

Ryan-Dempsey Fight Proves a Farce.  
QUADRUPLE TRAGEDY.  
Republican Senatorial Caucus Fails to Nominate.

# Daily



# Journal

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
St. Paul Curlers Winning at Milwaukee.  
LEGISLATORS QUARREL.  
Railway Line From Denver to Duluth.

VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—(ON PAIRS) FIVE CENTS.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1895.

PRICE TWO CENTS—(ON TRAINS) FIVE CENTS—NO. 19.

## DIDN'T SPLIT THE WOOD.

Republican Members of the Legislature Spend Four Hours in Caucus Without Arriving at a Nomination.

AN EVEN HALF-DOZEN BALLOTS TAKEN.

Washburn at High-Water Mark at the Outset and Loses Steadily to the End of the Caucus.

AN ADJOURNMENT AT 12:10 THIS MORNING.

The Battle Royal Will Be Resumed at Noon Next Tuesday in the House and Senate Separately.

	Ballots.					
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
William D. Washburn, Minneapolis.	61	59	60	60	57	55
Knute Nelson, Mankato.	15	15	15	15	15	15
Volomon G. Comstock, Mankato.	14	10	9	10	11	14
James A. Tawney, Winona.	14	11	10	11	9	8
Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.	1	1	1	1	2	2
Thomas S. Buchanan, Faribault.	2	2	1	1	1	1
John Lind, New York.	2	1	1	1	1	1
Edmond S. Ives, St. Peter.	2	1	1	1	1	1
James A. Tawney, Winona.	2	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	141	141	141	141	141	140

The expected happened in the senatorial caucus last night when W. D. Washburn did his utmost to take at the hands of the Republican members of the legislature. As has already been reported by the Globe, the caucus adjourned without making a nomination, and, as also predicted, Washburn showed his greatest strength on the first ballot, dropping from 61 on that ballot to 56 on the last, and there is no doubt, judging from the humor of his supporters at the time of the adjournment, that had the caucus remained in session for another hour his vote would have dropped to 50, which has been his actual strength for the past two days.

Nelson gained steadily from the first, rising from 45 on the first ballot to 60 on the last, making gains from all of the other candidates and at no time suffering any net loss. His friends stuck to him with a persistence which indicated that they had drunk in the abundant courage of the day. Robbing propensities of their chief. Representative Jacobson sounded the key-note of the situation when he left the caucus room and met Nelson at the foot of the stairs. Giving him a cowboy tilt, Nelson, he exclaimed, "Governor, we'll stand by you till hell freezes over, and there isn't even a white frost yet."

The result of the caucus was fatal to Washburn. Of this there can be no doubt. His friends stood by him most loyally. They were willing to vote in an open or a secret caucus or they were willing not to caucus at all. They were ready and willing to sacrifice their personal and political convenience for him as the representative of the party. The preparations and arrangements for the caucus were simply lacking. No extent of their negligence, they tried to remedy it as far as possible.

The exclusion of the regular reporters from the desks where they work every day was a piece with the rest of the arrangements. Those having charge of the matter seemed to possess a deadly fear that the reporters would try to buy some senatorial votes. There could have been no other reason for a deal by which the men who perform the daily toil of reporting the session were subjected to the necessity of sneaking up into the gallery as though they were going to rob a hen roost. There was no reason why they should have been compelled to enter a physical contest with a howling mob of loafers in the lobbies and struggle for the doubtful honor of admission to the galleries.

The services of these men do not command as liberal remuneration as do those of men who have a senatorial vote just at this particular time, but they have as high a sense of their duty to the public as do the gentlemen of the legislature, and the fact that they were able to secure a report at all under the discouraging conditions, is sufficient evidence that they performed that duty as efficiently as did the statesmen who required six ballots and four hours to find out that they did not know whom they wanted for United States senator.

**FOUR HOURS OF FUN.**  
How People Go at It When They Do Nothing.  
The caucus was called to order by Senator Allen J. Greer, who, without any preliminaries asked for nominations for chairman of the caucus. John L. Gibbs was nominated and elected without opposition. He made a



WASHBURN LOSES GROUND.

### The Grit of Nelson Tells in a Long Tug of War.

If fairly named, and predicted trouble if the opposite course were followed. Senator Morgan held that a majority of a quorum was sufficient. The motion was put, and Senator Young's resolution secured eighty-two votes, or ten more than enough to carry.

