NOOSE FOR HAYWARD.
Burns Escapes Indictment.

Chief Clark Answers Critics.
Triangular Assessorship Fight

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

Western League Schedule.
Magnates Hard at Work on It.

Slavin Knocks Out Craig.
Sultana Mine Disaster.

VOL. XVIII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL, MINN.: TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1895. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 71.

SENATORS HEDGE.

Desperate Fight Being Made on the Railroad Taxation Bill.

SOME SAMPLES OF ORATORY

Senators McHale and Morgan Lead in the Opposition.

WERE AMENDED TO DEATH.

Two Amendments Which Set the Whole Act at Naught.

House File No. 1, the bill proposing a constitutional amendment for the purpose of placing on the tax rolls all unused lands owned by rilroads in this state, was considered by the senate in committee of the whole yesterday, and the most interesting debate of the session was had. The bill had been made a special order for the day, and there was quite a large attendance of visitors, though a notably small membership present. Some of the members whose seats were empty might have been present had they known that the debate would be so protracted as it was, and no vote reached.

The two most conspicuous opponents of the bill, Senators Morgan and McHale, made magnificent arguments against it, both speeches being the finished, polished efforts of men skillful in the use of logical arguments, amply versed in the technicalities of the law, and handling the subject with all the adroitness of experienced attorneys. Senators Thompson, Knatvold, Reishus, Culkin and Wyman presented the side of the bill to which the people of all parties committed themselves in the political platforms of the last campaign, and, though lacking in the polish and eloquence of the leaders of the opposition, they made a strong presentation of the case from their point of view.

The discussion was precipitated by Senator Allen, who moved that the bill be recommended to pass, and proceeded to briefly discuss the merits of the measure from the economic standpoint. He asked that the lawyers of the senate discuss the legal aspect of the matter first, and Senator Thompson took the initiative as a friend of the bill.

THOMPSON'S ARGUMENT.

He recited the history of the bill since the time of its first introduction in 1891 by Representative Foley. It was passed by the house then with only one negative vote. In 1893 it passed the house with but two votes against it. On both occasions it was defeated in the senate on the ground of legal objections, although the ablest lawyers in the state had commended it. The only argument presented was that it would unfavorably affect the gross earnings law. There was nothing in the gross earnings law to prevent amendment of the existing laws; the law is not a contract; if it were it would be impossible in any contingency to raise the tax rate. In case of war or any other great emergency the tax rate could be raised on the farmer and the business man, while the railroad would continue to pay the same rate. And yet the constitution says that there shall be absolutely equal taxation of all properties. The assessed valuation of the property of the state outside of railroads was $650,000,000, on which the people paid $14,000,000 taxes. The value of the railroad property in the state was $228,000,000 and yet they had paid only $800,000 taxes. This was not equal taxation. If the railroads paid the same tax as the people the state would receive more than $2,500,000 a year. If the Great Northern had paid a twenty-two-mill tax on the value of its road and equipment it would pay $884,000, or a little more than the total paid by all roads under the gross earnings tax. The gross earnings tax, he said, was in no danger. The railroads want it and would not accept, of their own accord, any other system. The bill was approved by all political parties, had been indorsed by the best lawyers of the state and was demanded by all people of all parties. The law would not be made here. Let it be submitted to the sovereign people for their ratification or rejection. They know what they want. Let them speak.

MORGAN MAKES A PLEA.

Senator Morgan followed Senator Thompson, and presented the views of the subcommittee of the judiciary committee which has recommended the bill for indefinite postponement. He favored the adoption, he said, of some measure which would afford adequate relief from the manifest injustice to the communities in which the untaxed lands were located, but he was firmly of the opinion that the state cannot have the gross earnings tax and the Anderson bill. He held that the grant to the railroads and the acceptance of a 3 per cent gross earnings tax in lieu of all other taxes was a contract which neither party could evade. In 1871 the costitution was so amended as to positively affirm the 3 per cent gross earnings tax, and since then there had been no question in the minds of the lawyers of the state that this then became a contract in full force and effect. There was no question as to the constitutionality of the act. It is competent to place every acre of land on the tax rolls, but this action would abrogate the present contract and repeal the gross earnings law. It would have been impossible in the first place to enforce the operation of the gross earnings tax unless the railroad companies agreed to it, for it would have interfered with interstate commerce, and this was the very essence of the contract. The companies consented to the tax on their gross earnings, although the state had no right to enforce it, simply as a substitute for the direct taxation of their properties. The moment the state defaulted in its part of the agreement the companies would be released from theirs, and would refuse to pay the gross earnings tax. The state could then impose a gross earnings tax, but only upon freight or passenger traffic from one point to another inside the state. This fact is as clearly manifest as the decisions of the supreme court of the United States can make it. The growth of business west of Minnesota, the senator declared, would pay a constant and ever-increasing tribute to us under the provisions of the present law, but if the present law were repealed the railroad tax would constantly diminish instead of constantly increasing.

