MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Senator Sheehan's Home-Rule Charter.

CONGRESSMEN GET ANGRY

South Dakota Memorial.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Corbett Talks With Members of the Legislature.

A RARA AVIS SWINDLER.

Weather: Fair; Slightly Warmer.

VOL. XVIII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS}---NO. 33.

SOLONS BELLIGERENT

Breckinridge and Heard Have a Sensational Set-to in the House.

LIAR, SCOUNDREL, PUPPY,

A Few of the Epithets Which Led to "Breck's" Use of His Fists.

PEACE AGAIN RESTORED.

Offenders Brought Before the Ear of the House and Made to Apologize.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A scene of the wildest and most intense excitement occurred in the house at the conclusion of the debate on Mr. Hitt's Hawaiian resolution today, growing out of a personal difficulty between Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Heard, of Missouri, in which epithets like "impertinent puppy," "coward," "scoundrel," and "liar," were bandied. One blow was struck when friends interposed and the sergeant-at-arms arrested the two offenders and brought them to the bar of the house, where Mr. Breckinridge, in the course of an explanation, practically challenged Mr. Heard and demanded personal satisfaction.

As well as the tangle of confused events can be unraveled the encounter occurred in this way:

Mr. Heard, who was in charge of the District of Columbia business, cut off Mr. Breckinridge, who was attempting to address the house on the Hawaiian resolution, by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Breckinridge immediately moved around from the side aisle, in which he was standing, to the tier of seats where Mr. Heard was located, and hot words followed. Mr. Breckinridge protested against what he called Mr. Heard's rudeness. The latter declared he was only doing his duty. As the voices of the gentlemen rose, members rushed thither.

"Impertinent puppy," shouted Mr. Breckinridge.

"Liar," hissed back Mr. Heard.

At the word, the white-haired Kentuckian, who is a heavily-built man, put his foot on the step on which the benches are located, and

Let Drive a Right-Hander

at Mr. Heard. Mr. Heard, who is a slight and apparently not strong, but rather tall man, with a brown beard, streaked with gray, dodged, and in an instant a dozen hands were extended to restrain the Kentuckian, and the tide of members swept him twenty feet up the main aisle. But he continued to struggle, and wrestled with his captors, Messrs. Pence and Outhwaite.

The house and galleries were in an uproar; Bedlam had broken loose. Over it all the cracks of the speaker's gavel sounded as he attempted to quell the riot on the floor. In a firm tone the speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms to arrest the offenders.

Col. Ike Hill, the deputy, and his assistant, Mr. Robinson, grabbed the silver mace, the emblem of the house's authority and rushed up the aisle. It was crowded with a seething mass of members. When they had elbowed their way to the scene of combat, Mr. Breckinridge was still struggling with those who held him. His antagonist, Mr. Heard, stood calmly in his place. Misunderstanding Mr. Pence's attempt to quiet Mr. Breckinridge, who was trembling like an aspen with overwrought excitement, Col. Hill and his assistant seized both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Pence.

"Not Pence" shouted a dozen members. "Arrest Heard."

Mr. Heard was pushed into the arms of the deputy sergeant-at-arms. As the two men came together, Mr. Breckinridge made a desperate effort to free himself.

"You're a coward and a scoundrel," he yelled at Mr. Heard, but the stalwart Robinson roughly pulled Mr. Breckinridge forward and the two representatives of the American congress were hustled rather than escorted to the bar of the house.

The speaker ordered all to take their seats.

Many of the members did so reluctantly. "Take it back," shouted Mr. Breckinridge, as he glared at Mr. Heard, who stood like himself

In Custody Before the Bar.

"You called me an impertinent puppy," answered Mr. Heard.

Meantime the speaker in stentorian tones was driving the excited and frantic members back with heavy blows of the gavel. Mr. Breckinridge was appealing for recognition, but the speaker would not hear him. After all the members were seated, he ordered both Mr. Heard and Mr. Breckinridge back to their seats and then recognized the Kentuckian. With his frame trembling with excitement, his silver hair tumbling back from his forehead, Mr. Breckinridge rose, attempting to contain himself. Mr. Breckinridge began his apology in humble tones.

"No one," he began, "can regret more than I that any personal difficulty should occur on this floor; but when I thought I had been taken off the floor with great rudeness, I went to Mr. Heard and said to him that he could not do business in that way. He replied that that was an insolent statement, and that I was 'an impertinent scoundrel.'"

"He said I was a scoundrel," interposed Mr. Heard.