The chair appointed as tellers Senators Johnson and Knute Nelson, and Messrs. McGrath and Nash, these being suggested by the various candidates. Senator Stevens introduced a resolution for an open vote, which was adopted, there being no negative votes. Nominations being called for, Representative Underwood moved to proceed to roll call without nominating speeches. There was an unexpected large number of affirmative votes on this proposition, the motion being lost by a small margin. Representative Staples moved to limit speeches to five minutes, and this was adopted.

Not until another motion had been made to dispense with nominating speeches was a nomination made. Then Senator Young advanced to a position near the speaker's chair and delivered a speech in eulogy of Senator Washburn which was one of the best ever heard on the floor of the house, but which bore every evidence of careful preparation. Not being furnished with a copy of the speech, which was furnished the Minnesota legislature, he was unable to refer to the speaker's name, and he named the honor of building the "Soo" road, and located him as a Maine man.

He had been a railroad builder, not a railroad wrecker. He credited the present senator with the building of the Upper Mississippi reservoirs and honored him for his support of the McKinley bill. Time was called on the senator at this time, but the courtesy of an extension was granted and he continued. In conclusion Senator Young declared that he had been told by an Eastern United States senator that no man in the senate had as much influence as Senator Washburn. He thought it the part of wisdom to retain a man who had won such an enviable position.

Senator Young, in nominating Knute Nelson, declared that the political and material interests of the state demanded the election of a man who was in touch with the tolling masses of the people who were today looking to the Republican party for legislation favorable to them. He alluded to the political record of Knute Nelson and dwelt upon his qualities as a statesman, a business man and a man of the people. He related the particulars of the campaigns of 1892 and 1894, and with a charm of diction and a force of argumentation that it would be wise and patriotic to place such a man in the high position of United States senator.

Representative Reeves, of Douglas, seconded the nomination of Nelson. In a warm speech demanding that the voice of the people be heard here, as it was heard at the polls. Knute Nelson was the man, he declared, who had saved the Republican party two years ago. He had set the precedent for Republican pluralities when Democracy was gaining only too fashionable. "Is there anything too good for Knute Nelson?" he asked, and continuing declared that many of the members of this legislature owe their election to him.

Representative Douglas, of Clay county, nominated S. G. Comstock. He would not disparage or detract from the records of other men. He would not belittle the names of Washburn, Nelson or McCleary, but submitted that S. G. Comstock possessed qualifications and talents which entitled him to as much recognition as any one whose name might be mentioned. He pointed to the record of Comstock in the legislature, both branches, and to his work in congress, and declared that he was the man of the common people having worked with a pick and shovel on the building of the Northern Pacific railroad. Representative Lockwood declared that he had not until a late hour known that he would have the honor of making a nominating speech, and had voted to dispense with such. He, however, made a very plain, sensible and matter-of-fact speech of short duration and to good effect nominating McCleary.

Senator Barr, on behalf of the Blue Earth delegation, seconded the nomination of Washburn, and as this county is McCleary's home and Barr followed Lockwood, the effect was somewhat dampening on the McCleary boom. Senator Barr pointed to the Mankato normal school as one of the marks of Senator Washburn's claims on Mankato people. Senator Barr read his speech, which is a measure impaired its usefulness.

Representative Warner, of St. Paul, seconded the nomination of McCleary, and credited the schoolmaster with great intelligence, honesty and ability. Mr. Warner declared that Prof. McCleary was one of the ablest and most efficient men in the present congress, and his elevation to the United States senate would be a place in the body so well merited because of their experience, and the same rule applied in the senatorship. The Eastern states got more credit from the McCleary than West because they kept the same men in the senate. He played with

while making his speech. Senator Stevens seconded the nomination of Comstock in a very brief speech. Speaker Van Sant seconded the nomination of Washburn. Senator Hill made body blows at railroad bosses in under the nomination of Knute Nelson, his comrade, a man who with Nelson and other candidates were enjoying the comforts and delights of a peaceful home life, had surrendered his market and gone to the defense of his country.

His speech was received with tremendous applause on the Nelson side of the house, and the other side looked the disgust they dared not express. Representative Feig explained his vote by stating that he had pledged himself during the campaign to vote for John Lind. Representative Malleck also explained his vote. He favored Nelson and considered him a great man, but to represent the wishes of his constituents he was compelled to vote for Washburn.