Upon the conclusion of Senator Morgan's argument he was met by a cross fire of questions from Senators Allen, Wyman, Thompson, Knatrold and others relative to various points of his argument, the senator explaining his ground and declaring that when any company made its first payment under the gross earnings system it accepted the terms and became amenable to the provisions of that law, leaving themselves powerless to escape it so long as their lands were left off the tax roll, but the day the state placed their lands on the tax rolls they were released from the gross earnings contract and become subject only to direct taxation.

Senator Hodge interjected, at this point, that under the contention of Senator Morgan, only the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and St. Paul & Duluth roads would be released from the gross earnings tax, since they were the only roads holding unused lands. Senator Morgan frankly admitted that this was the case, but thought it would be impracticable to have two different systems of taxation in vogue in the same state.

YOUNG WAS MILD.

Senator Young followed Senator Morgan, and while conceding the sincerity of the opposition he held that it should become a law. The people want it, and the public conscience is seldom wrong. There are legal arguments on both sides, but let the people have the benefit of the doubt, and let them decide the question at the polls. While holding to the support of the bill he admitted the correctness of Senator Morgan's position with reference to the repeal of the gross earnings tax by placing the lands of the companies on the tax roll. Admitting that such was the case he still urged the passage of the bill, gross earnings or no gross earnings.

Senator Heneman urged the passage of the bill on political, as well as business grounds. All parties had been committed to it, and the Republican party would be held responsible for its defeat.

Senator Wyman discussed the bill, as he said, from the standpoint of right and wrong. In the frontier counties the settlers paid the taxes, built the roads, improved the country and enhanced the value of the railroad lands which were paying no taxes. The passage of this bill would tend to induce the sale of these lands to settlers, thereby filling up and improving the unused lands. If the railroad companies refuse to pay gross earnings or any other class of taxation provided by law, let them face local taxation, the thing they dread worse than all else. There need be no fear that the railroads would take any steps leading to an application of local taxation.

REISHUS RAISED A POINT.

Senator Reishus made a strong plea for the passage of the bill, holding that the bill carried with it its own argument. The Republican party was between the devil and the deep sea. On one hand was the party pledge, and on the other the obligation to the railroads. If the Republican party agreed to take care of this bill for the railroad companies, then it was the duty of Republican senators to vote against the bill in support of their pledge to the railroads. If they held their pledge to the people to be more sacred than that to the companies which had contributed to the campaign expenses, then it became the duty of Republican senators to vote for the bill, and the Populist senators stood ready to aid Republican senators in saving themselves from their party.

Senator Culkin said it was idle to say that politics could not be injected into the issue. The issue was already in politics, and the Republican party was pledged to the support of the bill. If Republican senators perfidiously defeated the will of the people they must expect the condemnation of the people, who will recognize the extent of the outrage.

M'HALE HITS IT HARD.