"He called me a liar," went on Mr. Breckinridge, ignoring the interruption. "I ought not to have resented it, Mr. Speaker," he continued, turning to the chair, "but, as a Mississippi judge once said, the lie was first assault, and, in spite of my white hairs, I could not restrain myself. I apologize to the speaker, and to the house. To the gentleman I will say," he added, as he turned and looked squarely at Mr. Heard, his voice rising, "I will say that that cannot remain between he and I."

A scattering burst of applause greeted this. Mr. Breckinridge took his seat,

The House Gasped

at this last statement, and sat breathlessly awaiting the reply. Heard appeared to be calm, but he was also evidently laboring under great excitement. Not once in his long congressional career, he began, had he been embroiled in a personal controversy on the floor of the house.

Mr. Heard then explained the situation. Today, he said, had been set apart for District of Columbia business, and he had felt it his duty, when the opposing leaders on the Hawaiian resolution had finished their statements, to demand the previous question. The gentleman from Kentucky had then hurried over to him, and had stated in a tone which he regarded as an insult that the house would do no business today. He had thereupon demanded the yeas and nays, as he deemed it his duty to do, whereupon the gentleman from Kentucky, in what he regarded as most offensive language, had called him an insolent and impertinent something.

"He followed," said Mr. Heard, his temper rising, "that statement with a practical assault upon me. He called me a scoundrel."

"If I said that, I withdraw it," interrupted Mr. Breckinridge, with an earnestness that struck some of the members as ludicrous, and they laughed heartily.

"I do not think I said it," continued Mr. Breckinridge.

"And I believe he did say it," said Mr. Heard.

"If, after my disclaimer, the gentleman still insists I said it," retorted Mr. Breckinridge, again rising up, "I withdraw it. He does not deserve it."

Mr. Heard hastily denied that he intended to question Mr. Breckinridge's veracity, but stated that he meant that in his excitement the gentleman from Kentucky had forgotten what he did say.

"I stated," he continued, "that the gentleman lied. Upon his withdrawal of his offensive epithet I will withdraw mine, but not before. I believe that I have done nothing it was not my duty and right to do."

Mr. Heard was also applauded when he took his seat. This ended the wordy combat, and, in the absence of a motion which might have been made to reprimand the principals in the affair, the house proceeded with the question before it, and the excitement soon subsided, although there was much speculation throughout the day as to what would be the outcome.

Mr. Berry, of Kentucky, a friend of both Breckinridge and Heard, was using his good offices after the row towards reconciling them. Both are said to be possessed of physical courage, but the two men have been friends in the past, and it was believed the matter would be amicably adjusted.

All Serene Again.

Later, through the intermediation of friends of both parties, Messrs. Goodnight and Berry, of Kentucky, acting for Mr. Breckinridge, and Mr. Dockery and Mr. Hatch, for Mr. Heard, an amicable adjustment of the difficulties was arranged. These gentlemen went carefully over the official report of the words uttered and agreed upon a form of apology that would be satisfactory to their principals. Accordingly, just before 5 o'clock, when the house took a recess, Mr. Heard arose and read a typewritten statement to the effect that a careful estimation of the words uttered made it evident in the opinion of his friends that after Mr. Breckinridge disclaimed the use of the language considered by him (Heard) offensive he should withdraw what he had said. Mr. Heard said he thought he had done so, but his friends said he had not. "I consider it my duty to do so now," said Mr. Heard, "and now withdraw what I said."

Mr. Breckinridge then complacently arose and accepted the olive branch of peace. "I ought not to have gone to the desk of the gentleman," said he, "and have made the statement I did. It was particularly unfortunate, considering the past friendship existing between that gentleman and myself. I express my regret in this frank manner to him and to the house. I profoundly apologize for a scene that should not have happened. No matter what occurred I should not have resented it physically. I say to the house and the gentleman that I exceedingly regret what has occurred and crave their pardon."

The house applauded Mr. Breckinridge heartily as he sat down. At the request of Mr. Goodnight the entire colloquy was stricken from the record. Thereupon Mr. Heard went over to Mr. Breckinridge's seat and the late adversaries shook hands. The white-winged dove of peace spread her wings, and the incident was quietly closed.

Work of the House.

An hour was devoted to debate on the Pacific railroad bill. A resolution was adopted calling on the president for all correspondence and information regarding the alleged aid furnished the rebels in Hawaii by representatives of the British government and the remainder of the day was consumed by the District of Columbia committee.

SILVERITES OBSTRUCT.

