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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. XIX. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} ST. PAUL MINN.: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1896. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 129.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Texas Steer, 8.15.
Grand—Si Plunkard, 8.15.
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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived: Patria, Marseilles; Germanic, Liverpool. Sailed: Columbia, Hamburg.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Stuttgart, New York.
MARSEILLES—Arrived: Alesia, New York.
GLASGOW—Arrived: Anchoria, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Britannic, New York, for Liverpool.
LEGHORN—Arrived: Caledonia, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Mobile, New York.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Anchoria, New York, for Glasgow.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Baltimore, Persia, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Trave, New York.

The great flour trust will not sell flour on trust.

Peffer has won his point. Now let the bond investigation proceed.

The one thing needful in this hot blast is the fully ripe watermelon.

Fresh invoices of sticks for lemonade are being shipped to St. Louis every day.

We have no objection to the Shah of Persia except as to the style of his hat.

The muzzled St. Paul dog appears to have fallen into "innocuous desuetude."

Milwaukee knows more but weighs less than before the beginning of the great strike.

Brooklyn cannot overlook the fact that a Greater New York means a lesser Brooklyn.

Whenever Mr. Platt gets his ear to the ground he learns that the McKinley band is still playing.

The European capitalist has an exasperating way of testifying to his faith in American gold.

Perhaps this would be a good time for George Gerlich to step up and present Frank B. Doran with another rose.

The band played "Paradise Alley" at the Indianapolis convention. It did this because Indianapolis is so far from paradise.

An Ohio man registered his wife in a Chicago hotel as his sister, and when she heard of it she left him. She served him right.

The New Jersey variety of Democrat is all right. He declares in favor of "a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard."

The Hoosier Republicans took Harrison at his word and indorsed McKinley. Benjamin is, therefore, out of the contest without ever being in it.

Gen. Alger is not a candidate for president, but he is going to St. Louis as a delegate, and will take along a vice presidential lightning rod.

Money talks, but the kind of money that talks from New York isn't troubled with so much sixteen-to-oneness as that which talks from Denver.

The man who can wheel a lawn mower or a baby carriage well will continue to stand well in the community alongside of the other wheelers.

Levi P. Morton finds no cause for rejoicing in the fact that six of his New York delegates have announced that they favor an Ohio man for president.

A bicycle has been invented which runs beautifully on a railroad track. It is not sure, however, that anybody will be allowed to use it without buying a railroad right of way.

It is real mean of the Republicans to say that Mr. Allard is not a Democrat. He was nominated by a Democratic convention, accepted the nomination as a Democrat, was elected as a Democrat, and will no doubt make a fight for reform in the council as a Democrat.

It appears that there will still be Democrats enough at the city hall to do business after June 1. Pierce Butler can prosecute the Republicans for obtaining offices under false pretenses, Judge Twohy can decide them guilty and Dr. Whitcomb sit on the remains.

WEARS BEN'S HAT

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S HEADGEAR TRANSFERRED TO THE OHIO NAPOLEON.

M'KINLEY WON HANDS DOWN.

THE VOTE IN INDIANA WAS THREE TO ONE IN THE BUCKEYE'S FAVOR.

HARD FIGHT FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Seven Ballots Were Necessary Before a Choice Was Made by the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—The Indiana Republican convention today instructed its delegates for Maj. McKinley, with scarcely a show of opposition, and the long-impending battle between the McKinley and the alleged Harrison forces ended in commonplace peace. The platform embodying the instructions was adopted by a viva voce vote, and without division. Gen. Harrison did not make his eagerly-expected speech to the delegates, and did not visit the convention at all. The platform declares for "sound money," favors the use of both gold and silver at a parity, urges bimetallism on an international basis and condemns the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. The ticket chosen was as follows:

Delegates at Large—R. W. Johnson, of Vigo county; C. W. Fairbanks, of Marion; F. M. Milliken, of Henry; Gen. Lew Wallace, of Montgomery. Governor—James A. Mount. Alternates—R. T. McDonald, of Allen; Hiram Brownlee, of Grant; E. O. Hopkins, of Vanderburgh; George L. Knox (colored), of Marion. Electors at Large—H. G. Thayer, of Marshall; C. E. Jones, of Henry.