Senator McHale, in support of the committee's adverse recommendation, urged that politics be eliminated from the discussion, and that the bill be acted upon purely in its business bearing. He held that 10,000,000 of the 13,000,000 acres originally ceded to railroads had passed into the hands of private owners and become taxable. It was not proper to say that the railroad lands were not taxed, as the gross earnings tax was a tax, in effect, upon the lands, and the railroads are today paying, by this indirect system, a greater tax than they had ever paid before. These lands were ceded to railroad companies as a consideration for the investment of capital and the employment of labor at a time when capital could have been secured in no other way. To tax the earnings of the roads and then tax the land which had been ceded as a consideration for their construction would be an obviously unjust burden upon the companies which are a party to the transaction. The gross earnings tax was a system which was graduated on an equitable scale, the greater the earning the greater tax. The direct taxation plan for local purposes would be an injustice to many localities. Only those counties and townships through which a railroad runs would receive a local benefit. He held that the title of the bill was such that the matter of gross earnings could not be involved in it, as the constitution clearly says a bill must pertain to only one subject, which must be expressed in the title, and as there was no reference to the gross earnings tax in the title it was incompetent for the bill to treat of that matter. He urged that no discretionary powers or choice be left to railroad companies, by which the people could be left at their mercy. By methods peculiar to them, railroad companies might take advantage of the people and evade the provisions of any but a clear and concise statutory enactment. He cited the case of the St. Paul union depot, which the supreme court had declared exempt from taxation under the operation of the gross earnings tax, and declared that if this bill passed it would be held that it was double taxation, and endless litigation would ensue. Senator McHale held that the bill would be voted down by the people at the polls if it were submitted to them on its real merits and with a proper knowledge of the intent, purpose and effect of the bill. He held that the valuation of $225,000,000, which had been named as the amount of the railroad company's holdings, was grossly out of proportion, and believed that the total would not reach above $90,000,000 to $100,000,000. This amount would not be taxed on the whole, but on the usual two-thirds valuation, the same as other property.

At this point a motion to rise was made, it being nearly 6 o'clock, and Senator McHale stated that he did not want an adjournment taken unless he could be permitted to submit an amendment or two. He was invited to send up his amendments, after which the special order was continued until this morning at 11 o'clock.

Senator McHale's amendments alter both the title and the body of the bill, the first professing to remedy the defect in the title spoken of by the senator in his speech, the title as amended reading as follows:

"A bill for an act relating to the taxation of certain lands owned by railroad companies in this state and repealing laws and part of laws relating to this taxation of the same, and to enforce the payment of the gross earnings tax on railroad property and franchises as heretofore provided by law; and to provide for the submission of this act to the people of this state for their approval or rejection."

The second amendment purports to povide an antidote or preventive for the calamities which are stated to appear in the wake of the original bill, and provides that it shall be operative "in so far only as not to impair in any manner or degree the obligation of any and all railroad companies now or hereafter having business in this state, to pay into the state treasury the percentage of the gross earnings of their respective railroads at the rates, times, and in the manner heretofore provided by law."

Numerous expressions of opinion were taken among members of the house and senate after the adjournment, and among the friends of the bill only two opinions were expressed, the first being that the amendment was intended to provide a means, in case of the passage of the bill, whereby companies could elect to pay the gross earnings tax instead of a direct personal property tax, and the second being that the amendments would simply afford a pretext for some who desired to, but who under the present circumstances dare not vote against the bill.

Representative Markham, who introduced the bill two years ago, is in the city and criticises in very harsh terms the means being used to defeat the bill.

The argument will be resumed at 11 o'clock today, and a vote will probably be reached. The bill will probably lack half a dozen votes of enough to pass it, though a number of prominent Republican politicians are earnestly working for it as a party measure. Lieut. Gov. Day is a pronounced advocate of the bill, as are several other state officials, including D. F. Reese, clerk of the supreme court.

CHILDS' OPINION.

The opinion of Attorney General Childs upon the questions involved in the operation of the proposed system of taxation under the Anderson bill will be of interest at this time. In rendering his opinion in compliance with a resolution of the senate, Mr. Childs briefly states the purpose of the bill and his conclusions, as follows:

In brief, it seeks in a constitutional way to subject to ordinary taxation the unsold granted lands of railroad companies.

It expressly disclaims the right to disturb the gross earnings system save so far as it relates to such lands.

It declares that if the act shall be held void as applied to the lands of one road, it shall nevertheless be valid as to the lands of other companies not similarly situated.

It therefore follows with the certainty of a logical deduction that if the measure will not secure the taxation of lands falling within its purview without destroying the system of substituted taxation of the other properties of railway companies, it will not be operative for any purpose. In other words, it will be effective for the purpose thus clearly manifested by its terms, or it will prove a useless and ineffective measure.

Again diverging, and declining to commit himself to the expression of an opinion aside from what he deemed himself called upon to make as a public official, he says:

I am therefore clearly of the opinion that the lands contemplated by the terms of House File No. 1 may be subject to ordinary methods of direct taxation by compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the constitution above cited.

After citing numerous authorities and quoting the decisions and opinions of the supreme court, he adds:

I have only to reply that it would not, in my judgment, relieve any of the companies of this state of any of the duties pertaining to taxation now resting upon them. No other conclusion would be consistent with the views hereinbefore expressed. The gross earnings tax not resting in contract, the companies thus taxed must comply with the requirements of statute so long as the constitutional principle of equality of taxation is not violated.