Teller Gives Warning of Opposition to Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The financial question again came before the senate today as an incident to the consideration of the pending District of Columbia appropriation bill, and Mr. Teller made an effective speech to give the suggestive warning that he would see to it that as far as the present session of congress was concerned there shall be no hasty or weak legislation on the lines proposed. In view of Mr. Teller's recognized position as an authority among the element favorable to silver, the statement was regarded as having an important bearing on the situation. Mr. Teller's speech was also noticeable in pointing out that a constitutional provision existed against the plan suggested by Mr. Gorman of adding a financial measure to one of the appropriation bills. Mr. Gorman explained that he had not intended to say that comprehensive legislation could be added to an appropriation bill.

Mr. McPherson gave notice that he named tomorrow to call up the resolution discharging the finance committee from further consideration of Mr. Sherman's bill to provide temporary means of meeting deficiencies.

Most of the day was given to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill without completing it.

Strong and quick in action is Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It's absolutely pure.

SENATE BILL KILLED.

House Measure for Nicaragua Canal Substituted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The house committee on commerce today considered Senator Morgan's Nicaragua canal bill, which passed the senate, and decided to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the house bill. Mr. Mallory will report the action to the house. One member preferred the senate bill.

Month's Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the coinage at the several mints during January, 1895, as follows: Gold, $3,698,300; silver, $574,000; minor coins, $63,200. Of this silver coined 200,000 was in silver dollars. Since July 1, 1894, the number of silver dollars coined was 3,293,978.

NO HASTE FOR BONDS.

Another Conference With Bankers Before a Call Is Issued.

CURTIS' SECOND MISSION.

Assistant Secretary Sent on Another Mysterious Trip to Gotham.

A TURN IN THE GOLD TIDE.

Treasury Shows a Gain of Over $500,000 for the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Late this afternoon Secretary Carlisle stated that no public announcement of a financial character would be made tonight. The cabinet meeting adjourned at the usual hour today, but Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney and Postmaster General Bissell remained in consultation with the president until nearly half-past 3 o'clock.

Assistant Secretary Curtis' report of his mission at New York was laid before the meeting by Secretary Carlisle, and, after a full discussion of the matters involved, Mr. Curtis was requested to again proceed to New York. He left Washington on the late afternoon train, but what his instructions were is not known, though it is assumed that nothing looking to a bond issue will be done until Mr. Curtis can confer with the New York financiers and communicate the result of his mission to the secretary. The official report of Assistant Treasurer Jordan at New York that, although $1,257,700 had been withdrawn from the subtreasury today, $1,800,000 in gold coin had been returned for currency was received with much

Satisfaction and Surprise.

It is not known, however, whether this deposit of gold is the forerunner of others in fulfillment of an agreement between the bankers and the treasury officials. It is believed in some circles that the deposit was made in the ordinary course of business for currency to be shipped to Western correspondents. By today's transactions the gold reserve is slightly increased, standing at the close of business $42,860,012. The prospective issue of another loan recalls the interesting fact that during the period from June, 1880 to January, 1891, the government purchased and retired $179,342,500 in 4 per cent consols falling due in 1907, for which it paid a bonus or premium of $46,396,006 in addition to the accrued interest. The government also purchased of the four-and-a-halfs funded loan of 1891, 143,518,200, for which it paid a bonus or premium of $9,998,201 in addition to the accrued interest. These bonds were purchased at prices ranging from 129 to 124, and a small quantity of this same issue was today sold in Washington at 111¼.

A calculation of the prices which must be obtained for 4 per cent thirty-year bonds on a 3 per cent interest basis makes it to be 119.74; on a 3½ basis, 114.34; on a 3½ per cent basis, 109.26; on a 3¾ per cent, 104.49.

NATION'S DEBT.

Monthly Statement Shows Increase of Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the treasury department today shows that on Jan. 31 the public cash in the treasury amounted to $924,446,269, an increase for the month of $13,542,574. Following is a recapitulation of the debt:

Interest-bearing debt, $684,323,710; increase during the month, $5,155,380; debt since maturity, $1,792,690; decrease during the month, $33,110; debt bearing no interest, $382,933,172; decrease during the month, $316,172; total debt, $1,646,827,487, of which $578,777,914 are certificates and treasury notes, off-set by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $97,353,776; silver, $507,087,384; paper, $140,872,456; general account, disbursing officers, etc., $16,156,715; total, $761,470,332, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $616,867,028, leaving a cash balance of $144,603,304, of which $44,705,967 is gold reserve.

GOLD TIDE TURNS.

Export Orders Canceled on Lowering of Rates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A total of $5,000,000 gold was ordered this morning for shipment to Europe tomorrow, but on the lowering of the rates for sterling exchange in the afternoon, $3,500,000 of the orders were canceled, and it is not improbable that no gold will go out at all tomorrow.