The sudden collapse of the anti-McKinley forces was a surprise alike to the friends and the foes of the Ohioan. There was little doubt when the convention met that instructions would carry, but a warm fight was expected, and a fight, too, in which Gen. Harrison's name would figure prominently. The half-accepted invitation to the ex-president to address the convention this morning had led to the vague hope on the part of the anti-instruction people that an eleventh-hour sensation would be sprung, which would save the day to them. No one believed that the general would indicate to the slightest extent that his name might be considered, but it was persistently rumored that he might deliver an address, which, while non-committal, would cause a stampede and defeat resolutions. That was the great struggle of the opposition—to permit McKinley indorsement, if necessary, but to prevent instructions at all hazards. But Gen. Harrison failed to appear. The cries for him and cheers for him were frequent and hearty, but as the permanent organization was effected and committee reporting proceeded, his continued absence began to tell on the anti-instruction delegates. When the report of the committee on resolutions, the signal for the expected battle, was called, there were frantic yells of "Harrison, Harrison," but the ex-president was at home, a mile away, and the fight was plainly lost.

The various planks in the platform were heartily cheered, and when the instructions were reached, the outburst of applause was tremendous. When it had subsided, the motion to adopt was made and put, and although there were frantic yells of "no!" for the negative, the vote was very evidently about three to one in the Ohioan's favor. There was an interval of applause sufficient to satisfy the most exacting of McKinley enthusiasts, and then the delegates abruptly settled down to the work of making a ticket apparently, forgetting the Indiana presidential situation, which has been a matter of national interest for months. The sudden wind-up of what had been expected to be a sensational and bitter fight was a marked feature of the day's proceedings. That its significance and what the significance of Gen. Harrison's failure to address the delegates may be, was a matter thoroughly discussed about political headquarters tonight, but opinions widely differ. Some express the opinion that the ex-president felt that the instructions were a direct slap at him, while others declare he had merely emphasized his previously expressed desire to be considered entirely out of the presidential situation. Gen. Harrison refused to discuss the day's proceedings in any way.

The convention was called to order at 10:45. The report of the committee on rules and permanent organization was read. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson was reported for permanent chairman, with a rousing cheer, and Gen. Stormont was named for secretary. The report was unanimously adopted. When the white-haired "Uncle Dick" Thompson assumed the gavel he was greeted with a rousing reception. Despite his eighty-eight years, the ex-secretary delivered a stirring speech, which disposed of the Democratic party to the entire satisfaction of the crowd, and vigorously predicted Republican victories in the coming election. References to McKinley were loudly cheered and there was applause for Harrison. The plaform was then presented. After a tribute to Republicanism in general and to Gen. Harrison in particular, and a strong statement of tariff principles, the plaform reads:

"We therefore demand a return to the sound Republican policy of protection and reciprocity. We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and, in consequence, are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We demand an enforcement of existing immigration laws by the national administration, and the enactment of such further legislation as will best protect our people against the influx of criminal and vicious classes of foreign countries.

"Believing, as we do, in a protective tariff, the leading issue before the people, we favor the nomination as president of the United States of the man who best represents the system of protective tariff and the cardinal principles of the Republican party; a man who has devoted his life to the defense of his country in war and in peace; a man who, with the restless shibboleth, 'Protection and prosperity,' has challenged the attention of the commercial world, and won the support of every patriotic workingman of our country; whose life and work, open as a book, are in themselves a platform, and whose very name is magic—that loyal Christian gentleman, William McKinley, of Ohio—and the delegates to the Republican national convention selected by this body are directed to cast their vote for William McKinley, as frequently and continuously as there is any hope of his nomination."

The various clauses of the declaration of the party principles were well received; the protection and money planks receiving particular attention from the crowd. The interest became intense as the chainman reached the McKinley resolutions, which concluded the platform. At the naming of the Ohio candidate, the great crowd broke into a wild cheer, which, when it subsided, was met with vigorous counter-cries of "Harrison." For several moments the opposing forces howled for their favorites. When the climax was reached and the phrase "directed to vote for William McKinley" was read the howls broke loose again, and for a moment, the air was full of vibrant Indiana lungs.

After the gavel had in a measure restored order, the motion to adopt was put amid a wild turmoil of conflicting cries. Owing to the great confusion during the adoption of the resolutions it was impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the vote of the opposing forces. The ayes were reinforced by yells from the galleries and corridors, as were also the nays, but the indications were that the vote was about 3 to 1 for the resolutions.