DONE IN THE FORENOON.

The senate in committee of the whole, with Senator Barr in the chair, took up general orders at the morning sitting. Senator Sheehan moved that his bill proposing a constitutional amendment to allow large cities to frame their own charters, be made a special order for Wednesday afternoon. Senator Howard opposed this on the theory that it might interfere with his general charter bill, and wanted the Sheehan bill left in abeyance until action should be had on his bill. Senator Sheehan said he thought there was no reason why his bill should be held by the throat until the other bills should be given the right of way. His bill had been introduced early in the session and had been in the committee on municipal corporations ever since, and he thought both bills should be considered upon their merits.

Senator Sheehan suggested that the bill be made a special order immediately after the Howard bill, but that gentleman objected to this, and Senator Sheehan said that it seemed that Senator Howard objected to the bill being taken up either before or after his measure. Senators Stebbins, Fuller, Wyman and Potter backed up Senator Howard, and Senator Stevens suggested that there could be no objection to taking the Sheehan bill up immediately after the Howard bill. After a debate that seemed to show some jealousy between the supporters of the two bills, it was agreed that the Sheehan bill should follow upon the heels of the Howard general charter bill.

Senator Schaller's bill, providing for the examination and commitment of inebriates to the Rochester asylum, was recommended to pass.

The bill of Representative Ferris to appropriate $15,000 to provide grass seed for distribution in counties af-

Continued on Fifth Page.

IN A BURNING MINE

Shaft-House Over Rat Portage Coal Mine Takes Fire

AND THE FLAMES DESCEND

Shutting Off All Means of Escape for the Entombed Miners.

NINE OF THEM IMPRISONED.

Eight Rescued Unconscious, but Recover and One Is Dead.

RAT PORTAGE, Man., March 11.—The Sultana gold mine shaft house took fire in the drying room this afternoon. It is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat left hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson, noticing the fire, called to the men to assist in putting it out, but all ran away, being afraid of explosives in the drying room. Johnson rushed into the fiery room, removed two boxes of powder and then directed his atteneion to an attempt to save the building. There was no fire protection. A bucket brigade was organized, but it was of no avail, as the shaft house was completely consumed.

The fire started at 1 o'clock, and until 1:30 no effort could possibly be made to assist the men in the shaft. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled it was found that the timbers lining the shaft were blazing and water was then directed to these timbers, but in the great excitement the greater portion was falling uselessly down the shaft.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the fire was extinguished in the shaft, and the men descended and found six men on the first level, apparently all suffocated. They descended to the lower level, and there found three more, but the men were in better condition than the others, and efforts were begun to raise all of them. The first three raised were suffering severely, but were resuscitated after a short time. The fourth man, John Lagier, was very low when he arrived at the surface, and died shortly afterwards. The others were in a critical condition when brought up, but all recovered except Randolph Erickson.

The eight rescued are: Alexander Neilson, Randolph Erickson, J. Erickson, R. Strand, W. Prynn, Charles Engstrom, C. C. Peterson and C. Oon. Prynn was found badly burned on the back. It seems the air shaft ignited and caused a suction of air from the bottom of the shaft, depriving the men of fresh air and also causing the smoke to descend the shaft, and when found all were unconscious.

BADGER STATE NORMAL.

Superior Making Another Fight for the New School.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—There is a possibility of a lively contest over the passage of the normal school appropriation bill. It was reported favorably by the joint committee on claims, but its passage is not assured as yet, as the Eau Claire people openly threatened at the hearing of the committee to defeat the measure if possible on the floor of the house if the bill was reported favorably, unless they should be assured that the new normal school which is provided for by the bill should be located in their city.

Superior also has put in another bid for the new normal school, and is actively in the contest for the prize. Those who champion the cause of Superior insist that the action of the board of regents in removing the school from Superior last year was wholly unwarranted, and that the wrong can only be righted by locating the new seventh normal school in that city.

Some compromise will be attempted, but, if it is not effected, a lively contest in the two houses over the bill is almost cehtain to occur.

MANKATO MATTERS.

Board of Trade Favors the Sheehan Bill—New Morning Daily.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., March 11.—In the district court the trial of Mrs. Rosalia Pietsch against the Mankato Street Railway company is on. Plaintiff wants $5,000 for a broken rib, received in crossing the street car track last winter.