Month's Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A treasury statement shows the receipts from all sources during the month of January to have been $27,804,399, and the expenditures $34,523,447, a deficit for the month of $6,719,048, and for the fiscal year of $34,282,070. The several items of the receipts during January are given as follows: Customs $17,361,916; internal revenue, $9,034,964; miscellaneous, $1,407,518.

The World's Fair jury, after exacting tests, found Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

CONFIDENT ALL ROUND.

The Minnesota Delegation Feeling Generally Good.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The visiting Minnesota statesmen devoted today mainly to resting after their journey. Just before lunch Messrs. Lawler and Doran paid their respects to Commissioner Lochren at the pension bureau, and in the morning the national committeeman will call on the president. Marshal Campbell spent a good part of the time today at the capitol, where he called on the members of the lower house from Minnesota, and spent some time in consultation with Congressman Boen. One of the charges against him, it is said, is one to the effect that he supported certain Populists last year instead of the regular Democratic nominees, and this conference is supposed to be in regard to that charge. The marshal appears confident, and said:

"I shall disprove all the charges that have been made against me to the satisfaction of the committee and the senate. Of course, I do not know all that may be on file, but I am willing to admit that if the charges that have been published are true I am not a fit man to hold the office; but they are not true, as I shall prove."

One of Mr. Campbell's friends is authority for the statement that Mr. Doran will push ex-County Clerk R. T. O'Connor for marshal in case the senate turns down Mr. Campbell or the name of the latter is withdrawn by the president.

Arguments Now Begin.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Noran and Healy murder trial was adjourned till Monday by Judge Horton today, all the evidence having been finished. Two, perhaps three, days of oratory from the lawyers, then the fate of the accused ex-policemen for the murder of Swan Nelson will be in the hands of the jury.

The first address to the jury, it has been decided, will be made by Assistant State Attorney Todd. He will be followed by John C. King. Then Attorney Olson will be heard, and following him will come Judge Byam. Mr. Neeley will close for the state, and Luther Laflin Mills will end the speechmaking for the people in what his friends say will prove one of the greatest efforts in his career.

The Midwinter Fair confirmed the World's Fair verdict: "Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely pure."

FORTS STILL RESIST.

CAPTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI NOT COMPLETE.

Chinese Troops Sent to Reinforce Chang in the Defence of Nanking.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—An official dispatch received here today gives particulars of the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese forces. The dispatch says that the second army and the fleet attacked Wei-Hai-Wei on the morning of Wednesday last and by evening all the land forts were captured. The island forts are still resisting, but the Japanese have obtained command of the east and west entrances of the bay. The house of representatives yesterday unanimously resolved to concur in the war expenses irrespective of time or amount.

NOT A STRATEGETIC POINT.

Wei-Hai-Wei of No Aid in a March on Pekin.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Count Takaaki Kato, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, in an interview today on the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese, said:

"Although the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei is of great moment, it is not of the first importance. The place is very isolated, and the mikado's troops are really no nearer to Pekin than they were before. The great question now is, what will the Chinese fleet in the harbor do? The Gulf of Peche-Li is practically in the possession of the Japanese, and it only remains for the Chinese to go to Fukien, the headquarters of the Chinese Southern squadron.

"If the Japanese commanders desire it there is nothing to prevent a simultaneous march upon Pekin from the north and from the south. But the way will be long and tedious, and I do not think Pekin will be reached this winter. But as our object is not to capture Pekin, but to get the proper fruits of our victories, I see no reason why, if the Chinese envoys whom Count Ito Hiroboumi (president of the council of ministers) receives today, present reasonable terms, peace should not be concluded before the break-up of winter.

Japs Have Reserve Force.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—In mail advices from Tokio regarding the situation in the Orient it is stated that few people realize that in the work thus far done only one-half of the army of Japan has been engaged. Of the seven grand divisions three and a half have landed and fought on Chinese soil, one is on water and two and a half remain at home as originally constituted. Foreigners are beginning for the first time to invest extensively in Japanese securities. The bonds most in demand are those of the new war loan, paying 5 per cent interest and quoted at 96, and Tokio city improvement 6 per cent bonds, quoted at 103.

Celestial Barbarity.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—By the Tao-Tai, of Shanghai, 50 taels are offered to any person bringing the head of a Japanese "Wojen," and the destruction of a ship's boat if accompanied by the killing of ten or more sailors will be rewarded by a prize of 1,000 taels. To a general who defeats the enemy and inflicts a loss of several thousand men, 100,000 taels are promised. This document is placarded about Shanghai at the moment when Chinese ambassadors are setting forth to Japan as suitors for peace.