**The Opening Ballot.**  
The vote was announced as follows: Washburn, 61; Nelson, 45; Comstock, 14; McCleary, 8; C. A. Pillsbury, 1; Judge Buckman, 2; ex-Gov. Ives, 2; John Lind, 2.

The ballot was as follows:  
Those voting for W. D. Washburn were:  
SENATORS. Spencer, Matternan, Sperry, Miller, Stebbins, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

REPRESENTATIVES. Alstrom, Gessler, Robbins, Gunn, Sederberg, Knutson, Severinsen, Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

Those voting for Knute Nelson were:  
SENATORS. Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

REPRESENTATIVES. Alstrom, Gessler, Robbins, Gunn, Sederberg, Knutson, Severinsen, Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

Those voting for S. G. Comstock were:  
SENATORS. Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

REPRESENTATIVES. Alstrom, Gessler, Robbins, Gunn, Sederberg, Knutson, Severinsen, Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

Those voting for J. T. McCleary were:  
SENATORS. Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

REPRESENTATIVES. Alstrom, Gessler, Robbins, Gunn, Sederberg, Knutson, Severinsen, Johnson, A. G. Stevens, Currier, Knutson, Thompson, Johnson, W. E. Roverud, Yala, Yiam.

## BATTLES IN HAWAII.

Startling News Received of an Outbreak of the Royalists.

TWELVE NATIVES KILLED.

And at Least 200 of the Revoltionists Captured.

REVOLT STILL IN PROGRESS.

But Government Forces Have Practically Overcome Opposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney via Honolulu this afternoon and brings news of a revolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly two hundred revolutionists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu Jan. 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists. The Associated Press has the following correspondence:

Honolulu, Jan. 11.—There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until last Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, when the marshal's detectives brought in news for that officer to immediately summon the cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Capt. Parker left for the beach at Walkiki with orders to search the premises.

On approaching the house the deputy marshal left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house, and finding Berlemann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read his warrant. When half way through, shots were fired from the rear of the house. The officer asked quickly:

"What does that mean?" Berlemann replied:

"I know nothing about it; there are no arms here."

Brown rushed out to join his squad just as Carter shouted: "Under they are under the boat shed," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot, and rushing forward, followed by his cousin Carter and other officers.

At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed, and the police and Lieut. Holte fell wounded.

The Police Charged and drove the natives on the beach, and the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police outnumbered eight, and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them the prisoners, including the captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Caring for the wounded men as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, and the first one was recognized as John Lane. He had a box of revolver, a belt of cartridges and a rifle; the second a pocket pistol and a belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found on the floor, which evidently belonged to him, as Holte says he was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter and three wounded men from Lane's party, it having three empty chambers.

By this time the rebels had regained their courage, and returned to the house fired into it repeatedly. Leaving one man to guard the prisoners, the officers returned the fire, but without effect, as their assailants could not be seen. Realizing that

and that word must be got to town at all hazards, it was resolved that Brown and Parker should make a dash for their horses, which were tied near the house. This was done with success, and they were soon at the nearest telephone.

Alfred Carter, who had been missing since the wounding of his cousin, was supposed to be dead, but in reality had escaped with the same idea and for the purpose of getting a doctor for his cousin. He had already telephoned to the marshal's office, besides being fortunate in finding a doctor, with whom he returned to the scene of the fight at once. In approaching the gate they were met with a volley. Dropping to the ground, Carter received three shots; but, realizing the impossibility of getting into the house unhurt, they both made their escape. About this time the natives were advancing on the house to take it by storm when one of the officers told Berlemann he would blow his brains out the instant the first man went inside the house and hurt any one. Berlemann called to the natives outside to that effect, and they at once withdrew and ceased firing. Within two minutes after receiving the telephone account of the fight a detail of thirty-two men from the regulars stationed at the government barracks were ordered to the command was given to Lieut. King the same who led the expedition against the leper outlaws Koulo some months since. Young men were called for, and nearly every man in the barracks stepped to the front. Within ten minutes the detail was on the way as fast as horses and wheels could carry. The distance being four miles. As soon as the detail came within shooting dis-

stance of the scene of action the natives fired a Parting Volley and fled. Alfred Carter and Dr. Wallace came to the aid of the natives and were quickly followed by other Charles Carter received the medical attention he so much needed. It was found he was shot in the breast twice and once in the leg. One of the breast wounds ran downward and entered the abdomen. He was taken to his residence near by, where he died last night.