The board of trade this morning appointed a committee to urge, through the Blue Earth county representatives, the passage of the Sheehan city charter bill, with some amendments. The bill is quite applicable to Mankato with slight alteration.

A carload of provisions for the Nebraska sufferers will be sent from here tonight to Calloway, Custer county, Nebraska.

The Mankato Morning News made its appeaance Sunday morning, Hall & Wilson, editors. It is Republican in politics, and sells for one cent.

NO CASH FOR MILITIA.

South Dakota Tin Soldiers Threaten to Disband.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 11.—There is every probability that the state militia will have to be disbanded in South Dakota. The legislature two years ago appropriated $8,000 for the state militia, and then there was considerable discontent and narrow escapes from disbanding in several companies. Now, at the last minute, in the anxiety to cut the appropriations to the minimum, the legislature appropriated a paltry $300 for the militia. The companies are far from self-supporting and the chances are largely on the side of going to pieces.

After Railway Lands.

ST. CLOUD, March 11.—About 100 applications have been received at the St Cloud land office, made by settlers who are filing homestead entries on Northern Pacific indemnity lands in Otter Tail county. Considerable excitement has been created there by the belief that certain of the Northern Pacific indemnity belt lands will be thrown open to settlement. The Northern Pacific will enjoin the settlers, and their chances of success on any lands, outside of those named, are hopeless.

Boom for Waterville.

WATERVILLE, Minn., March 11.—Notwithstanding the fact that times are tight, there will be an unusual number of good buildings put up in Waterville the cowing summer. Contracts are already made for the erection of seven brick stores and the final arrangements have been made for the erection of the buildings for the Baunee academy or college. This will be located on the north shore of Lake Skatah, near the Case sanitarium, and is a most beautiful location. The college, while being primarily in the interest of the Campbellite of Church of Disciples so called, will have special courses including classical, music, art and theology.

St. Cloud's Paving Exhibit.

ST. CLOUD, March 11.—The special committee appointed by the city council at its last meeting to consider and determine the propriety of making the selection of a man and paying his expenses to accompany an exhibit of granite paving to be made the last week in March in Minneapolis, and the first week in April in St. Paul, decided unanimously to recommend an exhibit of paving. Each granite producer in the city will be permitted to make an exhibit of one square yard. No pains will be spared to show up the unlimited advantages of the St. Cloud granite in its great light.

Summer Residents Kick.

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 11.—Some of the residents who have summer homes on the shore of the chain of lakes including upper and lower Nashotah and upper and lower Nemahbin are opposed to having a canal put in by the Oconomowoc Improvement company. They are making strenuous efforts against it. They claim that by obtaining sufficient water in the canal to carry steamboats the lakes will be lowered and lower Nemahbin being the most shallow of the four, is likely to be transformed into little more than a mud-hole.

On Charges of Assault.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., March 11.—Deputy J. J. Erisim, of South St. Paul, brought down Lars Johnson yesterday afternoon and placed him in the county jail. Today the prisoner was arraigned before Justice E. H. Marshall upon a charge of assaulting Olaf Johnson, of this town, on the 6th inst., with a knife. The hearing was adjourned until next Monday at 10 a. m., the defendant being admitted to bail in the sum of $250.

Marty's Successor.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 11.—The report is published here that at the meeting Wednesday to choose a successor to Bishop Marty, the council, which was secret, selected as the three candidates Father Redmond, of Lead, S. D.; Father Christie, of Minneapolis; and Dr. O'Gorman, of Washington, D. C. Archbishop Ireland has appointed Rt. Rev. Henry Mensing, of Webster, S. D., to administer the affairs of this diocese pending the appointment of a successor to Bishop Marty.

Hustling Hard for Ives.

Special to the Globe.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., March 11.—A petition in circulation asking the legislature to sustain Judge Ives today received the signatures of every business man in town. Systematic effort is being made all over the district by the judge's friends.

Chairman Thom Near Death.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—Chairman H. C. Thom, of the Republican state central committee, who has been ill for several weeks, has suffered another stroke of paralysis, and his system seems to be in a state of almost total collapse from nervous prostration. There is little hope for his recovery.

Badger Assignment.

PORT WASHINGTON, Wis., March 11.—Joseph Druecker, one of the owners of the big lime kilns, has made an assignment, which does not involve others in business with him. He owns the opera house and has other interests. The assets are $35,000; liabilities, $30,000.