Corea's King Feels Independent.

TOKIO, Feb. 1.—The king of Corea has discarded the title by which he has hitherto been known, and which implies subordination to the Chinese throne, and will hereafter be designed Tai Kun Yu Kuika.

Consul Jernigan Confirms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—United States Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, cables the state department, under date of Feb. 1, that the land fort at Wei Hai Wei has been captured, and that the capture of the island and fleet is considered imminent.

Reinforcements for Chang.

HONG KONG, Feb. 1.—Gen. Fung is going to march from Kwang Tung with 5,000 troops to assist Viceroy Chang in the defense of Nanking. Gen. Fung is one of the Chinese officers who fought in Annam against the French.

Traveler's Sad Fate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 1.—O. D. Hartwell, a leading business man of Nashua, N. H., became insane on a train and was taken to the Emergency hospital in this city where he made a rope of his bed clothes and in attempting to escape fell to the ground, breaking his leg.

Taylor's Father Sued.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 1.—A suit was filed here today by Attorneys Kummler and Gaylord for the state of South Dakota to recover of William Taylor, father of W. W. Taylor, late state treasurer, the sum of $30,000, for which amount William Taylor was on his son's bond.

CONGRESS IS CALLED.

South Dakota Legislature Prods the National Solons a Bit.

FINANCIAL RELIEF SOUGHT.

Other Legislatures Will Be Asked to Push the Request.

RUSSIAN CACTUS RUIN.

Pathetic Picture of It Painted by a North State Senator.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1.—The legislature today passed under suspension of the rules a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each house to draft a memorial to congress petitioning that body at once to adopt some means to straighten out the financial situation and to restore the prosperity which the country formerly enjoyed. The following committee was appointed: Senators Kingsbury, Foote and Doran, and Representatives Dickover, Glass and Dowdell, all Populists except Messrs. Doran and Dowdell. The committee will draft the memorial at once and will wire to the legislatures of all the Northwestern and Southern states to unite with the legislature of this state in this action. They will not probably outline any particular scheme, but will make the petition general.

Tomorrow the fight will come on the adoption of the constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage. The advocates of the measure are here in full numbers and are pushing the matter with all their strength. Mrs. Cranmer, of the W. C. T. U., is heading the fight. The measure is being opposed by the people who secured a resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, but it will go through the senate. It will have a harder time in the house.

The fact is never questioned that Price's Cream Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

RUSSIAN CACTUS RUIN.

Senator Rourke's Picture of It Truly Pathetic.

BISMARCK, N.D., Feb. 1.—The senate spent the day on the third reading of the civil code, and the house on the first reading of the code of civil procedure. Senator La Moure called for information from the public examiner regarding the reorganization of the State Bank of Dawson; what its capital is at this time, whether in cash or in notes past due or to become due. Senator Rourke's memorial to congress was adopted, describing the nature of the Russian thistle, calling attention to its unparalleled power of dissemination, being found in five states, taking possession of farms, compelling their abandonment, causing the ruin of homes and depopulation of neighborhoods, involving men financially and threatening the well being of the commonwealth, characterizing abandoned farms as arsenals, holding means of destruction, hotbeds for the propagation of the evil, distributing infection as if endowed with malicious intelligence; calling the attention of the government to Indian and indemnity lands controlled by the government; asking for authority to go on these and for an appropriation of $30,000, to be expended by the governor to prevent the spread of and to eradicate the pest.

In the house the free text-book bill was ordered engrossed for third reading. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the legislature that the state fair appropriation of $5,000 should not be used for two years. The valued policy bill was made a special order for Tuesday, owing to the absence of the author. Brainard's memorial to the legislatures of Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska to join with North Dakota in legislation and action with a view to preventing the spread of the Russian cactus, was adopted. Brokeman's bill, amended to apply to freight trains, was recommended to pass; also the bill to license warehouses. The substitute for the act repealing the compilation act introduced by a minority of the committee provides that repeal shall take effect March 13, the commission to donate their services after that date.

The house called on the land commissioner for a statement of clerk and incidental expenses for the past two years. The penitentiary investigation develops no wrong so far. St. Paul and Minneapolis parties who were said to have paid a rake-off deny it in depositions taken under stipulation. In one case of alleged double vouchers it is shown that there were two prisoners of the same name discharged at different dates, and purchases of clothing correspond with their discharge. The butcher denied the beef story.