Holte's wound was through the breast but not necessarily fatal. He was taken to the hospital, and the Japanese servant denied, there were no more. The regulars, Deputy Marshal Brown arrived and the premises were thoroughly searched. The Japanese servant denied, there were no more. The regulars, Deputy Marshal Brown arrived and the premises were thoroughly searched.

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## SWIFT DEATH TO FOUR

Martin County Scene of One of the State's Most Awful Tragedies.

THREE PEOPLE SHOT DEAD

By an Infuriated Young Farmer--He Then Kills Himself.

THE TRAGEDY THRILLING.

A Child of Six Bereft of Father, Mother and Grandparents.

Special to the Globe.  
FAIRMONT, Minn., Jan. 18.—About seven o'clock last night Samuel Hotelling, a farmer living five miles west of here, went to the house of his father-in-law, T. B. Whitney, and, without warning, shot Mr. Whitney, who came to the door, the ball entering the left side just below the heart, and his victim fell to the floor dead. He next shot Mrs. Whitney, who fell dead over the prostrate form of her husband. If she would go and help on him kill Sam Jones, a brother-in-law, he would not injure her. She tried to escape and he sent a bullet crashing through her brain. A younger daughter of Mr. Whitney escaped through the cellar and gave the alarm to the neighbors. Immediately after committing the deed he returned to a neighboring house where he was rooming, and went to his room without saying a word to any one. When the sheriff and portion of the militia arrived at the house, they ordered the people occupying the house to vacate, which they did. The militia watched all night, and at daylight a movement was made to arrest the criminal, who refused to surrender, and opened fire. The militia immediately riddled the house with bullets, and, on advancing into the house, the prisoner was found dead on the floor. It is evident from a letter that the murderer left that he fired the fatal shot through his own head.

He had evidently planned a desperate siege, as ammunition enough to stand off an army was found. Hotelling came to this part of the country about two years ago. He married Mr. Whitney's daughter about a year ago. They did not seem to live happily together, and some time ago separated, she going home to her parents and he stopping in a rooming house in the vicinity near by. The latest trouble was over a division of grain that he and his father-in-law had raised. He brought suit and recovered a portion of the grain, and tried to get his wife to leave her parents and return to him, but she refused to go. He became furious with jealousy and committed the crime. He came to town Thursday and purchased a Winchester rifle and cartridges. It is reported that he had been drinking. The murderer left a child six weeks old, which is bereft of father, mother, grandfather and grandmother. Throp B. Whitney was a distinguished veteran of the late war, having been wounded in the first battle of Bull Run.

**WENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.**  
Another Case of Loss of Memory Temporarily.  
WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 18.—Solomon Packer, the wealthy pork broker who disappeared in a mysterious manner from Superior Oct. 31, is heard from tonight in South Africa. Mrs. Packer in the meantime has spent several thousand dollars in searching and advertising for her project. A letter to her Mr. Packer tells a strange story. He went from here to Chicago on business in October, and he remembers nothing from his second day in Chicago until he was in midceen, bound for Johannesburg. He evidently did not contemplate flight from here, for he took only \$200 and little of his valuable jewelry, which he kept for his own use. Mrs. Packer has been in ill health, a result of her trouble. She believed her husband dead.

**Minister Becomes Crazy.**  
JAMESSTON, N. D., Jan. 18.—Rev. John Scott, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the Northwest, has been brought to the insane asylum here. His home is at Wadena, Pembina county, where his family lives. He has devoted twenty-two years to mission work in the Dominion of Canada and nineteen years in North Dakota. His hobby, the project over which his mind became unbalanced, was the formation of what he termed "The International Christian Alliance Hospital and Electric Railway Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000.

**Shot in the Temple.**  
ALBERTA, Minn., Jan. 18.—Henry A. House, a prominent citizen and old settler, was found in his barn loft with a bullet hole in his temple. He cannot recover. The revolver was lying by his side. There is great excitement, as House was well known in all this region.

**Glasgow, Mont., Scorches.**  
GLASGOW, Mont., Jan. 18.—Half the business portion of Glasgow was destroyed by fire. The fire started in the rear of A. J. McMillan's saloon. The total loss is about \$20,000.

I have found the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from alum and ammonia, and of the very highest leavening power.  
CHARLES W. DREW, Ph. B. M. D.  
Late Chemist to the Minn. State Dairy and Food Dep't.