Wheat-Buyer Disappears.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 11.—J. M. Forkner, the wheat buyer for the Monarch Elevator company at French Station, is missing. His assistant, M. W. Atwood, was arrested today. Forkner has a week's start and is $400 short. He is bonded in the Fidelity.

Gerlicher Acquitted.

WINONA, March 11.—The trial of George J. Gerlicher on the charge of maliciously damaging machinery at the plant of the Winona Electric company resulted in a speedy acquittal. Very little evidence was introduced by the prosecution, who made out a weak case.

No Chivalry in Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 11.—Great interest was felt in the school election here today on account of there being a woman candidate for the school board for the first time in the city's history. All the leading women in town have been working for weeks for the woman candidate, but she was snowed under.

Disown the Fair Mamie.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., March 11.—Mary Townsend, reported from Seattle as having been born in St. Cloud, and who served as plumber's apprentice on the Monterey under the disguise of boy's clothing, is unknown here. She never resided in St. Cloud.

Against the Match Trust.

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 11.—Col. Downs, president of the Continental Match company, and C. S. Croy, his associate, representing the Gould interest, was in the city today to look over the ground preparatory to locating an anti-trust factory.

Strikers Return.

FARIBAULT, Minn., March 11.—The workmen of the Faribault Rattan works, who struck Saturday on account of a reduction of wages, have gone back to work this morning with the old rates.

Used an Ax on His Wife.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., March 11.—A farmer at Pike Creek fatally injured his wife tonight, beating her with an ax while he was drunk.

Blaze at Thorpe.

Special to the Globe.

THORPE, Wis., March 11.—Ole Olson's store building and stock, located at Stanley, burned last night. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

SOLONS IN RIOT.

Hoosier Legislature Breaks Up in a Genuine Free Fight.

BATTLE IN A STATE HOUSE.

Howling, Surging Mob Creates Pandemonium for Twenty Minutes.

KNIVES AND REVOLVERS

Freely Used, and One Man Is Fatally Injured in the Melee.

REPUBLICANS AGGRESSORS

Attempted to Prevent the Presentation of the Governor's Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The legislature broke up in a wild riot tonight, in which almost every member participated. Revolvers were drawn, and many persons were seriously injured, Adams, of Park county, perhaps fatally.

For fully twenty minutes the state house was filled with a howling, surging mob. Men who had been friends and sat side by side during the session became deadly enemies, and made every effort to injure each other. Myron King, Gov. Matthew's private secretary, was locked in the elevator, and a big, burly man guarded the door and refused to allow him to leave. The police finally drove the man away, and the secretary was released. When he arrived at the door of the house at 11.15 he found it locked. He had an important message from the governor, and a great deal depended upon its delivery to the speaker of the house before 12 o'clock. He pounded on the door, but was denied admission. He cried that the door was locked, and requested that it be opened, as he had a

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

His voice was heard by a number of Democrats who were in corridors, and they ran to his assistance. An attempt was made to force open the doors, but the crowd of Republicans who were keeping the governor's secretary out with his message resisted with all the force they could command. The doors were unable to stand the pressure brought to bear upon them, and they were forced open. King, who was in front, was forced right into the crowd of Republicans, who were bent on keeping him from reaching the speaker's desk. With one accord the men began striking at each other, and the secretary was in great danger of being killed.

"KILL HIM! KILL HIM!"

cried a hundred voices. The women who were in the galleries yelled and one or two fainted. All was confusion, and friends and enemies alike were fighting. The sole aim of the Democrats was to get King through the crowd to the speaker's desk with the governor's veto, and the Republicans were determined to hold him back until 12 o'clock, at which time the house would adjourn sine die. Inch by inch the

DEMOCRATS GAINED GROUND.

Many persons were knocked down and trampled under foot. Revolvers were flourished in the air, but as fast as one was drawn the man holding it was knocked down. The heavy chairs were torn from the floor by the mob, and the desks were broken to pieces. Doors leading to other rooms were shattered by the persons in the corridors trying to effect an entrance to the chamber. The police were powerless to check the mob, which seemed bent on destroying everything in the room.

At 11:57 the excitement was intense. Men were wrenching at every part of the room, and several of them were bleeding from numerous wounds. The Democrats were gradually forcing King toward the speaker's desk, and the Republicans were growing weaker on account of many of their number being injured. A few seconds later, King, with his clothing torn from his body and his face bleeding, was pushed by main strength through the crowd and thrown heavily against the speaker's desk. He still held the governor's veto in his hand, but it

NEVER REACHED THE SPEAKER.

