Ramsey County's Financial Statement. SIXTEEN PAGES.

# Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

Ramsey County's Financial Statement. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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## ZELAYA IS TRICKY.

### Broke Faith After Securing Intervention of the United States.

### NICARAGUA STANDS ALONE.

### The Other Central American States Advise Her to Pay the Money.

### ALL IS QUIET AT CORINTO.

### British Commander Is Undecided as to Moving on Other Cities.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A special to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua (by special courier to Paso de Caballos, April 28), says:

The town is perfectly quiet. The British are organizing their government. An officer of the cruiser Royal Arthur tells the World correspondent that the next two days will decide whether they occupy more territory, including Paso de Caballos, or withdraw altogether, as important telegrams are expected from England.

The messenger who takes this carries two telegrams from Gen. Stephenson, one for the British foreign office, the other for the admiralty office.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A World Managua special says: It is stated here that in view of Nicaragua's tactics, the last proposition made by United States Ambassador Bayard to the British government for a fortnight's time for Nicaragua to pay the indemnity in will be accepted. Official reports snow that the country is quiet.

#### ZELAYA BROKE FAITH.

**Sought Uncle Sam's Aid to Secure Delay.**

LONDON, April 28.—The United States attempted to adjust the pending dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua. Ambassador Bayard, acting under instructions from Washington, represented to the British foreign office that Nicaragua, if given two weeks additional time from the expiration of the three days fixed in the ultimatum, would meet Great Britan's demand for the payment of £15,000 indemnity for the expulsion of Proconsul Hatch. Lord Kimberly acceded to this, and as it was presumed that the state department at Washington was acting for Nicaragua it was thought that the incident would be closed without further complications. But as Nicaragua refused at the last moment to acquiesce in this arrangement, the original plan of occupying Corinto was carried out. It is now believed here that Nicaragua secured the intermediation of the United States for the sole purpose of delay.

#### NICARAGUA STANDS ALONE.

**Central American States Advise Payment of Indemnity.**

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 28.—It it learned here authoritatively that the Central American republics Guatemala, San Salvador and Costa Rica strongly urged Nicaragua to pay the $75,000 indemnity to Great Britain. President Yglesias even went so far as to offer to contribute one-fifth of the amount, but popular sentiment in Nicaragua was so set against England that the administration decided not to yield, and the only response received by President Yglesias to his offer was a copy of Nicaragua's answer to Admiral Stephenson's ultimatum.

#### BRITISH ARE SERENE.

**They Have No Doubt as to the Outcome in Nicaragua.**

LONDON, April 28.—The following semi-official note was issued from the foreign office this evening:

Up to now nothing has been officially received regarding the course of events in Nicaragua. No notification has been received of the landing of blue jackets, as stated in the press dispatches. The absence of information is believed to be due to the fact that the telegraph lines have been cut. Up to this evening the admiralty is also without information. No anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the Earl of Kimberly's attitude. There is not the slightest doubt that Nicaragua will accede to the British demand. Whatever may be the extent of the pressure required to bring about this result, the government will not hesitate to apply it.

The Observer says: "It is, indeed, probable that the most Englishmen feel some regret that we have been driven to take strong measures against a remote little South American republic. The only conclusion that we can discover is that we really could not help ourselves. The truth appears to be that the Nicaraguan government is thinking quite as much about what would be good for itself as what would be the best thing for Nicaragua. Now that Admiral Stephenson's forces are in command at Corinto, it may be hoped that the Nicaraguan government will find itself in a position to make the concessions required by the ultimatum."

The Graphic says: "The world is indebted to Nicaragua for supplying an object lesson in international law. There being no shipping to seize, we pay ourselves in another way that was not unforeseen by the authorities. President Jackson, in 1834, laid down that it was a well settled principle where one nation owed another a debt which it contracted to pay, the creditor nation might seize sufficient property belonging to the debtor nation or its subjects without giving cause for war."

LONDON, April 29.—The Daily News says: "The president of Nicaragua has sent out a protest against the occupation of Corinto. He bewails the smallness and the weakness of his state, but it is not conquest that is sought. We are simply holding the port as security for compliance with our just demands. This is a matter in which a small state has taken a mean advantage of its smallness to put itself persistently in the wrong."

The Standard remarks: "Not a shot has been fired. President Zelaya contented himself with protesting against what he calls an outrage against international law. We do not need to point out the amusing irrelevance of such an appeal from such a quarter. President Zelaya is trying to win the applause of the rabble by a display of cheap valor to show that he is determined to yield to nothing but overwhelming compulsion. He has played his game, however. It is now time to begin business. The Nicaraguans surely understand the situation, or they must be taught. The farce is becoming tiresome. They must give in immediately or take the consequence."