The easy victory of the McKinley men was a great surprise for the opposition forces, who could scarcely explain the sudden vote. It was generally believed that the rumors of a Harrison stampede had decided the ex-president not to appear before the resolutions were acted upon, and the complete failure of the faint hope that his speech might change the McKinley sentiment left the anti-instruction people without ground upon which to build a show of strength. The sympathy of the spectators seemed to be very largely with the Ohio candidate, and that also had something to do with the discouragement of the advocates of the uninstructed delegation.

At 1 o'clock Private Secretary Tibbott sent word that Gen. Harrison had decided not to address the convention. The announcement caused a deal of comment and much disappointment among the delegates and spectators. No explanation of the ex-president's refusal to appear was made, further than the statement that he had never fully decided to accept the invitation. He denied himself to interviewers.

When the selection of four delegates at large was taken up, the first name presented was that of Col. Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute. He was chosen by acclamation. A wrangle ensued over the selection of the remaining three delegates by acclamation. This indicated a breaking of the slate and caused something of a sensation. The convention became uproarious, and it was some time before the chair could restore order. The districts were called in regular order, and the names of Frank M. Milliken, Charles W. Fairbanks, R. R. Shiel, Gen. Lew Wallace and Hiram Brownlee were presented. The first ballot resulted in no election. Before the second ballot was proceeded with, Chairman Thompson retired in favor of Senator J. Q. La Follette, of Jay county. The rules were suspended, and Wallace was elected by acclamation. The second ballot resulted in the election of Milliken and Fairbanks. The following alternates were chosen: B. T. McDonald, Allen county; Hiram Brownlee, Grant; George L. Knox, Marion, and E. O. Hopkins, Vanderburg. Knox is a colored man.

The most bitter fight of the convention, that for the gubernatorial nomination, was begun with twelve names presented. They were as follows: C. F. Griffin, Lake county; John L. Griffiths, Marion; Will Cumback, Decatur; J. S. Dodge, Elkhart; C. T. Doxey, Madison; C. E. Everett, Allen; J. L. Johnson, Parks; J. A. Mount, Montgomery; F. B. Posey, Vanderburg; W. S. Sayers, Wabash; Theo Shockney, Randolph, and James B. Todd, Wells.

Seven ballots were necessary before a nomination for governor was made. On the sixth ballot Mount received 357 votes, Doxey 295 and Griffith 268. It was evident after the announcement of the result that the delegates, wearied by the ten-hour session, were ready for a break to a winning candidate. As the call began it was plain that Mount was profiting by the break. Marion county withdrew the name of Griffith, and when Mount was given the majority of the Indianapolis delegation's vote, the matter was settled. The final ballot resulted: Mount, 763; Griffith, 302; Doxey, 251, the remining votes being scattered in small lots among the other candidates. Upon motion of Mr. Griffith, the nomination was made unanimous, amid the greatest enthusiasm yet shown by the convention. Mr. Mount made a graceful speech of acceptance, and speeches were also made by the defeated candidates.

A motion to adjourn was hotly contested, a roll-call being demanded. Adjournment was defeated, and nominations for lieutenant governor were ordered. W. L. Haggard, of Tippecanoe county, and John W. Baker, of Whittley, were placed in nomination. Baker received 668 votes and Haggard 777, necessary to a choice 708. For secretary of state, W. D. Owen, of Cass county, and for auditor of state, A. C. Dailey, of Boone county, were nominated by acclamation. It became evident that the convention was in for an all-night session, with F. J. Roots, of Connersville, presiding, the delegates settled down to a long and hard pull. For treasurer, Fred J. Scholtz was nominated over Leopold Levy. Scholtz is the present incumbent. Ketcham was renominated for attorney general by acclamation. For reporter, supreme court, Charles F. Remy was nominated on the second ballot. For superintendent of public instruction, D. M. Geeting, of Jefferson. For state statistician, S. J. Thompson, of Shelby county, was nominated by acclamation.

SOUND MONEY INDORSED.