The First National Bank of Dickinson carries $40,000 of state warrants. Representative Hanna takes $5,000 and Martin Hector $10,000. The governor forwarded the necessary papers, copies of laws, etc., to entitle the state to receive $100 for each inmate of the soldiers' home. Secretary Carlisle has ordered deported the Canadian employed by the school board at Minto to succeed the governor's private secretary as teacher.

The Fargo distributing rate schedules taking effect Feb. 1 are out. The Great Northern will make the same concessions as soon as the schedules can be gotten out, and has been co-operating from the beginning of the negotiations.

IT CHILLED THE MARROW.

Coldest Minnesota Weather in a Dozen Years.

Specials to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Feb. 1.—This was the coldest day of the season. Different thermometers registered from 26 to 32 below.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., Feb. 1.—The mercury dropped to 33 deg below zero here this morning, the coldest record of the season so far.

LITTLE FALLS, Feb. 1.—Yesterday was the coldest day of the year. The snow had been drifting all day, but toward night the wind died down and it became bitter cold. It was 40 below during the night.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 1.—Last night witnessed the lowest thermometer known here for years—from 30 to 34 deg below being reported.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 1.—Last night and today have been the coldest of the season. The temperature at the reformatory at 8 o'clock this morning was 38 below zero.

WHITEHALL, Wis., Feb. 1.—It was the coldest of the season this morning, the government thermometer marking 33 deg below zero.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 1.—Last night was the coldest of the winter. The mercury dropped to 30 deg below zero. The wind is blowing from the northwest.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Feb. 1.—Last night the government thermometer here registered 29 deg below zero.

SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., Feb. 1.—It was 36 below zero this morning, and a strong southwest wind was blowing.

BLUE ISLAND, Minn., Feb. 1.—It is 30 below this morning, the coldest this winter.

ROCK RAPIDS, Io., Feb. 1.—The weather has been severely cold for a few days, reaching 26 deg as the bottom point yesterday morning. A regular blizzard has had full swing this afternoon, with the mercury at 12 deg. No loss of life has been reported.

GARY, S. D., Feb. 1.—Today is the coldest of the season—34 below—with a strong southwest wind, but not snow enough for a blizzard.

BOKAH, Minn., Feb. 1.—Today is the coldest of the season—38 below this morning.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 1.—Twenty-seven below zero here last night, by government register, the coldest of the season. At Oakes, 40 below; at Redfield, 30; at Wessington, 28; at Wolsey, 30; at Cavour, 31; at Iroquois, 32.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 1.—Last night was the coldest Duluth has experienced in two years. At 7 a. m. the government thermometer registered 26 below zero, and a short time before that, 27 below. At Two Harbors it was 28 below. Reports from the ranges show extreme cold. At Ely it was 36; Tower, 37; Biwabik and Virginia, 41. At Loudan at 5 a. m. it was 43. The air was calm.

HANCOCK, Minn., Feb. 1.—The last day of January proved to be the stormiest day of the winter. The thermometer registered 30 deg. below zero at 10 o'clock last night and 35 this morning, the coldest it has been this winter.

GOLD GALORE.

Lots of It Being Taken Out of the Black Hills.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 1.—Spruce Gulch, in the Black Hills, is fast becoming a valuable mining district. Among recent finds is that of Brodie and Tortatt, who have struck a four-foot shoot of siliceous ore in their mine, which runs about $20 in gold and twenty-two to thirty ounces of silver per ton. The ore is near the top of the quartzite, in horizontal formation. Aaron Dunn, owner of the Survivor mine, has also struck a splendid vein, which widens as it is developed. It averages from $50 to $68 in gold per ton, besides several ounces of silver.

Tired of Being a Deserter.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Feb. 1.—A young man who has been driving a wagon for a meat market of this city for the last two months gave himself today to Sheriff H. A. Rider. He said he was a private in Company C, Twentieth infantry, stationed at Fort Assinaboine. He also stated that he deserted June 24 of last year. He was taken to Fort Snelling tonight by Corporal Sullivan, of Company G, Third regiment.

Resulted From a Bite.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 1.—William Zwack, an old Polander of the town of Brockway, today had his right hand amputated as the result of a bite inflicted by Frank Marcechek in a quarrel some time in December. Mortification has set in. Zwack's life is endangered. His assailant is under bonds for maiming.

Will Aid Nebraskans.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Feb. 1.—Hon. John Diamond, F. M. Currier and Nicholas Brules constitute a committee which has called a meeting in this city Feb. 9 to extend relief to the Nebraska sufferers. Farmers are asked to bring seed grain, and a carload will be sent, besides what money can be obtained.