Just as King was about to place it in his hands Speaker Adams kicked and beat back the crowd, and, in a voice that could be heard above the horrible din, cried:

"The house has adjourned! The house has adjourned!" This raised a great cry from the crowd, and everybody made a rush toward the speaker. The veto was torn from King's hands by a man, who dashed out of the crowd with it and made good his escape. This practically ended the riot. Several small fights occurred, but the police and others finally succeeded in driving the men from the chamber. No less than two dozen persons were hurt. No arrests were made.

CAUSE OF THE ROW.

The trouble arose over the bill to supplant Custodian Griffin, a Democrat, with a Republican. The governor has three days in which to consider all measures. The bill was delivered to the governor two nights ago. It was his idea to hold it until the last minute and then the legislature could not pass it over his veto, as adjournment would take place at 12. The governor's secretary started with the bill within ten minutes of time. The Republicans attempted by force to prevent his reaching the legislative hall with the bill in time. Adams, who was injured, is the representative of Parke county. He was kicked in the pit of the stomach, and had to be carried from the hall.

FOUR HUNDRED MOURNS.

Worth, the Famous Parisian Dressmaker, Is Dead.

PARIS, March 11. — Worth, the Parisian "dressmaker," is dead.

Charles Frederick Worth was born in Bourne, Lincolnshire, England, in 1825. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, his parents desiring that he learn that trade, but he evinced a strong hostility to

CHARLES FREDERICK WORTH.

handling type, and abandoned the printing office after he had served about seven months. He then went to London, and through the assistance of a friend, secured a position in a draper's shop, which he left to enter the employment of Swan & Edgar, drapers, where he first conceived the idea of designing fashions through conversations with the buyers of Swan & Edgar, and frequently made suggestions which the heads of the departments were not slow to see in a favorable light. The more he talked with the buyers the more he resolved to go to Paris, and soon began the study of French. When about twenty-one years of age he went to Paris, and shortly after his arrival in that city secured a posititn wiph Gagelin & Co., and in a few years was placed at the head of a department. In his new capacity he inaugurated many new departures. While in the employ of Gagelin & Co. he received medals for displays at the London and Paris expositions. Later he estableshed the firm of Worth & Boberg, and in 1870 founded the famous house of Worth. His fame as a dressmaker abounded, and among the many admirers of his skill was the ex-Empress Eugenie, for whom he made a great many elegant dresses. It has been said that while Paris rules the world in fashion, the man who ruled Paris—M. Worth—was a Lincolnshire, Eng., lad, so that really it was an Englishman who was the arbiter of the world's fashion.

The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

PEACE TALK GOES ON.

JAPS AND CELESTIALS NEARING AGREEMENT.

CHINESE AGAIN ROUTED.

Army at Donshotal Attacked and Defeated With Heavy Loss.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Pekin, which will be published tomorrow, says that the Chinese government, through the United States ministers (Messrs. Denby and Edwin Dun), have already agreed upon the points in the peace conference regarding the independence of Corea, the cession of territory and money indemnity, the amount to be agreed upon by the envoys. No imperial edict relating to the war will be published for a month, and there will be no published reference to the peace mission, as the foreign office unwillingly yielded its policy to that of the war department in order to bring about harmony. It is expected that the agreement will be signed at an early date.

CELESTIALS ROUTED.

LONDON, March 11.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times, which will be published tomorrow, says that a Chinese force of 7,000 men, supported by thirty guns, was attacked by the Japanese at Donshotal on Saturday last. Gen. Katsura commanded the center division of the Japanese army, which fought bravely. Gen. Oku was in command of the right wing of the troops. The left wing was composed of the Yamagatas soldiers from Kaihing. The attack was successful, and in two hours the Chinese fled toward Chin-Chow, losing 400 men. The Japanese loss was ten killed. After burning Donshotal for strategic reasons, the Japanese recrossed the Liao.

SLAUGHTER IN PERU.

Rebels Kill Three Hundred Government Troops.

BUENOS AYRES, March 11.—Advices from Lima are to the effect that an engagement has been fought at Cabanillas, Peru, between government troops and insurgents. The government forces were defeated with a loss of 300 killed.

