

A BUSINESS HOME.

Detroit Celebrates Completion of New Chamber of Commerce.

ELABORATE BANQUET HELD.

Exceptionally Able Discussion of Commercial Questions.

DEPEW ON UNION OF STATES

Hon. James H. Eckels Discusses "Currency"—Other Toasts.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Upwards of 350 leading business men of Detroit, with their guests of the evening, enjoyed the banquet given at the Hotel Cadillac tonight in celebration of the completion and dedication of the new Detroit chamber of commerce. After upwards of an hour's discussion of the elaborate menu, the competent and exceptionally able discussions of subjects of interest to the commercial world by representatives of leading business and financial interests of the country. The guests were welcomed by Rufus W. Gillett, president of the Detroit chamber of commerce, Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer presided happily as toastmaster. The first toast was eloquently responded to by Hon. W. C. Maybury, of Detroit. His subject was "No North, No South, No East, No West; but the Commercial Supremacy of a Great Nation."

"Commerce of the Inland Seas" was responded to by Harvey D. Goulder, counsel of the Inland Carriers' association. After citing the progress of the Great Lake traffic as compared with that of other waterways, he, in closing, declared that the Detroit chamber of commerce was looking to the concentrated energy of Michigan, in behalf of the lake traffic, in which Michigan is so especially interested.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was then introduced, and spoke on "The Union of States—The Bond of Commerce Is Their Mutual Dependence and Enduring Prosperity."

In opening, Mr. Depew said that while business men might differ politically, the various chambers of commerce could agree only on the questions affecting commerce upon the recognized principles of commercial propriety, the immutable laws of trade, saying: "Thus it is that the commerce of the United States is the ever-strengthening bond of union between the various states, which constitute the republic. He referred to the necessity for the association of interests and capital, and said: "There is no more beneficent form of association than that of the chambers of commerce which are now established all over the country. They are the sources of commercial and national union in a republic. In the future there will be a central chamber of commerce in Washington, in which each of these bodies will have representation. When a business man becomes a member of congress, the effort to spread himself over this great country seems to us to be his duty. It is as to make the sum of the traffic of the world, showing that in this country the rate of the traffic is the third that of Europe. Continuing, he said: "The

INTERNAL COMMERCE

of the United States makes our country the most wonderful market ever known. Our internal commerce is so vast that the sum of the traffic of Rome when she commanded the world, of Genoa when she was queen of the Mediterranean, of Venice when she commanded the Adriatic, and of London when she was queen of the world, would be as nothing to the internal commerce of the United States. There can be no rivalry to the Father of Waters. We will always and must always avoid complications in European and Asiatic politics, but no foreign power can exercise a hostile influence on our coast, or Central America, or Mexico, or sister republics of the Southern Hemisphere without receiving from us protest and resistance. How are we to preserve our peace? With confidence, a business of incalculable magnitude can get along with very little currency; without confidence there is not enough money in the world to conduct the business of the United States. We have been at the bottom, and we are on the

UP GRADE OF PROSPERITY.

We should have a revenue system so well devised that it could not be disturbed except in minor details for a generation. While not discussing tariff or free trade, we should have a revenue system which will meet the requirements of the government and to support it without direct taxation. The United States is a debtor, national, municipal, railway and individual, to the extent of about fourteen millions of dollars. Of this one-third is paid abroad. A well-defined policy to pay our debts at 75 cents or at 50 cents on the dollar would lead to two or three hundred millions of dollars of our securities coming here for sale. The presentation of them in our markets would endanger the stability of every bank, damage every exchange, and paralyze every industry in the United States. There can be but one standard of value, and that is a metal that will bring the same price whether it is in bar or has the stamp of the government upon it. A dollar must be worth a hundred cents anywhere in the United States, and a hundred cents anywhere in the world.

"The Effect Upon Commerce of Postage by Transportation Lines" was responded to by George R. Blanchard, commissioner of the Central Traffic association.

Hon. O. D. Ashley, president of the

Waikash railroad, responded effectively to "Commerce and Transportation, One and Inseparable."

Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, responded to the toast "Currency," as follows:

ECKELS' SPEECH.