The eminent chemist of Ann Arbor, Prof. Prescott, declares Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

Suicide at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 1.—On Wednesday morning last a well-dressed stranger shot himself at the Panhandle lodging house. The suicide had deliberately planned to kill himself, and in order to conceal his identity he had burned all the letters and papers on his person, the embers of which were found smouldering in the grate. It was found, however, that he was M. K. Hassell, of Grand Forks, N. D., brother of the clerk of court there. No motive can be given for the suicide.

Kicked to Death.

PRESTON, Minn., Feb. 1.—Ed Maland, a young and prosperous farmer residing near Lenora, in Canton township, met death in a most shocking manner. A colt kicked him to death. The first blow seemed to have struck him over the left eye, which undoubtedly knocked him under the feet of the horse, which afterward pawed his face into a pulp, breaking the jaw and molar bone on both sides of the face, and otherwise horribly mutilating it.

Van Leuven Can't Live Long.

ANAMOSA, Io., Feb. 1.—The friends of Pension Agent Van Leuven, who is in prison here, have decided to petition President Cleveland for his pardon. The prison physician says he will die if left in the prison, and probably will not live long at any rate, as his diabetes is growing worse. He is being served with the best food that the prison affords.

Pair of Editors in Jail.

CALUMET, Mich., Feb. 1.—Maj. H. A. Phipps and H. L. Sessions, proprietors of the Calumet Conglomerate, were arrested last night and taken to the county jail to serve a six months' term for criminal libel. Their plant was seized by John R. Ryan, the mortgagee, and the paper will appear next week as Red Jacket Tribune, under new management. Much sympathy is expressed for Phipps and Sessions.

MULTIPLIED MYSTERY

Theories by Dozens Bobbing Up in Regard to the Ging Murder.

THE GIRL'S QUEER LETTERS.

Evidence in Plenty That Blixt Told Lies Without Number.

THE ATTITUDE OF ADRY.

Juror Dyer Will Be Ready to Resume on Monday Morning.

The Hayward trial, which was abruptly terminated by the illness of Juror Dyer on Thursday evening, will not be resumed until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. When court convened yesterday Judge Smith held a short consultation with Mr. Dyer's physicians, Messrs. Spring and Nippert, and decided to give the juror a few days in which

to recuperate. Mr. Dyer is resting quietly at the National hotel, and is not seriously ill, as was at first supposed. He has been accustomed to an active, outdoor life, and the confinement and foul air of the stuffy court room proved too much for a man of his years.

But neither the adjournment of court nor the frigid weather had any effect on the morbid crowd that hung about Labor Temple during the greater part of the day. Mercury might drop to the bottom of the tube and freeze, but their curiosity could not be gratified unless they hovered about the scene of the sensational trial. Among the crowd yesterday was an old lady whose scanty attire made her a most pitiful object, and she was repeatedly advised to go home. But she shivered and wiped the water from her eyes and hung about the east entrance during the greater part of the afternoon.

The attorneys in the case enjoyed a much-needed rest. Nothing new in the line of theories was advanced, and it will be found as the case progresses that the theories outlined in yesterday's GLOBE will be those on which the defense will proceed.

It is certain that the attorneys for Hayward will try to connect a third man with the case, the man with the pointed shoes who is supposed to have left the tracks in Excelsior road where the body was found. It will be argued that Blixt had an accomplice, and after beating his victim into insensibility and shooting her to make sure of his devilish work, he drove along until he met his confederate.

The Blood Stains

in the buggy, the dead woman's fractured skull, which could not have been injured by being slid to the ground, as stated by Blixt in his confessions, will be urged as proof positive that Blixt lied like the dog he is about the whole story, except that he is guilty of the murder.

But against these fine theories of the defense, the state will show the condition of the fiend's mind at the time of committing the deed. They will show that he is an ignorant, brutal man of a low order of intellect. Under the great excitement which followed his bloody act he could not be expected to talk calmly or make every detail of his crime tally exactly with the investigations and suppositions of thousands of people far superior to him in brains. The fact that Hayward plied him with liquor, which may have contained some stupefying drug, will be introduced to account for the apparently contradictory statements of his confessions. The deed was perpetrated under great excitement, and Blixt has probably told all he can of his actions on that terrible night.

Blixt's story, if told on the stand as he has told it to dozens of people, must prove very damaging to the defense. The man is almost crazed by the contemplation of his crime. He is crazy to be hung, and loves to talk about the day when he will be strung up. He is actually beside himself with impatience for the day of doom to overtake him.