Strong Declaration by the Democrats of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 7.—United States Senator Smith, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, called the New Jersey Democratic convention to order today, and in a brief speech predicted success for the party in the presidential election. He then introduced James B. Bergen, as temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees a recess was taken. After reassembling a permanent organization was effected, with Hon. John T. Queen as chairman. On taking up the gavel, Mr. Queen made individual reference to the different men named in connection with the Democratic presidential nomination. Gov. W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, received the greatest applause. The committee on resolutions made its report, which was unanimously adopted. The platform opens with a declaration upon the currency question as follows:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the government. We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value, and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency. We believe that the federal government should be divorced from the business of banking; we therefore demand the repeal of all laws, authorizing the issue or reissue of legal tender or treasury notes by the government; they should form no part of the currency of the people. We favor the enactment by congress of such legislation as will ensure a banking currency ample in volume for all the needs of business, absolutely secure under every contingency, and at all times redeemable in gold."

The following were elected delegates at large to the national convention: United States Senator James Smith, Newark; A. McDermott, Hudson; ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, Monmouth, and ex-Judge Albert Tallman, Gloucester. The selection of alternates was left to the delegates at large. The convention then ratified the district elections of delegates, and then adjourned.

M'KINLEY INDORSED.

Money Question Dodged by the Detroit Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—An animated fight over the money question was the most striking feature of the Michigan Republican convention. It resulted in squelching both the gold plank offered by the majority and the silver plank submitted by the minority of the resolutions committee, and the substitution therefor of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform of '92. McKinley was indorsed most unequivocally, and the delegates were strongly instructed in his favor. D. M. Ferry was chosen chairman of the state central committee, but it is not certain that he will accept the post, both himself and Gen. Alger, whose name was also presented, having declined the honor in advance.

As the convention was assembling today, it was announced that Hon. C. M. Depew was in the city. The delegates applauded the announcement, and appointed a committee to invite Mr. Depew to address the convention. Depew was wildly cheered. He made a characteristically happy address, reviewing the triumphs of the Republican party, and picturing the alleged sad results of Democratic "British" policy. On the currency question, the speaker asserted that the sound principle necessary to prosperity of the country is that its currency must be of the best money in the world. The mention of McKinley in the list of distinguished living Republicans was cheered with great enthusiasm.

The convention was formally called to order by A. W. Smith, in the absence of the chairman, Senator McMillan. O. A. Janes, of Hillsdale, was introduced as temporary chairman. After the election of a temporary secretary and the appointment of committees on credentials, organization and resolutions, the convention took a recess.

After the convention reassembled the following delegates at large were elected: R. A. Alger, Thomas J. O'Brien, John Duncan and Mark S. Brewer. The platform, reported by the majority of the resolutions committee, indorses McKinley and protection. The financial plank was as follows: "We are unyielding and uncompromising in our demands for sound and honest money. We are in favor of the use of gold and silver and paper dollars in our currency, all to be maintained at a parity as to their purchasing and debt-paying power. We are opposed to any provision that will invite depreciation of a portion of our currency, and therefore we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone under present conditions, and we believe that such a course would destroy the parity of and contract the currency."

S. W. Hopkins presented a minority compromise substitute, the first twenty-five words of which were quoted from the national platform of '92. Several delegates supported the free silver substitute. After considerable confusion, T. W. Crissey, of Midland, moved to substitute the currency declaration of the Minneapolis platform of '92 for both the committee reports on the money question. The motion prevailed amid cheers. The remainder of the majority resolutions were adopted.

IT IS SETTLED.

Sherman Says McKinley Will Be the St. Louis Nominee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The news from Indianapolis was awaited with interest at the capitol. When Indiana's action became known, Senator Sherman said the question was settled, and he believed Mr. McKinley would be unanimously nominated. The overwhelming sentiment both north and south was for him to such an extent that there could be no other outcome. Friends in the senate of other candidates, and candidates themselves, generally received the announcement with a grim smile, but declined as a rule to be quoted. Senator Quay said that he did not consider the fight closed until the St. Louis convention should declare itself, as much would depend upon the contesting delegations. Senator Lodge, referring to the declaration, said, jokingly, that it hardly seemed "adequate." Senator Cullom smiled as he read the dispatch, but declined to make any comment, as did Mr. Manley and Senator Allison.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Republican Committee Will Consider Them at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, today gave out the following:

"The members of the Republican national committee are requested to meet at the Southern hotel in St. Louis, on Wednesday, June 10, for the purpose of preparing the temporary roll of membership, and designating temporary officers for the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may require the action of the committee. It appears probable that an unusual number of contested cases will be presented for settlement, in connection with the preparation of the temporary roll. All notices of contests must be filed with the secretary of the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary."

