-Perier set on the minister of justice to have the blackmailers Canivet and Trocard arrested, not so much to punish them as to find in their desks documents damaging in connection with the Southern railway scandals to a number of deputies. Then came on the Gerault-Richard affair, which is analogous to the George III. and Wilkes affair. Richard is a ribald scoundrel like Wilkes. He lampooned Casimir-Perier as Wilkes did George III. The Paris electors gave him a seat in parliament after he had been tried and severely sentenced, as the city of London gave Wilkes a seat; but, whereas King George had to put up with Wilkes, the chamber refused, in order to conciliate Casimir-Perier, to release Richard from prison to take his seat in the chamber. Since then the chamber has pushed its accommodating spirit so far as to expel on insufficient pretexts two deputies who were personally inimical to Casimir-Perier, namely, Jaures, who, in defending Richard at the assizes, delivered a philippic against the Casimir-Perier family in bad taste, but not criminal, and Rouanal, who systematically attacked the president in the socialist newspapers. Another deputy, a few days ago, was arrested for sowing agitation at the Casmaux colliery because Casimir-Perier is a colliery king. The chamber suffered this. It is not therefore surprising that today a guffaw met the complaint in the presidential message about his being undefended by parliament, though he was in a situation in which self-defense was impossible. What made the cup of bitterness overflow was the vote for a committee to be named to inquire into Raynal's conduct on account of the railway conventions and to impeach him. These conventions, involving the

Most Gigantic Scandals

of all times, were signed by Raynal as minister of public works in the Ferry cabinet of 1883, of which cabinet Casimir-Perier was an under secretary of state. A syndicate of railway companies in that year spent twenty million francs in buying journals and deputies. The conventions were so drawn as to, in many cases, allow interest of 25 per cent on the capital subscribed. They allowed guarantees of interest on all the capital in shares and bonds, but were silent as to the date when the interest guarantees were to cease. As prime minister, Casimir-Perier selected Raynal to be minister of the interior, and this person ordered police raids on the domiciles of thousands of harmless people, to terrify the socialists and prevent attacks on the score of the conventions, thus breeding a spirit of violence that culminated in Carnot's murder. Raynal is a coreligionist of Capt. Dreyfus, who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for betraying military secrets to a foreign government. He comes from Bordeaux, where the president's mother, a semi-Jewess, was brought up.

The council of state, a high political and civil tribunal, has just decided that the interest guarantees expire in 1953, instead of 1914, as Raymal claimed to believe. By this means the state will lose 1,300,000 francs, independently of other crushing conditions for the taxpayers sanctioned in the conventions which establish a great railway monopoly for the next sixty years.

At one sitting of the chamber, in 1883, 800,000 francs were spent in gaining three votes. M. Ferry had lived in a tenement house lodging up to 1883. He resided subsequently in a splendid house built for himself in the aristocratic district of Paris. I am acquainted with deputies who were poor before the conventions were voted, but who have since formed costly art collections.

M. Casimir-Perier's choice of Raynal for minister of the interior was generally thought astounding, but was considered to have been due to the liability of the former to be hoodwinked.

It Is a Colossal Blunder

for the president to take up the endgels for Raynal, who, being very clever, cannot be credited with having made an oversight. He is therefore stamped as the author of a colossal act of knavery. Even the Socialists refrained from accusing Casimir-Perier of complicity. Why, then, should he act as if the conventions cap fitted himself as well as Raynal?

The presidential message was read in the chamber of deputies today by Brisson in a mellifluous voice and with admirable emphasis. It was the most ill-judged state paper of which I have any recollection. It hits at the friends and foes of the author and is absurd throughout.

Casimir-Perier goes back tomorrow to his private residence in the Rue Nitro, where he lives on the first floor, and his mother, who, with Burdeau and Spuller, persuaded him to run for the presidency, lives on the ground floor.

Brisson has apparently the best chance of being elected president, because he is a Puritan and is wanted for the place, but he will not have a majority in the senate.

Soubel, who was prime minister when the railway scandals were unveiled in Panama, who was not implicated in them, is also mentioned in connection with the office.

Dupuy also has a fair chance and will be supported by the railway companies' money. He is treating the council of state's decision in the railway matter as final.

Felix Fauer, minister of marine, is also spoken of.

Brisson is the best man. He is the soul of honor, an example of conjugal fidelity and very eloquent. Mme. Casimir-Perier has been anxious for the resignation of her husband, she finding the Palace of the Elysee a costly prison and her children's lives threatened, and, therefore, deprived of their usual outings. The whole family lived in a glass house to be marks for missils, and, while the objects of burning jealousy, were utterly wretched.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

PERIER'S RESIGNATION.

An Arraignment of the Deputies for Their Course.

PARIS, Jan. 16. — The senate and chamber met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the following letter from M. Casimir-Perier was read to both bodies:

"I did not conceal from myself the difficulties of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I had foreseen them. But if one does not refuse a post in a moment of danger one can only preserve one's dignity in the conviction that the country is being served. A president of the republic without means of action or without control can derive from the confidence of the nation alone that moral force without which he is nothing. I doubt neither the good sense nor the justice of France. But public opinion has been led astray. More than twenty years devoted to the same cause, more than twenty years of attachment to the republic and devotion to the democracy, have sufficed neither to convince the republic of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith nor to disabuse my adversaries who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself the instrument of their passions or hopes.

"For the last six months a campaign of slander and insult has been going on against the army, magistracy, parliament and the hierarchical chief of the state and this license to disseminate social hatred continues to be called 'liberty of thought.'

"The respect and ambition which I entertain for my country will not allow me to acknowledge that the servants of the country, and he who represents it in the presence of foreign nations, may be insulted every day.

"I am content to bear the weight of the moral responsibility placed upon me in the condition of powerlessness to which I am condemned. Perhaps I may be understood when I affirm that constitutional functions cannot silence the exigencies of political conscience. Perhaps I may say in doing my functions, I have marked out the path of duty for those who are solicitous for the good name of France in the world. Invariably true to myself, I remain persuaded that reforms can only be carried out with the assistance of a government determined to insure respect for the laws, make itself obeyed by its subordinates and group them all together for the common good. In spite of the gloom of the present hour, I have faith in the future of France's power and justice. I lay on the table of the chamber of deputies my resignation of the functions of president of the republic.

CASIMIR-PERIER.

DEPUTIES EXCITED.

Shouts of "Vive le Roi" Follow Perier's Resignation.

PARIS, Jan. 16. — The chamber of deputies was crowded today when the sitting opened at 3:30 p. m., with M. Brisson presiding. Premier Dupuy, Delcasse, minister of the colonies; Viger, minister of agriculture; Leurties, minister of commerce; Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, and Leyques, minister of public instruction, were seated on the ministerial bench.

M. Brisson read Casimir-Perier's letter of resignation, and when he read the words "A president of the republic

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BUTTE IS STUNNED,

Results of the Explosion in No Wise Exaggerated in Early Reports.

FIFTY DEAD RECOVERED,

And More Corpses Believed to Be Yet in the Ruins.

MANY SHAPELESS TRUNKS

Recovered Still Quivering With Life--Horrors Beyond Recounting.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16.—It is now estimated that the number of persons killed by last night's terrible explosion of giant powder is sixty. Nearly fifty are already known to have been killed. Today the city is in mourning, and all flags are at half-mast. The relief meeting called by the mayor was largely attended and committees appointed for the collection of money for the relief of the afflicted families. The people are responding liberally, and a sufficient amount to relieve distress is already guaranteed. A number of the bodies are mangled beyond all recognition and never will be identified. The following is the

List of Dead Identified:

CHARLES ALSON.
GEORGE McDONALD.
CHARLES GUTTENBURG.
CONSEGUE BARNES.
GEORGE GALBRAITH.
J. J. McHALE.
PROF. ROBINSON.
JOHN J. ENRIGHT.
C. E. TRACEY.
MATT GROSSER.
OFFICER FRED CRANBECK.
JAMES O'LEARY.
ALBERT GODDARD.
WILLIAM PIERCE.
FOSTER.
MIKE MEAD.
GEORGE WALTON.
WILLIAM SMITH (colored).
J. B. MILLER.
FRED BOWMAN.
MIKE DEAGLE.
GEORGE HALLOWAY.
BAILEY.
ALEX M'WILLIAMS.
W. H. NOLAN.
CHARLES HANSEN.
ELMER GREEN.
ED SLOAN.
ALEX CADY.
JOHN MORGAN.
S. D. DELONGERY.
A. D. CAMERON.
JOHN SLOANE.
SAMEEL ASH.
DAVE MOSES.
GEORGE FIFER.
PETER NORLING.
WILLIAM M'GEE.
JOHN FUDGE.
OLE OLSERN.

Prof. Robbins or Robinson, who is also known as "Two Bear," was a famous hunter and a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. He had spent all his life in the mountains and was making preparations to guide a party through a practically unknown portion of the Yellowstone park. Several visitors in the city are among the dead, among them being J. B. Miller, an Idaho lawyer.

The ruins are still smouldering, and it is believed that

More Bodies Will Be Found

under the acres of debris.

Inquiries are coming from all parts of the country about friends and relatives who reside in the city, and who were supposed to have been here at the time of the explosion. It is admitted by all that this is by far the most disastrous surface explosion that has occurred anywhere in the country during recent years.

The alarm which called nearly the entire fire department to its death was sent in at 9:55 last night from box 72. The fire was either in the Kenyon Connell or the Butte Hardware company's warehouse and both contained powder. There was a rumor that there was powder in the building but this was denied and after a moment's hesitation the firemen began fighting the fire.

The hose wagon crew consisted of Chief Cameron, Assistant Chief Sloan, Sam Ash, Ed Sloan, Dave Moses, Dave Magee and Jack Flannery. Magee was the driver and remained with the wagon about forty yards away, while Flannery was at the hydrant. The hook and ladder was manned by George Fifer and Pete Nolan, of the regular paid department, and William Orr, one of the volunteers. Chief Cameron directed the attack on the building, and while some of the firemen hauled a line of hose along the others started in to tear off the iron covering of the building so that they could get at the flames. Just as they had succeeded in tearing off a part of the covering and secured an entrance the first explosion came.

Blinding Sheet of Flame

forced the roof from its fastenings and shot hundreds of feet into the air, followed by a second of deadly silence, and then came the awful roar, carrying with it annihilation to those who closely surrounded the death trap and destruction on every hand. All but three of the firemen were killed.

There were heroes among the spectators, however, and as soon as the stun of the shock passed away, while some ran in terror, others immediately began pulling the mutilated bodies of the firemen and the injured from the proximity of the flames. From all over the city people began moving towards the fire and the crowd had greatly increased within five minutes. Just about that length of time after the first explosion, a

Second Explosion,

almost equal in volume to the first, heightened the terror all over the city, and spread death and desolation at the disastrous scene. In this explosion scores of citizens were killed and injured. Parts of bodies were hurled scores of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific water tank was almost struck by the leg and thigh of a human being, driven

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