One theory in connection with Blixt has been little advanced, and may throw some light on the conflicting portions of his confessions, with the testimony of young Gooseman as to the blood stains. By some strange perversion of his weak mind Blixt may be concealing important details in regard to the manner in which he killed Catherine Ging. For instance, he may have struck her with the T rail and beaten her until she was unconscious before he fired his pistol at all, and, for some inexplicable reason, is

Ashamed to Tell It.

Brute though he has confessed himself to be, there may be some germ of feeling in him which prompts him to tell all but the little that would make his story complete in every particular. Preposterous as it may seem, unless a confederate can be traced to that lonely spot on Excelsior road this explanation of Blixt's actions is not a wholly improbable one.

The defense will introduce, no doubt, any amount of expert testimony as to how fast Kittie Ging's life blood ebbed away in the carriage before she was placed on the ground, but how effective their testimony will be against that of a self-confessed murderer remains to be seen.

The money transactions of Hayward with the woman will also play an important part in the proceedings. The state will endeavor to prove that Hayward exercised such a power over Miss Ging that he could make her write letters at his dictation, letters which would tend to divert suspicion in case anything happened. Two of these letters are in the possession of Hayward's attorneys. One of them, which is given below, is a rather remarkable one. If the reader will study it he will doubtless be impressed by the explicit statements it contains. On its face it looks like a made-to-order letter. A shrewd woman like Miss Ging would hardly write at such length and be particular to mention the amount, $7,000, which Hayward claims to have loaned her.

If the theory of the state is the correct one, these letters had some connection with the mysterious rides which Miss Ging took before the tragedy. If Harry Haoward really conspired to take her life he must have deceived her with some strange scheme to induce her to go out driving to meet him. The "green goods" theory, which was at one advanced, might account for her actions. If, as Hayward alleges, she gave him money to gamble with, she may have been persuaded to meet some friend of Hayward's at an unfrequented spot to arrange a deal of some kind. He may even have planned an elopement with her, telling her that his father objected to his getting married and that the best thing to do would be to get married secretly.

The Queer Letters.

The following are the letters which the defense will introduce:

Nov. 29, 1894.

Dear Friend Harry: Thinking matter over after you left this a. m., I can't get the money low unless I use part of the seven thousand, and I don't see why you want so much as two thousand now. When you loaned it to me you said you would not want it very soon, so I have loaned it out; but I think I can get you five hundred in a few days and that will certainly be all that you will need at the Hot Springs. The 1st of January I will have all my money and then we can straighten everything up. Hoping this will be satisfactory to you. As ever,

KATE GING.

Again on the following day she wrote:

Nov. 30, 1894.

Dear Friend Harry: You needn't be so mad about it; you can have your money back just as soon as I get it. Last Saturday I thought I could get it in a few days. The money I had the other day in the restaurant didn't belong to me. As ever,

KATE GING.

Specialists Coming.

It was reported yesterday that there are even now en route to Minneapolis a number of eminent specialists in affections of the mind and nervous diseases, and that they have been summoned by the defense. The attorneys would not admit any such charge, but it is said that these men are to be present in the court room in an apparently unconcerned manner and will be called upon to give testimony in the case hereafter as to the insanity of the prisoner or his brother. It is believed that the defense will be better satisfied if it can prove that the neurotic taint traceable through the Illinois connections of the Hayward family is manifest in Adry's demeanor, articulation or thought, as given when he is placed on the stand.

Experts may be summoned, too, it is reported, to follow up the line of testimony indicated in the GLOBE yesterday morning, to contradict the statement of Blixt that the wounds on the face were caused by the falling of the corpse upon the ground. It is possible that the defense may secure admissions from the local physicians who performed the autopsy that it was very improbable, if not even impossible, for the bruises to have been so caused, as they admitted, at least after a fashion, the reasonableness of the claim that the wound on the forehead was caused before the laceration of the eyelid by the bullet. Dr. Hill, who is the other witness for the state as to the autopsy, is an old-time coroner, and one familiar with such cases, and the nature of his testimony will have considerable weight. It would take a heavy blow to make such a fracture as was found in the skull. There was such a doubt in his evidence as to the possibility of the break having been made by such a fall that the defense, it is said, is reluctant to rely on it alone. Of course if Dr. Hill's answers should be positive enough on that point, it will not be necessary to look further. It is claimed, however, that the

Defense Has Hopes

of being able to satisfy the jury beyond a doubt that these injuries were not caused by the fall, and may summon a number of experienced anatomists, surgical experimentalists, and expert emergency surgeons, to testify as to the nature of the assaults