"It is impossible within the brief limits of a conventional after dinner address to do more than to touch upon the sentiment which has just been announced, and to which I am asked to respond. I shall, therefore, content myself with giving expression to such general views as seem to me to be pertinent to the subject of the currency question, as it today engages public thought and commands the people's attention. I am sure all will be in accord with the most important problem with which the executive and legislative branches of the government have now to deal, and as such deeply interested in its solution. A statesman as wise as I is patriotic, and as honest as I is wise. It involves too great interests and is too far-reaching in its effects to be considered from any other standpoint than the desire to reach such conclusions as will work out the best results to this land in which the wealth, the happiness, the aspirations of every patriotic American citizen.

"Its discussion has been precipitated at a time when the country is emerging from a period of financial and commercial depression, wide-spread and of long-continued duration. It finds every avenue of trade giving evidence of

RENEWED ACTIVITY;

mill and factory again in operation and agriculture resuming its normal engaged in its pursuit abundant harvests and appreciating prices. It presses itself upon the laborer now no longer idle, busy with the employment which has come with the settlement of questions which have long vexed the public mind, and after ample demonstration of ability of the government to maintain unimpaired the public and the nation's credit. If under such circumstances the cause of those who stand against the schemes proposed to be carried out by the monetary system will be reversed. If this contest shall end otherwise than in the triumph of that which is right in theory and sound in principle, it will be because the American people have lost much of that good sense and honesty which a great writer declared, though some permitting an agitation for something which was mischievous, always, when the danger point is reached, brings forth a mass of opinion which, though ordinarily quiescent, at such times force itself into activity, put down the wrong thing and peremptorily demands the right thing instead. I believe we have come to a point in this discussion of our monetary system and agitation for

A COMPLETE CHANGE

in our standard of value when this mass of opinion should not only be aroused, but should make itself an active force in the monetary system, as the currency of which the free silver movement, as today presented, is the culmination. If commercial and industrial revival is to continue, recurring loss to every citizen prevented; national and individual financial credit and integrity maintained and ultimate disaster averted, there must be no hesitancy in the monetary system, or a spirit of hesitation in those who know the beneficial effects of the thing proposed.

"The American people cannot too quickly recognize that they are in the midst of a propaganda, skillfully and zealously being carried on with the end in view of revolting against the existing monetary system. The position which they now assume of necessity eliminates from their ranks all who heretofore have struggled to bring about a larger use of silver in the country's currency at an increased ratio, and drives into the camp of the opposition every honest citizen who has put his trust in the plan laid in the hands of the nation, the issue of their own choosing, and the face of their acts the believer in the

SINGLE GOLD STANDARD

and the believer in a standard of both gold and silver. The latter is neither aid nor succor. They challenge the one and repudiate the other, and from both should come a united position.

"The contention which is now made by the single silver standard adherents reduced to its last analysis is silver standard pure and simple. It is the theory of the Socialists and is applied to monetary science. It is based upon the belief in what has been ably termed 'the all-powerfulness' of the state and is in utter disregard of that great fact in financial history that mediums of exchange and standards of value did not find their origin in law, but in the necessities of trade and commerce. They came into use through no legislative action save that which was wrought in the great parliament of commerce, and from then until now the laws of supply and demand of congresses in violation of the principles underlying them have failed to control and regulate them. The currency is a creature of commerce, the great arbiter of every monetary system since the dawn of civilization has been to have in every metallic money such a standard as makes the unstamped coin of the same value as a commodity of merchandise as the stamped. It has with equal rigor insisted that in bank currency there shall be immediate redemption upon presentation in

SOUND METALLIC CURRENCY.

"It invokes in behalf of the money which it sanctions and accepts no alchemist, and believes in no philosophy, but in the facts of the centuries, stood defiant against the errors of legislative bodies and the wrongful edicts of kings, and action upon the principle that 'value knows no law, and the operator of the law is the law of the market.' The commercial world has with unvarying precision drawn the true distinction which exists between true value in a national currency and the value of value affixed to it and standing upon the line of demarcation it has been as different to the laws of great nations as of small. The question to which the friends of the maintenance of a medium of exchange of unquestioned and unquestionable value must address themselves is not how to temporarily delude the advocates of free currency, but how to permanently insure the country against the danger which would flow from crystallizing into law any monetary suggestion which is based in whole or in part upon the doctrine of fiat money. The forces of fiat silver currency, of irredeemable paper and their Populistic allies can be permanently eradicated as factors worthy of consideration and sources of

discontent and financial loss in but one way, and that lies through the gateway of sound monetary education. To this work the individual and the nation's good demands that in season and out there be such labor performed as shall at no distant day result in their being beaten squarely upon the issues for which they stand and the country rid of the disastrous attendant upon their hope of ultimate success."

Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, ex-President Harrison and Senator Burrows.

LEO'S POLITICAL POLICY.

Document Has Been Issued Setting Forth His Desires.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says the pope has sent his apostolic letters to the cardinals, heads of orders, etc., a document referring to the political conditions of the papacy, which takes the form of his political testament. His holiness reviews the history of his accession to the see of St. Peter, and makes a warm appeal to the cardinals at any future conclave to keep his ideal before them and continue the policy he has hitherto pursued. He requests the cardinals to hasten the election of the next pope as much as possible, so as to give no time for the gathering of the clouds of the troops at Rome. He expects the pope to proceed to the Vatican in the way of the newly elected pope. The whole drift of the document is to secure as his successor one who will continue his policy and effect at the moment of his conclave the divergencies at present existing.

NO BAIL FOR DURANT.

HE IS HELD FOR TRIAL ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

HIS GUILT WELL PROVEN.

Judge in Reviewing the Case Declares Nothing Wanting in the Chain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—Theodore Durant will be placed on trial for his life for the murder of Minnie Williams. He was held to answer on that charge in the superior court today and had refused. Police Judge Conlan, who committed the case to the grand jury, today briefly reviewed the case and the evidence adduced against Durant. In conclusion the judge said: "The people, I consider, have surely found the chain of circumstances in this case around one Durant, and to cap the climax, the property of the deceased was found in his possession. This chain is complete, and in my opinion nothing is wanting." Subsequently Durant's preliminary examination for the murder of Minnie Williams was held by the grand jury, and the judge gave a precise repetition of that at the inquest yesterday, and related to Durant's accompanying the girl from school on the day she was murdered and to his social intimacy with her. Blanché's aunt, Mrs. Noble, was called by the defense to identify the dead girl's handwriting. She was cross-examined for an hour at this point. The only writing which has concerned the case hitherto was that on the paper enclosing Blanché's rings and bearing the names of George R. King and Prof. Schenck. The defense apparently wish to show that Blanché herself wrote those names to establish their new theory that Blanché had not been killed and that the body found in the church was that of some one else.

A. R. U. CASES DROPPED

NO FURTHER PROSECUTION OF OAKLAND STRIKERS.

SUCH IS OLNEY'S ORDER.

Railway Men Are Much Pleased With the Attorney General's Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2.—The federal officers have received word from Attorney General Olney to drop all legal proceedings against the Oakland strikers. When the jury disagreed in the protracted Tuesday case Mr. Olney was said to have ordered a new trial. District Attorney Foote, however, was adverse to another such siege, and on his advice the matter will now be dropped. The A. R. U. cases are very much pleased at this decision.

PREDICTS FAILURE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 2.—"I have made predictions on strikes for the past twenty years, and I have never been mistaken yet. My prediction on this strike is that it is lost." These were the words of Col. W. P. Rind, the Chicago coal operator, who is in this city today at his interests in the Pittsburgh district. He was discussing the present strike for 69 cents, and continuing, he said: "The strike is a failure. The operators are not going to pay over 90 cents per ton, even if the Ohio miners do strike, in which event it is calculated that the demand for coal in this district will be so great that it will compel the operators to start their mines at any price." The mines in the Wheeling division of the Pennsylvania and Ohio roads are having more success today in getting out coal. Imports of men have continued, and there are 100 negro miners from West Virginia at work at the Jumbo mine, and thirty at the Midway mine, both of which are owned by F. L. Robbins. The mine and the non-union men are closely guarded by deputies, but thus far no serious collisions have occurred. On the other hand the miners are more confident of success than ever, and say that there are fewer men at work at the 60-cent rate now than at any other time, and that in a short time they will have the Pittsburgh & Chicago company's men all out. At this time the coal has been renewed their contract with the company to work eight months at the 60-cent rate with 10 per cent off, to be paid them at the expiration of the contract, if its terms have been complied with.

ADVANCE ON REDS.

Marshal Cronan and Posse Depart for Scene of Trouble.

SETTLERS ARE IN PERIL.

Hostiles Practically in Possession of the Village of St. John.

SHOULD THE MARSHAL FAIL

It Is Expected Troops Will Be Called Out From Fort Buford.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Schofield does not apprehend any serious trouble with the Indians at Turtle Mountain, N. D., but as a matter of precaution, he has ordered the troops at Fort Buford to be in readiness to proceed to Turtle Mountain at the first sign of danger to the residents.

CHURCH'S FERRY, N. D., May 2.—United States Marshal Cronan left here for St. John, N. D., with Deputy Marshals Daggett, Loomis, Leech, Regan and Wood, of Fargo; McBride, of Bismarck; Armstrong, of Buffalo; Hannah, of Grafton; Hennessey, of Grand Forks; Hurst, of Devils Lake; McCune, of Cando, and the Schindler, of Rolla. Indian Agent Hall, from Tiverton, accompanied the party. Indians on the Turtle Mountain reservation are in his charge, though Capt. Brenner is subagent. The posse will go no farther than Rolla tonight, which is twenty miles south of St. John. From information gathered from the best method of procedure tomorrow can be decided. The breeds are encamped at Joseph Langan's, three miles west of St. John. Langan is the breed who was arrested by Deputy Schindler two weeks ago and was found to be a fair citizen and has much influence among the breeds, who say they will fight before they will let him be taken.

The deputies are each armed with a Winchester and revolver, are all picked men and will give good account of themselves if necessary. Agent Hall thinks he can keep the Turtle Mountain reservation Indians quiet, leaving the deputies to cope with the Canadian Indians and half breeds.

Unless great caution is exercised by the posse it is feared that their visit may result disastrously to white settlers before the requisition for troops is granted, as the Indians have threatened to do.

WIPE THE WHITES

from the face of the earth if any of their number are arrested, and they expect to be molested, and to do it if aroused to action before the troops arrive.

Many of the late settlers at St. John and Rolla have left their homes for fear of the violence of the Indians. Other settlers do not expect to be molested, but are anxious to have the matter settled, as their title to their homes is continually brought into question by the reiterated claims of the Indians.

So far all reports agree that the Indians have shown no signs of joining the late settlers in making trouble, though Little Shell is one of their chiefs. They say the government has not treated them right in withholding payment for their lands, but that they will not join the breeds in fighting.

There is some likelihood of a clash between the marshal and the Indian agent, who says that he does not propose to see them imposed on in any manner.

REDS IN ST. JOHN.

Parties passing through here from St. John said that the Indians are practically in possession of that village, the whites being without means of defending themselves from depredations. The leadership of the bands is held by Chief Little Shell, the cockiest and strongest, are encamped a short distance west of the village, where they subsist by making foraging raids upon the settlers. They have already killed all the cattle belonging to three settlers by the beef, and have seized all the ammunition in the hardware store at St. John. They are showing no signs of active hostilities against the persons of the whites, but pay for none of the property they appropriate. Crowds of Indians and half-breeds continuously through the railway station, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the troops to the scene of the trouble.

It is believed here by those best acquainted with the situation that if troops are sent out to make arrests, and that by receding into the timber in the Turtle Mountain reservation, will be able to cause such annoyance to the federal authorities that the government will be induced to take action toward satisfying their

PENDING LAND CLAIM.