In a Deadlock.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 7.—The second district Republican convention is deadlocked. The balloting for congressman commenced at 2 o'clock, and for the first twenty ballots showed the following result with voting going on rapidly as possible: Trickett, 19; Metcalf, 10; Harris, 13; Funston, 18.

Arrested the Officer.

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., May 7.—At Harmony, Saturday evening, several young men became boisterously drunk. Officer Harstadt attempted to preserve order and used his club freely. Friends of the young men interfered and the officer was carried from the scene. Today the young men had the officer arrested. He will have a hearing before Squire Boyd, of Canton.

HEMP FOR HOLMES

PENALTY OF HIS CRIMES PAID BY THE PHILADELPHIA MULTI-MURDERER.

HIS NERVE LASTED THROUGH.

ON THE SCAFFOLD HE SHOWED NO TRACES OF ANY COWARDLY FEAR.

TOOK HIS CONFESSION ALL BACK.

He Said He Was Not Guilty of the Murder for Which He Was Executed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, was hanged in Moyamensing prison today. The drop fell at 10:12. It was fully a half hour later before he was officially pronounced dead. A half minute before he was shot into eternity he made this declaration to the solemn assemblage gathered about the scaffold:

"I have very few words to say; in fact, I would make no remarks at this time, except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in my execution. I only wish to say that the extent of my wrong-doing in taking human life consisted in the death of two women, they having died at my hands as the result of criminal operations. I wish to state here, so there can be no chance of misunderstanding, that I am not guilty of taking the lives of any of the Pitzel family—the three children, and Benjamin, the father—of whose death I was convicted, and for which I am today to be hanged. That is all I have to say."

The words were well chosen and distinctly enunciated. The voice of the condemned man never quavered; the hands, clasped on the dark railing of the scaffold, did not tremble. The nerve which had all along characterized this most marvelous of assassins did not desert him at the end. As the last syllable fell from his lips, he turned to his attorney, Mr. Rotan. Clasping the right hand of the young lawyer, Holmes placed his left on the other man's shoulder, and gazing into his eyes, said, in a loud voice: "Good-bye." Then he carefully buttoned his coat, nodded to the sheriff, and an instant later was shot up into the air.

Holmes was undoubtedly the most stoild of any one in the assemblage of more than fifty men. The pallor of his face was no deeper than the ordinary prison bleach, and he stood erect, gazing steadfastly before him until the horrible black cap shut out his last look at earthly things.

Holmes spent his last day of life uneventfully. During part of yesterday, Father Daly, of the Church of the Annunciation, visited him and said prayers. In the afternoon, his lawyer, Samuel P. Rotan, spent a short time with him. The rest of the day Holmes spent in reading his Bible, and other devotional books. Father Daly came again early in the evening, and remained until 10:15 o'clock. After he left Holmes wrote letters of farewell until midnight. It is understood that these communications were addressed to his wife in Gilmanton, N. H., and Georgiana Yoke, of Franklin, Ind., the so-called third wife, whose testimony did much to bring about today's execution. He also penned a letter of instruction to Mr. Rotan, his counsel. Absolute secrecy is maintained regarding the contents of these letters.

At 12 o'clock Holmes undressed and went to bed, under the watchful eye of Keeper Weaver, who was fearful lest the man in the cell might commit suicide. But apparently nothing was further from the abnormal mind of his charge. Holmes slept like an innocent babe, and at 6 o'clock in the morning it required two calls to awaken him. At 7 o'clock Fathers Daly and MacPeak arrived. Hlomes received them silently, and knelt with them while they went over the communion service, according to the rites of the Catholic church, to which he had been converted during the last week, in form at least. He had been fasting since midnight. The service once over, his breakfast of eggs, dry toast and coffee was brought in, and he ate it with an apparent relish. The only sign of defiance that he made was just after the priests left.