#### ALL ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

**Why Gresham Tried to Secure Delay for Nicaragua.**

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The dispatches received by the Associated Press today from England and Costa Rica throw additional light on the attitude of the administration in regard to the Nicaraguan incident. It is evident that both the United States and the Central American republics were anxious to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty by the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Pro-Consul Hatch. President Yglesias, of the republic of Costa Rica, if the cable advices are correct, offered to contribute a portion of the money, while the state department here, through Ambassador Bayard at London, arranged for an extension of two weeks, in which the money could be raised if Nicaragua would agree to settle on this basis. It is not known exactly what representations were made to the state department here by Nicaragua or Nicaragua's representative to induce Secretary Gresham to cable Mr. Bayard these instructions, but as the popular feeling in Nicaragua was all against yielding, it is believed that the government of Nicaragua concluded, out of deference to it, and possibly as a means of its own preservation, to stand out in the hope of ultimately inducing, if possible, active intervention of the United States. It is said that the state department has all along advised Nicaragua that the expulsion of Consul Hatch was an offense that no self-respecting country could overlook, and prompt reparation was due Great Britain.

When Lampton and Wiltbank, the citizens of the United States, were expelled from Bluefields, last July, for alleged complicity in the conspiracy to defy Nicaraguan authority on the Mosquito coast, in which it was said Consul Hatch was involved, the sentiment in this country was strong, and the state department took such vigorous steps that Lampton and Wiltbank were not only permitted to return, but they were restored to all their rights and property, and a public ball was given in their honor. At that time it was believed that Nicaragua would show the same willingness to furnish redress to England that she did to the United States. But by continued delay, matters were allowed to reach the acute stage, and Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of her ultimatum, seized Corinto to enforce the payment of the indemnity claimed to be due her.

Much interest is manifested in diplomatic circles in the situation. Secretary Gresham drove to Woodley this afternoon and had a long consultation with the president. It was thought that some statement would be made upon his return, but the secretary declined to give out anything. The fact that the United States has been officially advised of the occupation of Corinto by the British is, however, definitely ascertained. From recent indications, all the correspondence in the case will be held by the state department until the incident is closed. The situation in Nicaragua, with the British occupying Corinto and the port declared closed by the Nicaraguan government, presents many

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS.

From the best information obtainable, it seems almost certain that the administration will not attempt any interference with the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain as long as the latter confines itself to the collection of the indemnity. The United States have maintained in the past that European powers could, in their dealings with South and Central American countries, conduct their disputes in their own way as long as they did not seek to overthrow existing governments, set up monarchies or protectorates or acquire territory. Such was the substance of the notice served by Secretary Seward on France and Great Britain with regard to Mexico in 1862. If the occupancy of Corinto fails in its object, and Great Britain should declare war on Nicaragua, it is said that the administration would still decline to interfere, so long as the war was carried on not for the aggrandizement of Great Britain or the acquisition of territory, but for the sole purpose of collecting the indemnity. To go beyond that, however, the administration, it is said, would consider a violation of the Monroe doctrine, also an express violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and would not be tolerated. It is pointed out that for the United States to interpose to prevent England from carrying out the present method of collecting the debt would be equivalent to declaring a virtual protectorate over Nicaragua, and would commit this government to a policy with regard to the Central and South American countries that would keep her involved in endless broils with European powers. It would give these states the privilege of resisting just claims of other countries and taking refuge behind the skirts of the United States.

In other words, all diplomatic correspondence relative to these states would practically be carried on through Washington. Besides, it would greatly embarrass this government in the enforcement of its own claims against these countries. But it is not believed in official circles that Nicaragua will carry her resistance much further. Public sentiment in Nicaragua, it is believed, has compelled President Zelaya to make a

SHOW OF RESISTANCE

and to issue his appeal to the world through the Associated Press. But it is confidently believed that rather than suffer the seizure of other ports or bombardment he will comply and pay the indemnity. There is some difference of opinion here as to whether the declaration of Nicaragua that Corinto is closed as a port of entry will be recognized. It is plainly within the power of any country to close a port in time of peace, and Senator Morgan yesterday expressed the opinion that in this way Nicaragua would prevent England from collecting the revenue, but this country has always maintained (and in this we have been sustained by international custom) that in order to close a port an effective blockade must be sustained.