The claim affects the original title of the government to land extending from the Cheyenne tract north to the Canadian boundary, and from a line west of the Crow creek reservation, the entire tract having been purchased by the Crow Indians, both of which are owned by F. L. Robbins. The mine and the non-union men are closely guarded by deputies, but thus far no serious collisions have occurred. On the other hand the miners are more confident of success than ever, and say that there are fewer men at work at the 60-cent rate now than at any other time, and that in a short time they will have the Pittsburgh & Chicago company's men all out. At this time the coal has been renewed their contract with the company to work eight months at the 60-cent rate with 10 per cent off, to be paid them at the expiration of the contract, if its terms have been complied with.

which was reduced in 1883 from twenty-five townships to two townships, he increased to at least twelve townships. This claim to land they assert boldly in support of their action in resisting the arrest of the indicted timber thieves among their number. They argue that the timber is their own, and will demand payment so until the government satisfies their demand.

The white settlers in the disputed tract, especially those near the reservation, believe that in justice to them and to the Indians, the matter should be promptly and effectually settled by the government.

Refuse Militia.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 2.—A telegram to Marshal Cronan from Deputy Schindler at Rolla says: "You can't take the prisoners with a posse. They are preparing to fight. You must have troops. Posse is no use." Other telegrams say the half-breeds are becoming threatening and trouble is unavoidable. Families continue to leave the vicinity for fear of the Indians. Citizens of Rolla and St. John have been writing Gov. Allen to call out the militia, but the chief executive seems to refuse a trouble as one making the United States government should settle, and is not likely to order out the militia till he sees what the United States authorities will do. The half-breeds are armed with rifles, but are said to have no much ammunition, and while reports come that they are preparing a position for a defense, it is expected here tonight that troops will skulk over the border if troops are ordered out, and commit their depredations by making raids on unprotected points.

Troops Needed.

FARGO, N. D., May 2.—This afternoon Olney wired United States Judge Schindler that he expected the troops to be ordered to St. John from Ft. Buford, where are two companies. Marshal Cronan and posse leave in the morning.

Reds Becoming Ugly.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., May 2.—The Indians about St. John are growing more and more ugly, and the situation is becoming more serious. There are 30 American Indians on the reservation, which is thirty by twenty-four square miles. The Indians are armed with rifles, and are said to have no much ammunition, and while reports come that they are preparing a position for a defense, it is expected here tonight that troops will skulk over the border if troops are ordered out, and commit their depredations by making raids on unprotected points.

For a Band Tournament.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., May 2.—A committee meeting of delegates from eight different bands from neighboring towns was held in this city tonight. The purpose of the meeting was to make preliminary arrangements for a two days' band convention, to be held here in June. The invitation is general to all bands in the state, and it is expected that some twenty will be present, the date being June 18 and 19.

Double Wedding.

MILACA, May 2.—Yesterday occurred the double wedding of Miss Evelyn Doherty and Raymond Davis, and Miss Carrie Doherty and J. H. Ward. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. Brown, of St. John, and the village were present. The presents were numerous and costly. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Erwin were married by Rev. W. H. Brown, of St. John, and the village were present. The presents were numerous and costly.

Had Another Man's Wife.

ROCKSTON, May 2.—The sheriff of Vilas county, Wisconsin, has apprehended the wife of a man living at St. Cloud, Wis., living with Dr. Hawkins, the physician and superintendent of the government school at Red Lake agency. The party passed through Rockstonsville on route for Wisconsin. Dr. Hawkins came here about the first of the year from the Omaha reservation in Nebraska, and has given good satisfaction in his work.

Who's Lost an Arm.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 2.—Some excitement was occasioned at St. Cloud yesterday afternoon by the discovery, among a lot of old bones collected and being shipped by a second-hand dealer, of a human arm. The entire arm, including the shoulder blade and fingers, was found, but just who it belonged to will probably remain a mystery forever.

Olivia Gets County Seat.

RAIFAX, Minn., May 2.—The question of dispute as to the removal of Renville county seat from Beaver Falls to Olivia is settled. The order of Judge Webster, dissolving the injunction that was issued against the county commissioners and officers has been confirmed by the supreme court, and Webster is sustained.

Not a Springtime Wedding.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., May 2.—Rev. John Sinclair united in marriage yesterday Stephen Russell and Mrs. Russell. The bride was twenty years of age, and the groom was twenty-two. Both are prominent members of society. Both were married before and have large families. Mrs. Russell is a Quakeress.

Held for Petit Larceny.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., May 2.—George W. Brookings, the barber who was arrested in St. Cloud on Monday and brought to this city last night, upon the charge of obtaining money from the cook at the Winslow house, was tried this afternoon and bound over to the grand jury in the sum of \$500.