"Am I nervous?" he demanded, stretching his hands out to Keeper Weaver. They were steady as a rock. Holmes smiled and retired to the rear of his cell. He declared that he had never felt better in his life. Soon after this, the priests returned and remained with him to the end. Meantime a nervous crowd had gathered outside the gates of the gloomy old prison. A rope had been stretched across the entrance to the passageway leading to the convict department, and inside of this were assembled the sheriff, city officials, jurors and newspaper reporters, who had been admitted to witness the execution. The gates were opened at 9 o'clock, and the party filed in. Sheriff's Solicitor Wagrew called the list of jurymen in the superintendent's office at the head of the corridor containing the scaffold. Those who responded included two ex-sheriffs of this city, seven physicians and an undertaker. Sheriff Clement administered the oath, and two minutes after 10 o'clock, the procession to the gallows was begun, headed by Prison Supt. Perkins, and Assistant Supt. Richardson. Fifty or more men, with uncovered heads, made up the solemn parade that halted before the scaffold. The instrument of death loomed high in the center of the corridor. The platform, which stood eight feet above the level of the floor, was approached by a flight of steps. The witnesses passed around the structure and faced it. Silence followed for a moment. Then a murmur arose from the other side of the scaffold. It was the prayers of the priests who were escorting Holmes to the gallows.

A moment later they mounted the steps and came into view, the priests, arrayed in their vestments, stood on either side of the condemned man, and chanted the "Miserere." Holmes, his eyes fixed upon a crucifix, which he clasped in his hands, walked steadily between them. He wore a sack coat and trousers of gray material, and a white shirt. There was a thin growth of beard on his chin. There was a pause as they reached the trap, and then Holmes stood forward and delivered his speech. It took him exactly two minutes to utter what nearly every man there regarded as the last of a series of lies. Father Daly knows, if any living man does, whether or not Holmes went into eternity with a lie on his lips, for to him Holmes, either last night or today, made a final confession. When the murderer confided to the priest is a secret of the confessional, and it will never be made public.

After shaking hands with his lawyers, who then left the scaffold, Holmes turned and bade farewell to Supts. Perkins and Richardson, and the priests, who were the other occupants of the gallows. Then the clergymen knelt in silent prayer. They arose at 10:12. In another minute the end had come. Holmes' hands were manacled behind him. The noose and the black cap were adjusted and the stillness was broken by a sound that echoed along the corridors like the sharp crack of a pistol. The body shot up and then hung with a tremor. As the echoes died away, the voices of the priests softly arose. They were chanting the prayers for those in the agonies of death. Five minutes later six physicians examined the body. They gave no official opinion, but Dr. Butcher privately stated that a broken neck had undoubtedly caused death. The heart beat feebly for fully fifteen minutes after the fall, but to all intents and purposes, the man was killed by the drop.

The body was allowed to hang until 10:45 o'clock. Then it was cut down and placed in a coffin. At 12:30 the big iron doors in the rear of the prison swung open, and an undertaker's wagon rolled out. The wagon drove rapidly to Mount Moriah cemetery, where it placed the plain, black casket in a vault. Here it will probably remain for two or three days, when it will be quietly interred in another graveyard. Whether or not it will be finally buried in consecrated ground depends upon Holmes' last words with Father Daly, and the will of Archbishop Ryan.

Almost immediately after the execution a letter carrier walked up to the gates of the prison, and delivered a newspaper addressed to H. H. Holmes. As the undertaker's wagon rolled out of the court it was pursued at a distance by a crowd of gamins, who pounded gleefully on the side of the vehicle until driven away by the police. There will be no autopsy on the body of Holmes. Among his last words was a strict injunction to Attorney Rotan to forbid a dissection of his remains.

INDIAN EXECUTED.

Full Blooded Choctaw Shot for Murder.

ANTLERS, I. T., May 7.—Charles Homes, a full blood Choctaw, has been legally shot at Pushmataha for the murder of Charles Kiotubby, his stepson-in-law. Homes was led out of the court house, where religious services had been held, and placed on a box, five paces from the door. A blindfold was placed over his eyes, and two deputy sheriffs stood on either side holding his hands. Deputy Sheriff Bob Jackson did the shooting, standing just inside the court house door. Jackson missed the mark placed over the victim's heart, striking two inches beneath. The murderer lived for ten minutes, suffering great agony. Homes' wife was present, but did not seem to be affected to any great extent.

CROSSING CASUALTY.