ENGLAND INSISTED

upon this when the United States declared the Confederate ports closed during the war. For the purpose of learning the real situation respecting affairs at Corinto, Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, sent a telegram of inquiry to his government. Today a dispatch came in reply from the minister of foreign affairs at Managua confirming the report that the British are in possession, the dispatch saying: "Corinto is today under the British flag."

The minister does not know whether his government has declared Corinto a closed port, but he is of the opinion that such a step has been resorted to. Dr. Guzman made a negative reply when asked whether he had any news as to whether his government had changed its attitude and taken any steps to satisfy the demand set forth in the British ultimatum. A reporter read to the minister the protest against the action of the British made by President Zelaya through the Associated Press yesterday. Dr. Guzman listened intently but made no comment. The report that the government of Costa Rica had volunteered to pay one-fifth of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain was also news to the minister. "Such a thing is possible," he said, with a shrug of the shoulders. "They are very patriotic, but I have no information on the subject."

#### DOESN'T SUIT BUDD.

**California Thinks That Gresham Should Have Insisted on Arbitration.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Gen. James H. Budd, Democrat, in referring to the Nicaraguan difficulty yesterday, said: "The United States of America should never have allowed the British marines to set foot on the Nicaraguan shore. In the beginning it should have demanded that England submit her claims to arbitration, and we should have forced her to do so. If our diplomatic protests were not heeded, there should have been American marines in Corinto to prevent the invasion. The Monroe doctrine expresses the policy of the United States, as it does the sentiment of the people, and this is a violation of the spirit of that doctrine. The landing of the British troops is the entering wedge; the next demand will be for a territorial indemnity for some alleged outrage. No European country can be permitted to get into a position to control the Nicaragua canal, and it would have saved trouble in the future if our government had drawn the line there.

"The nation should have given warning that it will see that its weaker sister republics receive justice, and we should stand jealously on this ground. Let a war with the United States be the consequence of aggression on this continent and there will be no aggressions."

**Gresham Officially Notified.**

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The state department has been officially notified of the landing of the British troops at Corinto.

## BELL CONFESSED ALL.

### HIS WIFE TELLS OF THEIR LAST INTERVIEW.

### SOUGHT SAFETY IN FLIGHT.

### Wronged Woman Is Completely Broken Down by the Sensational Exposures.

OLDBURY, Eng., April 28.—The case of Rev. Jonathan Bell, the Methodist minister who was implicated in the events that led to the recent death at Detroit, Mich., of Emma Hall, an English girl, and who had disappeared since publicity was given to the matter, continues to attract much attention in the circles where Bell is known. Several rumors have been in circulation regarding Bell's present whereabouts, but when search was made for him in the places where it was claimed he had been seen, it was learned that all the reports were erroneous.

The representative of the Associated Press had a long interview today with Mrs. Bell, the wife of the missing clergyman. She is in a terrible state of mental distress, but finally

TOLD THE WHOLE STORY.

She said: "My husband had been acting in a strange manner for weeks. I thought he had something on his mind that was worrying him, and I questioned him. He first told me of Emma's death Monday night. That night he confessed all to me, and pleaded for forgiveness on his knees. He said that he had no idea that there was such a hospital in Detroit until he read advertisements in the Detroit papers. He would not tell me about the arrangements that had been made to send Emma there. I forgave and encouraged him. Perhaps he knew of the girl's death before, but the letter from Detroit that I gave you yesterday is the only one that I have seen. He burned many letters, which he said I must not see. The two I gave you he overlooked. He seemed to be paralyzed with the fear that he would be arrested. He said:

"'I MUST GO AND HIDE.'

'I agreed to this, and he said, 'You must not tell where I go. God will provide for you.' I don't know what money he had. He had £10 the week before, but I don't know whether it was his or the church's money. I have not the slightest idea where he has gone. Neighbors tell me that the girl had none too good a reputation. They thought my husband was too fond of her. I did not know why he went to Detroit. He told me he wanted to visit America in order to lecture about the great country where there was so much wickedness. He was ever kind to me and the children."

The church officials say that Bell's accounts are all right. Many persons speak highly of Miss Hall. They say they never noticed anything wrong about her, and merely thought her active in church work.

**His Greatest Winning.**

NEW YORK, April 28.—James F. Caldwell, well known to race-goers both East and West, was married today at his home to Mrs. Grace Church Foster, a sister to the late Mrs. Caldwell, and a young, wealthy and attractive widow. After the marriage Mr. Caldwell and his wife left for Chicago, where he will handle the flag at the Hawthorne meeting, which begins Wednesday.

## REDS ON WARPATH

### Fifteen Hundred Turtle Lake Indians Said to Thirst for Gore.

### TROOPS FROM FT. TOTTEN

### So Rumor Has It, Are Already After the Recalcitrants.

### WHITES FLEE FOR LIFE.

### Heavy Rains General Through Minnesota and the Northwest.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 28.—Reports come in from St. Johns, N. D., just over the Manitoba boundary, that 1,500 Indians and half-breeds are on the warpath, and that 700 women and children are in tents on the prairie. Troops from Fort Totten are ordered to St. Johns. A man named Ross, living near the boundary on the Canadian side, was chased by Indians, and had to flee for his life.

#### BROKE THE DROUGHT.

**Farmers Jubilant Over Sunday's Soaker.**

Specials to the Globe.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., April 28.—A soaking rain fell for four hours yesterday, thoroughly wetting the ground for a good depth and breaking the drouth. Farmers are jubilant, and the prospects for a good crop were never better.

HANCOCK, Minn., April 28.—It rained for about five hours yesterday. This is the first rain since last fall, except two very light showers, and will greatly benefit the grain, as the grain that was sowed broadcast is not up. What was seeded with the drill is up.

ROYALTON, April 28.—The farmers are jubilant over the rain which came last night. The crop prospects are good. A driving stage of water is looked for.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28.—A heavy rain began falling all over this section of the state this afternoon and is still in progress. It will extinguish the forest fires which have been starting up throughout the timber region, and by filling the small streams enable the lumbermen to get out their logs.

#### NOT TO BE CHEATED OF GORE.

**Brute Makes an Uncalled for Attack on a Danforth, S. D., Lady.**

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., April 28.—A party was here last night from Danforth, thirty miles southwest of here, looking for a man who Thursday shot off one of Mrs. Wiser's ears. It appears that a man called at the farm home of Wiser and asked about the whereabouts of Mrs. Hesselroad, who taught school in that vicinity the past winter. She came from Green, Iowa, and had procured a divorce from her husband. The man who did the shooting is believed to be the divorced husband, and when told that Mrs. Hesselroad had gone, said he wanted to shoot her, and would practice on Mrs. Wiser, who was alone at that time. Mrs. Hesselroad came here Thursday intending to go to Iowa but instead purchased a ticket for New Ulm, Minn., and knew nothing of the shooting.

#### FIVE LIVES LOST.

**Equines Cremated in a Faribault Fire.**

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., April 28.—The large barn of James O'Brien, ice merchant, burned at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Four horses and one cow were consumed, also a number of ice wagons, several tons of hay, grain, etc. The loss is estimated at nearly $2,000. It is believed that careless teamsters smoking about the barn caused the conflagration.

**Rebekahs Joined in the Banquet.**

Special to the Globe.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., April 28.—The Daughters of Rebekah and members of the order of I. O. O. F. joined last night in celebrating the seventy-sixth anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowism. Members of both orders were present from all over the county, an elegant collation served, to which justice was done and a general social time enjoyed by all.

## SALVATIONISTS JAILED.

### They Begin a War Against Oakland Ordinances.

OAKLAND, April 28.—The Salvation Army corps of this city, headed by Ensign Wood, marched into the city prison last night, in custody of Chief Scaffer, who arrested the entire army on a charge of obstructing the street. The army has hardly anticipated the entire garrison would be forced to captitulate to the superior authority of the police department.

The army carried the threats into action last evening, and instead of simply parading the back streets, took its accustomed stand and commenced its open air session. The leader had a permit from Mayor Davy to hold the session, as the ordinance required, but Ensign Wood, after consultation with attorneys, decided to give battle to the authorities as to the validity of the ordinance which prohibits meetings within the fire limits without permission of the mayor. Ensign Wood and his Salvation followers do not believe the ordinance is constitutional.

## NO ALIENS CAN BUY.

### Uncle Sam Patriotic Regarding Condemned Vessels.

TACOMA, April 28.—When the government coast and geodetic survey steamer Hassler, which has been at work on the coast for twenty years, was offered for sale here the other day, Capt. John Irving, of Victoria, B. C., was the highest bidder, at a low figure—$5,250. The treasury department has rejected the bid, but on unexpected grounds. A letter received here today from Washington states that under no circumstances, whether the bid was high or low, would a vessel of this government be sold to aliens. Irving was formerly a citizen of this country, but recently is said to have declared allegiance to Queen Victoria. It is understood he intended to run the Hassler between this port and Mexican ports.