Epworth Leaguers' Gathering.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., May 2.—The fifth annual convention of the Mankato District Epworth league opens in this city tomorrow afternoon. The programme is an excellent one, and continues through Sunday evening.

Kohnka Called Back.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, May 2.—Chief of Police W. H. Kohnka, who was called away from Duland, Minn., having in charge John Kohnka, who was arrested upon the charge of swindling Peter Goring, of St. Cloud, of \$300. Kohnka pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at \$500.

Wedded at Chatfield.

CHATFIELD, Minn., May 2.—Dr. Charles M. Cooper, one of the leading physicians of Southern Minnesota, was united in marriage yesterday to Miss Katharine Cole, of one of Chatfield's first families. The wedding was a very elaborate affair.

PALS OF TAYLOR

Seem to Be in Communication With the Missing Ex-Treasurer.

RESIDENCE BURGLARIZED

And the Defaulter's Dress Suit and Fine Linen Carried Away.

HIS NEED OF A DRESS SUIT

Hardly Compatible With the Idea That He Is in South America.

Special to the Globe.

REDFIELD, S. D., May 2.—Another sensation in connection with Defaulter Taylor comes to light tonight in the discovery that some night this week some parties gained forced entrance into Taylor's former residence here, row with his household goods held by the sheriff on liens by the state and First National bank authorities, and abstracted Taylor's full dress suit, his plug hats, slippers, fancy waistcoat and fine linen shirts. While there were plenty of valuables of all kinds at hand, nothing else was molested. The robbery is the topic of much gossip, since it leads to surmises that Taylor

MUST HAVE CONFEDERATES

here, and these special articles of dress were singled out from a great quantity of other clothing and sent to him or to some friend East by shipment to him. The sheriff had the doors padlocked and bolted, and entrance was effected by means of a crowbar, when an experienced burglar would have entered by the window. There seems to be no doubt but that certain parties here are either in direct communication with Taylor or with confederates of the latter in the East. The abstracting of the dress suit, which was Taylor's wedding garment, and leaving untouched a multitude of valuable articles from the wardrobe leads to much conjecture and query as to what Taylor wants with a dress suit in South America.

ALICE TOLD HER STORY.

Evidence Strong Against Bixby, the Alleged Wife Murderer.

HUDSON, Wis., May 2.—The Bixby trial had its sensation again this afternoon. Judge Bundy had ruled out the evidence of improper conduct of Bixby with Alice offered by the state. The defense, in cross-examination, endeavored to show that Alice had threatened to run away from home after the shooting. She admitted the fact on re-direct examination. She said it was because her father, as she believed him to be, misused her. The defense tried to show that Bixby was a liar. She broke down, and immediately afterwards under the strain of cross-examination, and was excused for a period by the court.

The witnesses examined this forenoon testified to different statements Bixby made after the shooting as to the cause of his wife's death. His statements differed in some particulars, but in each he had claimed the shooting occurred by the accidental fall of the gun. The state will construct a full-sized south end of the Bixby cottage, and the court room tonight for the use of the jury tomorrow.

It was yesterday that the state first introduced Alice Bixby, its star witness. The girl is about sixteen, modest, and possessed of fine good average good looks. She said that on the morning that her mother was shot, Bixby had sent the oldest boy away to town, and she had claimed the shooting sent the hired man and the next oldest boy, named Robby, to Fleming's Mills. About 11 o'clock the witness went to her room, and she remained about five minutes, when she returned to her room. While there she met a younger brother coming out to feed the chickens. At the same instant they both heard the report of a gun. Witness returned and met her father at the door. He said to her: "Poor mother is shot."

At the same time Bixby told the witness that the people that came there that she was in the house and she was out doors. He wanted her to say that she was standing by the window in the kitchen when she heard the gun shot, that she looked in the sitting room and saw her mother sitting in the chair with her elbow on the sewing machine. She was to say that the gun fell from the mantle and was accidentally discharged. He further told her to say that when she turned around and went out doors he was outside, on the steps, and then came in.

Witness stated that he had several talks with her at different times, and insisted that she should stick to the same story. At the coroner's inquest Bixby told her privately that if she said anything different he would do something to her she would always remember.

Witness stated that in the summer he had made some advances, and one day had put his arm around her out at the stable and taken other liberties. She told him to stop and said she would tell her mother, which she afterwards did.

On cross-examination she admitted that she had told the story to her father, and that she had been told to stick to the justice at the examination and to various other persons, but insisted that she was now telling the truth.

Maud Le Grant, the daughter of the nearest neighbor, testified that on the morning of the shooting Bixby, the youngest son, asked her to go over to Bixby's, saying that his mother had been shot. She found Mrs. Bixby lying on the floor in a small pool of blood.

Will Represent Badgers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 2.—Secretary U. O. B. Wingate, of the State Board of Health, will go to Baltimore tomorrow to attend the biennial meeting of the American Medical society, which will be held from May 2 to 9. He will assist in preparing a bill for congress that is to authorize the appointment of a national secretary of public health, who shall serve as a cabinet officer.

Sowing Seed for the Church.

WHEATLAND, N. D., May 2.—There has been great excitement in this community over a "church bee." The trustees of the M. E. church leased 100 acres of land, bought wheat and made a bee. There are forty-nine four

and five-horse teams now at work, besides some two-horse teams. They began yesterday morning to plow and to harrow and have finished as soon as plowed. The entire quarter was seeded last night. Mr. Dawson, superintendent of the farm of Murger & Markle, said that the wheat was sown to the crop, and the farmers have agreed to harvest it. The sale of wheat is expected to furnish money enough to pay off the church debt.

MINISTER CONFESSED.

Eau Claire Embezzlements Were Voluntarily Exposed.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 2.—In the two embezzlement cases Greene has not yet pleaded to the charge against him and is still in jail, where he slept last night. He keeps his nerve, has secured an attorney, and will probably plead not guilty, meantime awaiting, it is said, financial help from wealthy relatives of his, who, however, he remains at his home. He is on the verge of nervous prostration. His wife, who was visiting her parents in Minneapolis, arrived here last night. McMaster, the attorney, says he will simply throw himself on the mercy of the court.

The first that was known about McMaster and Greene's shortage was the disclosure voluntarily made to the bank officials a week ago today by McMaster. His shortage commenced last August, when he was operating together in wheat through a Minneapolis bucket shop. Greene raised money by overdrafts on the bank and McMaster by drafts on the bank's correspondents. McMaster could easily have continued his speculations indefinitely, but determined to make a clean breast of it. He had been trying to get his money out of the bank by giving notes indorsed by his father and father-in-law, and Greene meantime was arranging for money to settle his indebtedness, but in getting between themselves Greene and McMaster were \$4,000 apart, and this complication was what finally brought the climax. Mayor Daly was first informed of Greene's shortage yesterday. The council last night turned the city treasury over to the finance committee and the books are being examined. It is said Greene's books are all right, and the impression is he will get out of the scrape.

ONE LIME SHOT AWAY.

Boy Hunter Meets With Fatal Accident.

Special to the Globe.

LYNNE, Minn., May 2.—While Fred and Peter Koch, aged seventeen and twelve, sons of Nicholas Koch, were out hunting late yesterday afternoon along Rock river, the younger son of Peter was accidentally discharged, almost tearing Fred's right leg off below the knee, both barrels discharging at the same time. The boy even plunged into the river, while the other ran for assistance. He died, however, shortly after the physician arrived.

MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Low Water Seriously Affects Paper Making Industry.

APPLETON, Wis., May 2.—Water in the Fox river is so low that such a large today that the mills on the upper power were compelled to shut down. The condition of things seems to grow more strained for the mills as time goes on. It is even intimated that if rain does not afford relief soon the government may insist upon a complete shut-down. Such extreme action would be a severe blow to the paper-making interest of the valley.

Caught Burglarizing.

WEBSTER CITY, Mo., May 2.—Early this morning George Carr, a well-known man about town, was captured in the act of burglarizing Gertrude's drug store. For the past month Carr had been in the store, and although a close watch was kept the stealing seemed to go on under the nose of the owner.