Residence Damaged.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, March 11.—Fire last night partially destroyed the house of Peter Dambley. The loss is about $3,000, partly covered by insurance.

HIS DOOM SEALED.

Catherine Ging's Murderer Must Pay the Penalty of His Crime.

H. T. HAYWARD SENTENCED.

Judge Smith Condemns Him to Death on the Gallows.

NEWS DID NOT SHAKE HIM.

His Attorney Will Plead for a New Trial on the 23d of March.

With the shouts of "Murderer!" "Hang him!" "Take him to the gallows!" ringing in his ears, Harry T. Hayward was sentenced to an ignominious death by Judge Smith yesterday morning.

Outside of the court room thousands of men and women had assembled to catch a last look at the condemned man, and to gloat over his terrible fate.

The shouts of derision and the curses and imprecations heaped upon Hayward while he ran the gauntlet of his enraged fellow citizens must have sent a thrill of terror to his cowardly heart, however much he might affect a demeanor of unconcern. But the temper of the mob spent itself in taunts and sneers, for Hayward's awful errand to the court of justice was well understood. The doors of the old court room in which the trial was conducted were guarded as usual, but this was a ruse to deceive the mob. The solemn business was dispatched in the little court room in the court house in the presence of less than 100 spectators.

At half-past 10 o'clock Judge Smith entered the room, but the prisoner did not arrive until ten minutes later. The gravity of the situation was depicted in every face, and men spoke as if in the presence of death.

W. W. Erwin, John Day Smith and Attorney Shumaker sat calmly awaiting the coming of the man whose life they have struggled so hard to save. Near them sat Assistant County Attorney A. H. Hall.

The little group was suddenly startled by the shouts of the mob in the court yard.

"There's the murderer!" "There he goes!" "Hang him now!" was heard above the roar of the mob spirit that had been lashed into fury by a sight of the famous criminal.

The attorneys exchanged significant glances, and a few seconds later Hayward strode rapidly into the room and glanced about him. An expression of fierce defiance not unmixed with fear was on his white face. He held his head high while the deputies with nervous hands removed the handcuffs. When his hands were free he arranged his coat collar, bowed abstractedly to his attorneys and sat down. His eyes were rolling, and finally settled on the sad face of Julia Ging, the twin sister and living image of Catherine Ging. In that moment Hayward seemed fascinated by her face, and gazed fixedly at her for several moments. Miss Ging, who had not a shadow of doubt of his guilt, quickly averted her gaze, and a look of indescribable suffering showed in her dark eyes. Little Louise Ireland and Mrs. Patrick Ging were also in court.

Judge Smith wasted no time in discharging his unpleasant duty. He looked straight at Hayward, and in a solemn voice said:

"Harry Hayward, have you any reason to say, any reason to offer, why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?"

The doomed man turned his eyes mechanically on the judge, and was about to speak, when Erwin interpose and asked for an arrest of judgment, basing his request on the insufficiency of the indictment, which did not charge murder in the first degree, nor the crime of murder at all.

The motion was quickly denied, and Mr. Erwin began to recite the grounds upon which he would move for a new trial. The statutory grounds, the errors of the court in admitting certain evidence and excluding other testimony would be offered. The defense would also claim that the long trial just ended had not been fairly tried, in that the popular clamor for a victim had overshadowed the court.

"I have not been overshadowed," was the indignant ejaculation of Judge Smith.

Mr. Erwin hastened to explain that he did not mean the court had been prejudiced exactly, but that the entire forum had been unconsciously affected by the public craving for revenge.

"It's true, as the cheering outside testifies," said John Day Smith, and Mr. Erwin repeated his colleague's observation to the court.

"You will be given until March 23 to prepare an application for a new trial," said the court.

The state was given until March 28 in which to file a bill of amendment, and on the 29th Judge Smith will decide the question.

The preliminaries having been disposed of, Judge Smith turned to Hayward once more and asked: "Have you anything to say?" The prisoner aroused himself, and, with Deputy Sirosis, stepped up to the bench in a dazed sort of way. The expression on his face was one of indignation, as, leaning against the clerk's desk, he said in a clear voice:

"Nothing, sir, except I am innocent, in spite of the twelve jurors' decision."

He was singularly calm, and there was no tremor in his voice, as he stood waiting to hear his sentence.

He had not long to wait.

"You have had a fair trial," said Judge Smith slowly. "It is the most painful duty that has ever devolved

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