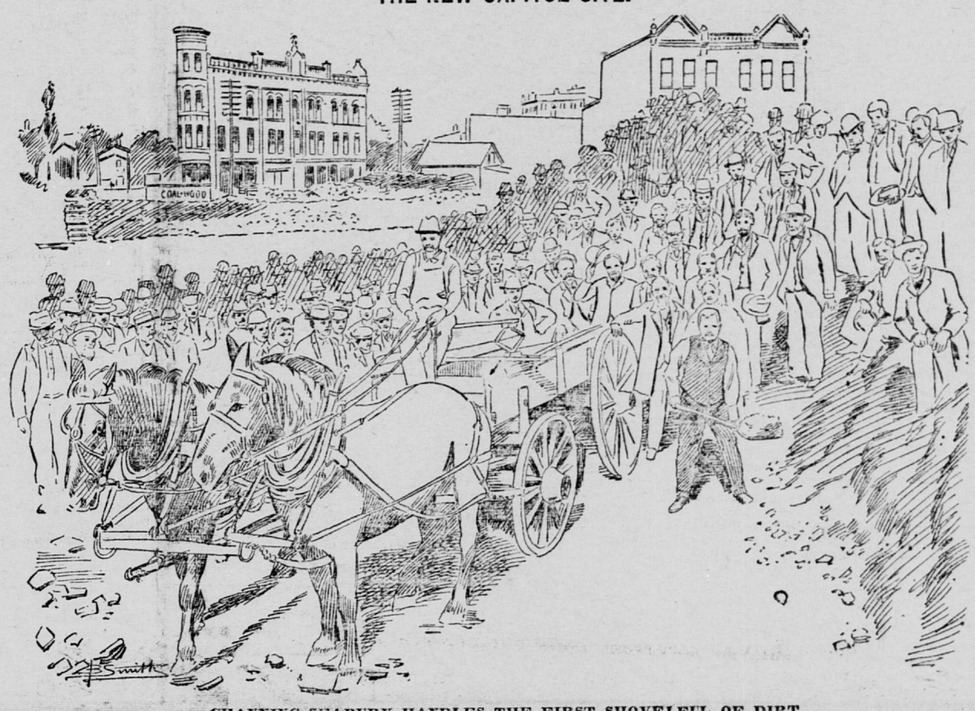
Six Persons Seriously Injured, but None Will Die.

CHICAGO, May 7.—At the Tuohy street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, in Rogers Park, a surrey containing six persons was struck by the Milwaukee limited at 11:15 o'clock this morning. The vehicle was demolished and all of the occupants injured. They were: George W. Adams, of Roger's Park, left side of back bruised; Sarah H. Adams, his daughter, head cut; Mrs. J. H. Trainer, another daughter, head cut, right hand bruised, right knee sprained and back injured; Mrs. Perkins, another daughter, right arm bruised; Mrs. Trainer's one-year-old baby, head cut; Mrs. Perkins' three-year-old baby, forehead and face cut. None of the injured will die.

Officials Named.

LANGDON, N. D., May 7.—The city council has elected Dr. S. G. Gibson, physician to the board of health; J. C. Monnett, city attorney, and re-elected J. D. Salter, chief of police. It also designated the Cavalier County Republican as the official city newspaper.

THE NEW CAPITOL SITE.



CHANNING SEABURY HANDLES THE FIRST SHOVELFUL OF DIRT.
(From a Photograph Taken by Mr. Haas May 6.)

RUSH AT RED LAKE

INTENDING SETTLERS ARE POURING IN WITH RAPIDLY INCREASING NUMBERS.

MUD HORSES OUGHT TO WIN.

RECENT HEAVY RAINS HAVE MADE THE ROADS AND LANDS VERY SLOPPY.

MAN FROM KANSAS DID NOT CARE.

The Mud Was a Decided Novelty to Him, and He Wanted to Enjoy It.

Special to the Globe.