## 'FRISCO ON THE ROCKS.

### City Officials in a Dilemma Over Finances.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 28.—The city officials have as yet been unable to solve the problem of how to tide over the city's financial distress until the beginning of the next fiscal year, June 1. While the mayor, the supervisors, and the heads of the departments were wrestling with the subject yesterday, the supreme court was engaged in writing a decision reaffirming its former decisions to the effect that the expenses of one year may not be paid out of the revenues of another. In other words the city cannot mortgage its future, although the expense of maintaining the fire department and public institutions for the remaining two months of the fiscal year will be $125,000, to meet which there is practically nothing in the treasury.

Taken together with the refusal of contractors to furnish supplies to the hospitals, alms houses and jails after April 30, this is the condition of affairs that has caused the finance committee to do a great deal of figuring. As the salary demands of each month amount to $135,000, it was proposed that the employes of the city forego drawing their salaries for April until May 29. Of course this plan does not meet with the approval of the employes. After much talking the official gathering adjourned without having accomplished anything.

## AMBUSHED A SHERIFF.

### BLOODY FIGHT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND OUTLAWS.

### FOUR WERE SHOT DOWN

### The Entire Posse Being Wiped Out—More Officers Seek Vengeance.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A Times-Herald special from Pittsburg, Tex., says: In a remote section of Titus county, twenty miles north of here, yesterday, Constable Oliver attempted to arrest a man named Belcher for some minor offense. Belcher resisted, and in the shooting which followed Constable Oliver was shot through the hand. Oliver withdrew and secured reinforcements in the persons of three men named Cooper, Price and Ritchie. Returning to make the arrest, Belcher and the male members of his family ambushed the party at Black's Ridge, on White Oak river, just at dusk, pouring a heavy fusillade into the party from rifles and revolvers, mowing down the entire party. Latest reports from the scene of the ambuscade state that Oliver and Cooper were instantly killed and Price and Ritchie fell mortally wounded. The Belchers mounted their horses and fled, leaving the dead and dying officers in the road where they fell. Armed posses are on their trail, but it is not believed the Belchers will be captured alive. They are desperate men and further bloodshed is looked for.

## HEIR TO FOUR MILLION.

### Missing Man Located but He Is in His Grave.

PORT ANGELES, Wash., April 28.—Ansel White, the man referred to in the dispatch of April 25 as being heir to estate in New York valued at $4,000,000, has been traced to this country, where he died in May, 1888, on his ranch, located between this city and Dungeness.

As was stated in the San Francisco papers, it was supposed that Ansel White had come to his death many years ago by drowning in San Francisco bay. During the past two years, Pierpont White, a son of Ansel White's nephew, has been searching for the lost heir, and found conclusive evidence of his death. He was traced from Utica, N. Y., to Missouri, and from thence to California, where all trace of him was lost. The nephew then advertised in the San Francisco papers, and from the description C. F. Clapp, of Seattle, recognized Ansel White, a rancher of Dungeness. He immediately telegraphed the information to Mr. White at San Francisco, and that gentleman came to Port Angeles for the purpose of meeting County Auditor John W. Troy, who was for many years a neighbor of Ansel White. The identity of the dead man was fully established during conversation between these gentlemen, for Mr. Troy recalled many circumstances which Mr. White had spoken of as having occurred during his early life, for instance, of the fact of his having been a schoolmate of ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York.

Pierpont White was so confident that he had at last succeeded in tracing the missing heir to his grave that he left at once for New York, and stated before leaving that two attorneys would be at once sent from New York to this city, whose mission it would be to secure legal and conclusive data in order that the will might again be probated and the $4,000,000 divided between the sixteen heirs, who have been waiting fifteen years for the information now obtained.

Ansel White had lived for twenty years on his farm east of this city, and at the time of his death was seventy-six years of age.

**Work of a Fiend.**

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 28.—On the farm of W. H. Vance, this county, last night, some brute cut off the bag and teats of the valuable brood mare by American Clay, due to foal by Time Medium, in a few days. The mare will die. Vance came to get bloodhounds, found them locked up and Keeper Wilkerson out of the city. Vance says he will kill the scoundrel if he can find him.

**Murdered by Tramps.**

MANSFIELD, O., April 28.—Frederick Boebel, a contractor who resides in this city, was murdered and robbed while returning to his home from Crestline early this morning. The work was done by hoboes, who secured about $400 in checks. The deceased was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and four children.

## HIS VICTIM'S SKULL

### Gave Silent Testimony of the Truth of a Murderer's Confession.

### STRANGE CAREER OF CRIME

### In Which Notorious Jimmie Logue Figures Prominently.

### MURDER AT LAST IS OUT.

### Fate of One of His Wives Cleared Up by the Story of a Pal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—While the larger portion of the Philadelphia population was attending church today, there lay on a desk in a dingy little room down town the skull of a murdered woman. There for six long hours was unfolded a horrible story of crime. The central figure in the story is James E. Logue—known to the police departments of the continent as "Jimmy" Logue, burglar, bank robber and one of the most notorious all-round crooks in the annals of crime. The case turned upon the murder of one of this man's wives, Johanna Logue, but it was a fitting climax to a remarkable tale that proved that he was not her murderer.

On the night of Feb. 2, 1879, Johanna Logue

VANISHED AS SUDDENLY

and as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed her. The newspapers at the time were full of it, rewards were offered and no one was more indefatigable in his efforts to locate the woman than Logue himself. On Oct. 16, 1893, fourteen years afterward, a carpenter repairing the house at 1250 North Eleventh street, tore up some boards in the kitchen, and there found the skeleton of a woman.

When it became known that Logue and his wife had lived in the house, suspicion at once pointed to him as the murderer, but all search for him proved unavailing.

On the evening of March 5 last the door bell of Coroner Ashbridge's private residence rang, and answering it in person, he was confronted by an old white-haired man, who said abruptly:

"I am Jimmy Logue, and I have come to

"GIVE MYSELF UP."

That was all he said in relation to the case, and the coroner handed him over to the police, under an assumed name. From that time on Coroner Ashbridge and Detective Geyer worked together in secret until they had unraveled the complete story, which culminated a few days ago in the arrest of a man, whose identity was not revealed until today. He is Alphonso Cutaler Jr., the illegitimate son of one of Logue's former alleged wives. He is locked up in the city hall on a charge of murder, while in a neighboring cell is Logue, held as the star witness.

Cutaler's crime—for he has made a confession—in which he acknowledges causing the woman's death, though he asserts involuntarily—is best understood from a brief recitation of

LOGUE'S CAREER.

He was already a notorious character, when, in 1858, he was married to Mary Jane Andrews. With her he lived two years, when, without the formality of a divorce, he was wedded to Mary Gahan, who, though she had not been a wife, was the mother of an eighteen-months-old child, Alphonso Cutaler Jr.

Logue and Mary had not lived long together when he became enamored of her sister, Johanna Gahan, whom he established in a separate household, paying all expenses until, in 1869, Mary died. Meanwhile Logue, who had been working at his profession, fell into the hands of the police for a series of burglaries. On May 23, 1871, he was arraigned at the central police station for sentence, but before the case proceeded he asked Magistrate Smith to do him a favor first. He wanted to be married to Johanna. The magistrate complied, and Logue, standing in the dock, was married to the woman. Then he was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

During this term Johanna boarded in this city, and, promptly upon his release, in 1877,

LOGUE CAME FOR HER.

They went to New York, where, for a time, he operated with the equally notorious Peter Buris, who died some years ago in jail in Florence, Italy. Logue raised money in some way, for not long after his release he bought $20,000 worth of government bonds in New York. In February, 1879, Logue and the woman came to this city. Meanwhile young Cutaler had become a barber and Logue bought out for him the business of his former employer, William Matthews, and fitted it up as a shop for Cutaler, Logue and Johanna living with him in the dwelling portion, which was expensively furnished.

A few days after this Logue and the woman went to New York for a short visit. There Logue fell in with another burglar, named George Mason, and on the evening of Feb. 20 the two men left for Boston, telling Johanna they would return shortly. The following Tuesday Logue returned and

FOUND HIS WIFE GONE.

He came to Philadelphia and went to his home. There he found Cutaler, his journeyman, Fritz Eckert, and a young apprentice named Harry F. Ricke. Cutaler told him that the last he had seen of Johanna was on the preceding Saturday. Logue at once thought she had eloped with Peter Buris, but it was found that Buris had sailed for Europe and all trace of the woman was lost.

With the assistance of her brother, Peter Gahan, Logue searched the country far and wide for her, but to no avail. In November, 1879, Logue was sent to prison, and after his release, on April 22, 1893, he was lost sight of until he gave himself up to Coroner Ashbridge.

At the time of her disappearance the woman wore jewelry worth $2,900 and had, in the bosom of her dress four $1,000 government bonds. When they moved to the Eleventh street house, in 1879, Logue had secreted seven of these $1,000 bonds under the carpet of the stairway, telling no one but Cutaler where they were. When he returned from New York he found that Curtaler had stolen one of the bonds and sold it to the Drexels for $1,045. Curtaler and his wife lived at the house for a year after Johanna's disappearance, when

A FOUL ODOR

coming from under the kitchen floor made the woman so sick that they were compelled to move away.

After that the house had numerous tenants. Search was made for Eickert, the journeyman, and at first seemed to be a hopeless search. Finally Detective Geyer found him in a barber shop on Houston street, New York, where for a long time he had been shaving from twenty to thirty metropolitan policemen a day. Fricke was found in Philadelphia. His mind soon after became unhinged from fright, and it became necessary to send him to the insane department of the Philadelphia hospital. After he had been sent there it was found that by some strange fate the superintendent of the ward in which he was lodged was Alphonse Cutaler Sr., father of the accused murderer, and Fricke was hastily transferred to another ward.

After Cutaler's arrest several attempts were made to extort a confession from him, and he narrated a number of detailed stories of the crime, naming Logue as the perpetrator, but eventually he broke down, and on April 17 told the true story.

He said that when the woman signified her intention of returning to New York she was intoxicated, and he induced her to wait until he could accompany her to the station. He took her up stairs and made her get into bed with her clothes on. Then, he avers, to prevent her from getting away before he could go with her, he

BOUND HER HAND AND FOOT.

This was at 7 o'clock in the evening. Four hours later he found her lying on her face, with her head under the bolster—smothered to death in an evident attempt to break her bonds. The next day he buried the body under the kitchen floor. He admitted having taken her jewels, but denied any knowledge of the $1,000 bonds which she was said to have in her bosom.

The original story told by Logue was borne out in every detail by the investigations of the coroner and the detectives, but they further found that Cutaler had for years been pursuing a crooked career.

His story of the woman being accidentally smothered is generally discredited.

#### PREFERRED RAZOR TO HEMP.

**Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Blackwell Commits Suicide.**

EASTON, Pa., April 28.—Samuel C. Carpenter, of this city, accused of the murder of Mrs. Ray Blackwell, of Phillipsburg, N. J., cut his throat in the cell occupied by him, and is now lying at the point of death. Carpenter, who is about forty-two years of age, was formerly postmaster at Asbury, but moved to Easton about six months ago. He is married and has several children, but common rumor has for a year past connected his name with that of Mrs. Blackwell, the widow of a physician formerly residing in Madison, N. J. Carpenter visited her Friday night, leaving soon after supper. A few hours later the woman's body was found with a bullet hole in her right temple and a revolver by her side, evidently placed there to create the impression that the woman had committed suicide. Suspicion at once fell upon Carpenter and his arrest followed.

When Warden Walton went to his cell this morning he found Carpenter lying in a pool of blood on the floor of his cell with his throat cut from ear to ear. By his side was a razor which he had borrowed from Patrick Morgan, a fellow prisoner, on the pretext that he wanted to shave himself. Morgan, who occupies the same cell, says that as soon as Carpenter obtained possession of the razor he turned to him and said: "I am innocent of the murder of Mrs. Blackwell and I want you to tell everybody I said so."

Then he drew the razor across his throat and fell. An examination of his wound shows that none of the arteries had been severed, but he has lost so much blood that his recovery is doubtful.

#### LUSCOMBE OUT ON BAIL.

**Public Sympathy Is With the Slayer of Sanger.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—Ex-City Attorney Robert Luscombe was formally placed under arrest this afternoon, charged with murder in the first degree for shooting his brother-in-law, Emil A. Sanger, brother of the champion bicyclist, Saturday night. The prisoner was released on $5,000 bail furnished by his father and Henry Hase. Public sympathy seems to be with Luscombe, and hundreds of leading citizens called upon him at the police station to offer assistance and advice. Even some of the members of the Sanger family do not show any great resentment, knowing as they did that the murdered man had cruelly beaten his wife and threatened to kill Luscombe. When Sanger went to the Luscombe homestead at Grand avenue and Fifteenth street, where his wife had taken refuge with her brother and mother, after he had beaten her, he carried a heavy cane but no revolver, but when he stepped up to the door and tried to force an entrance Luscombe shot him through a heavy plate glass. His head was literally filled with the pieces and he died instantly. He had been to the house before and showed a landscape gardener a long knife which he said he would use on Luscombe. This is the latter's excuse for shooting before Sanger forced an entrance.

#### KILLED SWEETHEART'S DAD.

**Osage Nation Murderer Traced and Captured.**

PERRY, O. T., April 28.—Officers have arrested Bob Dupont, alias Jake Black, in Osage Nation, for a murder committed near Lexington, Ky., in 1890. Black was courting Dennis Lang's daughter and went home with her one night from church. Lang objected to Black's attentions to his daughter, and met the couple at the gate. A quarrel ensued and Black shot and killed Lang. He escaped and came West, settling in Osage county, where he married and became quite wealthy. A large reward was offered for his arrest and yesterday it was accomplished.

**Tracey and McDonough Sign.**

GALVESTON, Tex., April 28.—Tommy Tracey, half brother to Dan Creedon, and Tom McDonough, a Galveston fighter, have signed articles for a fight to take place in this city on May 8. Creedon is still here, and will remain to train and manage Tracey for the fight.

## A BIMETAL FUSION

### Proposed by a Detroit Organ of the G. O. P.

### GOLD AND SILVER DOLLAR

### Warranted to Cure All the Financial Ills of Uncle Sam

### ON THE SEE-SAW PLAN

### One Metal Expected to Just Balance the Other in Fluctuation.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—The Tribune (Republican) will tomorrow publish an editirial leader which will declare in favor of the solution of the present money question by the issuance of a new dollar to be composed of proportional parts of gold and silver. The article quotes the national platforms of 1888 and 1892 in favor of bimetallism, and points out the dangers of a practical silver monometallism through the throwing open of the mints to the unlimited coinage. It calls attention to the difficulties and delays which would attend the negotiation of an international compact, and questions the successful maintenance of a parity between gold and silver by that means in any event. It calls upon the party to fulfill its platform pledges by formulating without delay a practicable scheme for bimetallism, and especially in view of the threatened disintegration of parties and the drawing of new party lines with gold monometallism on one side and silver monometallism on the other. Continuing, the Tribune advocates the composite dollar as a measure easiest to effect and with the least disturbance to business of any plan suggested. It proposes:

"That all existing coinage laws be repealed, and that there be enacted a law creating a

NEW AMERICAN DOLLAR,

which would be the standard coin of the nation, this dollar to be composed of 206¼ grans of standard silver and 12 9-10 grains of standard gold, fused together and struck into a handsome coin about the size of the present half dollar.

"The coin would be of absolutely stable value, for in case of disparity at any time in the commercial value of silver what was lost by the depreciation of one would be made up by the exactly corresponding appreciation of the other."

As to the question whether the propose dollar would be suitable for export, the Tribune says: "It would not be necessary to export the coin while uncoined gold could be secured, which would be just as available. If at any time it became necessary to separate the gold from the silver it could be done at the United States mint at a cost of less than 1 per cent. This very cost would be a precaution against the export of coin while uncoined bullion was attainable."

## FLOGGED BY FEMALES.

### FLORIDA WIFE-BEATER WHITECAPPED.

### WOMEN WERE MERCILESS.

### Their Victim More Dead Than Alive When Finally Released.

PORT TAMPA, Fla., April 28.—Edward Tucker, a merchant of this place, was taken from his house last night and unmercifully whipped by female whitecaps. Tucker has been in the habit of going home drunk and abusing his wife. Some time ago he was warned that he must treat his wife better or he would be severely dealt with. Last night Tucker went home drunk, and soon Mrs. Tucker was heard screaming. Soon after, a number of men entered Tucker's residence and dragged him to the outskirts of the town, where a number of ladies wearing white caps were waiting. Tucker was stripped to the waist and lashed to a tree. Then the ladies, each one of whom was armed with a rawhide, began to whip him. Tucker's screams were heard a mile. When the women finished, the man's back looked as if it had been knouted. The skin had been cut in dozens of places and bloods was streaming from the cuts. Tucker promised never to abuse his wife again. It is thought that some of the most prominent ladies of the place were engaged in the affair.

#### DROWNED IN AU TRAIN.

**Two Women and a Child Find a Watery Grave.**

MARQUETTE, April 28.—Mrs. Mary Post, her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Finley, and little Ethel Finley were drowned in the Au Train river, in Alger county, some time last Friday afternoon. They were missed from home last evening and a boat was also gone. The bodies of all three were found in the river today. It is believed that Mrs. Post had, while walking out to Finley's house from Au Train, become tired of carrying her satchel and left it at the bridge a quarter of a mile away; that she, Mrs. Finley and the little girl then took the boat as the easiest way to bring it in, and that the swift current drove the boat on a hidden ledge and capsized it. Mrs. Post had been housekeeper for W. L. Wetmore, of this city, all winter, and had just returned to Au Train.

**Miss Russell's Mother Dead.**

LONDON, April 28.—Mrs. T. J. Russell, of Cleveland, O., mother of Ella Russell, the singer, died in this city yesterday.

DEFECTIVE PAGE