CROOKSTON, May 7.—The first real rush of intending settlers for the Red Lake reservation lands arrived today, and each day between now and May 15, the opening date, will see the settlers pour in in increasing numbers. Today's crowd was the result of the excursion rate granted by the Northern Pacific road to this city, and at least 200 people availed themselves of the opportunity, and got off at Crookston. The actual settlers are begining to arrive now from the arid portions of Kansas, Nebraska and the Southwest. They find a condition which would appall many others, and one which has already done much to destroy the prospect of a crowd at the opening, which would far exceed that of any similar event in the history of such openings. For the past month rain has fallen every day except two or three. The consequent mud and the drowned out condition of some of the land is such as the country never knew before. The oldest inhabitant has none the best of it, when relating his experience to the tenderfoot, for the conditions of mud and water never were as bad as now. The immigrants from the portions of the country where the rainfall has been so scant are, however, not one whit disheartened by the moist conditions which prevail. One of them, whose team was stuck in the mud, is said to have refused the proffered help of a friendly passer-by to extricate himself. He said that for three years he had lived in Western Kansas, and during that time had not seen enough rain to make mud, and he wished to be left alone to the enjoyment of all he wanted of it for once. However, the conditions are fast mending in this respect, and before the opening day the water will have disappeared, and the broad acres of agricultural land on the reserve will be dry, and such a contest for their possession will be under way as was never seen before within the borders of Minnesota, if, indeed, it has ever existed in the nation.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

One Begun Against a Mining Company at Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, May 7.—Charles Anderson and others today began a sensational suit against the Luther Mining company and Ralph N. Marble, a local land attorney. The plaintiffs allege that they leased some valuable mining lands on the Mesaba range, Jan. 1, 1895, and the lease was turned over to Marble for safe keeping. Now Marble refuses to give up the lease and the mining company refuses to recognize the plaintiffs' rights. The defendants are about to sell the land, and it is alleged that they are aspiring to keep the lease now going on the records. The plaintiffs value their lease at $250,000, and they sue to have Marble give it up so that it can be recorded. They allege also that the refusal to recognize their rights is a conspiracy to defraud, and that the defendants are insolvent.

John Hayes, a switchman, employed by the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway, was instantly killed in the company's yards at Proctor Knott last night.

HANDSOME ELK ARRESTED.

Wanted for Shooting Two Members of the Indian Police.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 7.—Deputy Marshals Tshetter and Lewis and ex-Sheriff James Morgan, now an employe at the Lower Brule agency, arrived here at noon, having in custody Handsome Elk, the Sioux, who three weeks ago shot two policemen, and has since been at large. He had been closely pressed by the deputy marshals and Indian policemen since last Saturday. Handsome Elk surrendered to ex-Sheriff Morgan yesterday, his action being a surprise, as it was believed he would never surrender. The systematic manner in which the deputy marshals and Indian police patrolled the reservation had much to do with compelling the surrender of the fugitive. He will be taken before United States Commissioner Stuart tomorrow.

Christened a Church.

Special to the Globe.

DUNDEE, Minn., May 7.—Last night Rev. Davenport, from Kimbrae; Rev. Bell, from Minneapolis; Rev. Sloan, from Windom; Rev. Latimore, of Slayton; Rev. Angus, from Fulda; Missionary J. H. Leas, from Windom, and Elder Denton, from Graham Lakes, were here to organize and christen the First Presbyterian church, of Dundee. Its officers are: George B. Miller and O. E. Randall, elders; W. S. Miller, as trustee for three years; Herman Mosska, trustee for two years; Frank Lindquist, trustee for one year.

Kicked by a Cow.

Special to the Globe.

DASSELL, Minn., May 7.—Charles W. Henke has purchased E. J. Scott's interest in the Dassell Anchor. The paper will continue Republican in politics.

Patrick O. Fallon, living on the Hutchinson road, was kicked in the stomach by a cow the other day, and died today from injuries received.

The weather here the past two days has been very warm, the thermometer registering up in the nineties in the shade.

Sued by Gotzian & Co.

Special to the Globe.

TYNDALL, S. D., May 7.—The circuit court is now in session. The case of C. Gotzian & Co., of St. Paul, vs. C. N. McCollum, sheriff of Bon Homme county, is now on trial. The plaintiff seeks to recover $4,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of the sheriff selling under an execution a stock of goods which the Gotzians purchased of an insolvent firm at Scotland, this county. The defendant alleges that the plaintiff never had a good title to the goods.

Little Child Drowned.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., May 7.—The two-year-old daughter of Hartmann Zeisz was drowned today by falling into a hole filled with water about eighteen inches deep in the rear of the house.

Suicide at Tyndall.

TYNDALL, S. D., May 7.—John Dufek, a farmer living near here, has hanged himself. Cause, temporary insanity. His body was found in an old barn.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE