THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. XX.—NO. 12. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1897.

Weather for Today—
Warmer; Variable Winds.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Corinne, 8.15.
Grand—Eight Bells, 8.15.
Capitol—Legislature, 10.
City Hall—Assembly, 8.
Bd. of Aldermen, 8.30.

Illinois' ex-governor totally overlooked the issuance of a pardon to John P. Altgeld.

Two million silver dollars were coined in December, yet the "crime of '73" goes merrily on.

Pacific roads receivers find, like Reynard of old, that funding bill grapes are sour, anyway.

St. Paul is ahead of Greece. Her Parthenon didn't get to the stage where it needed repairs.

Speaker Jones' list of appointments today will not be half as long as the list of disappointments.

The "good will" of his office is one of the things Gov. Altgeld failed to turn over to Gov. Tanner.

The savants of the electoral college made great havoc with Bryan's examination papers yesterday.

It would seem as though the dredgers ought to be able to get at the bottom of their troubles without a strike.

There are thirty legislatures in session, and yet there are people who have hopes of the millennium coming.

Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, has begun too late in the day to equal Altgeld's record in pardoning murderers.

Oscar Wilde's term of imprisonment has nearly expired. What a dull thud there will be when he drops out of sight.

Among all the deadly weapons used in Cuba, how is it that the imported Havana cigar of the United States has not found a place?

As arbitration is now a fixed fact, the question of whether Maceo is dead or alive should be left to the new commissioners to decide.

"Divorce" is having a great run in one of the Chicago theaters, but it isn't as popular as the production of the same name in the Windy city courts.

Man never knows when he is well off. Chicago women propose to retaliate for the high hat ordinance with one prohibiting "going out to see a man."

It is something of a punishment for authors to go around the country reading their own productions. The gate receipts, however, enable them to pocket their regrets.

While Hanna and Sherman are fixing up that cabinet senatorial deal, Mr. Foraker is undoubtedly providing a good woodpile in preparation for a possible cold day coming.

Senator Yale, who moved to invest a portion of Minnesota's surplus in a pound of candles for the senate, needs calling down. Economy must be the watchword at this session of the legislature.

Debs remarks that "plenty of laboring men can be hired for 75 cents a day to shoot their fellows." Henry Ward Beecher thought a working man was worth $1, but then times were better in Henry Ward's day.

It does not necessarily indicate that because an American girl marries an English lord she will not have to earn her own living. May Yohe (Lady Hope) is going to begin an engagement of eight weeks in New York March 1.

Pop officers who were installed in office in Kansas yesterday are puzzled as to what shall be done with the five elegant bath tubs recently put in the state house. There is a project of using them as congressmen do their seed privileges—for the benefit of their constitcoents.

King Oscar has agreed to be arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute. At the same time the fact comes out that Sweden claims a share in the disputed territory. Well, why not? What is the use of Oscar's being the lawyer in the case if he doesn't get the meat and leave the shell for the disputants?

FUNDING BILL DEAD

RURIED UNDER AN ADVERSE MAJORITY OF SIXTY-SIX IN THE HOUSE.

VOTE PROVED A SURPRISE.

UP TO THE LAST FRIENDS OF THE ACT PREDICTED ITS PASSAGE.

MINNESOTA AGAINST THE MEASURE

The Solid Vote of the Delegation From This State Cast in the Negative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Pacific railroad funding bill went to its doom in the house today under an adverse majority of 66. The friends of the measure who had predicted its passage up to the last moment were surprised by the decisive character of their defeat. They had been led to hope, from the votes on the substitutes, that the bill had more than an even chance of passage. The Bell substitute provided that if the Union Pacific and Central Pacific would clear off the first mortgage and advance the government's, the government would extend the indebtedness at 3 per cent. It was defeated, 110 to 158. The Harrison substitute provided for a commission to negotiate a settlement of the debt. It was rejected by the house by a vote of 55-214. Many of the members were as opposed to these substitutes as to the Powers bill. The California and middle West members voted almost solidly against them. When the vote came on the main proposition, the whole opposition swung into line and crushed it by the adverse vote of 168 to 102. The vote was not taken directly on the passage of the bill, but on the preliminary motion to engross and read the bill a third time. Bills, the subject of hard contests, are usually brought to a final test before the last parliamentary stage is reached.

The Reilly Pacific funding bill two years ago was defeated in the same manner on the same motion. This is the fourth funding bill killed in the house in ten years. An analysis of the votes today shows that 86 Republicans and 16 Democrats voted for the bill, and 99 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 6 Populists and 5 Independents against it. Mr. Powers, the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, entered a motion to recommit the bill today, after he had recovered from the shock of his defeat, saying that the members of the house were all in favor of a settlement, but evidently opposed to the principle of the measure his committee had brought in. He thought his committee should have an opportunity to formulate another bill in the hope that it would prove acceptable. A point of order was made against Mr. Powers' motion, but at the suggestion of the speaker, the point was not ruled upon today, but will be when the house convenes tomorrow. Mr. Powers said tonight that he did not know what would be done, but expressed the opinion that another effort should be made to pass an acceptable bill. The opponents of the bill, on the other hand, are rejoicing and say the vote today settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session. After the bill was disposed of, the army appropriation bill and several other bills, were passed. The army bill carried $23,126,344, or $155,558 less than that for the current year.

Intense interest was manifested in the outcome of the battle royal over the Pacific funding bill. Before the house convened, the floor was crowded with friends and opponents of the measure and members were standing about in groups arguing the merits of the bill. Such a scene of bustling activity has not been seen on the floor this session. The galleries also were well filled with interested spectators.

STATUS STATED.

It required some time to straighten out the parliamentary situation. Speaker Reed stated his understanding of the status. There were, he said, no pending amendments to the bill. There were, however, two substitutes, that of Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, to provide for a commission of three cabinet officers to negotiate a settlement of the debts with the two roads, and the Bell substitute, providing that if the roads would clear off the first mortgage, so as to advance the government's lien to the position of a first mortgage, the government would agree to an extension of the period for the payment of the debt at 3 per cent interest. To the former substitute there was pending an amendment, proposed by Mr. Northway, of Ohio, providing that the commission created should be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and attorney general, instead of consisting of these three cabinet officers. The Northway amendment, he said, was to be voted on first, then the substitutes in their order. If either of the substitutes were adopted, it would, he said, take the place of the original bill.

After some wrangling the speaker's statement of the situation was accepted by the house. The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote, after which the Bell substitute was submitted. Without dividing, Mr. Bell, the author of the substitute, demanded a record-making vote. His demand was sustained by seventy odd members, mostly on the democratic side, and the roll was called. As the voting proceeded it was evident that the substitute would fail, and the friends of the bill were correspondingly jubilant.

Senator White, of California, Senator Daniel and other senators from the north end of the capitol were present at various stages of the proceedings, and watched the progress of the struggle with keen interest. There was a flurry when the speaker announced the defeat of the Bell substitute, 110 to 150. The opposition appeared somewhat staggered, but it was pointed out that the California members and others known to be opposed to the measure voted against the substitute. The Harrison substitute was then submitted on a viva voce vote. The volume of sound was distinctly against the substitute, and the speaker was about to declare it defeated when Mr. Harrison (dem., Ala.) demanded theh ayes and noes.

OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED.

There were cries of "no, no," but he he succeeded in securing forty-seven members to back his demand. This was not one-fifth of the preceding vote, but the other side was unable to muster more than 129, so the speaker ordered the roll called.

This substitute was overwhelmingly defeated, 55—214.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing a roll call on the usually formal motion to engross and read the bill a third time. Accordingly, Mr. Maguire (dem., Cal.) demanded the yeas and nays, and half the house seemed to rise in response to his demand. As the roll call began, every one realized that the critical moment had come. The subdued buzz of excited conversation subsided, and a hush fell on the house. The members listened quietly to the responses. Mr. Powers and his clerk kept tally. Mr. Cummings (dem., N. Y.), Mr. Maguire (dem., Cal) and several other members, also checked the vote.

When it was quietly whispered about that at the end of the first roll call on the motion to engross, the vote was 87-147, the adversaries of the measure were overjoyed. Mr. Maguire started a round of applause and abandoned his tally. The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocates became more and more apparent as the second roll call proceeded.

When the clerks had figured up the totals, the speaker submitted the result —yeas, 102; nays, 168.

The following is the detailed vote:

Yeas—Republicans, Adams, Aitken, Aldrich, Apsley, Arnold (Pa.), Arnold (R. I.), Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Barney, Bennett, Boutelle, Brewster, Brossius, Bull, Calderhead, Canyon, Chickering, Coding, Connolly, Curtis (Io.), Curtis (Vt.), Dalzell, Daniels, Dayton, Dovener, Draper, Evans, Faris, Fischer, Foote, Gardner, Gillette (N. J.), Gillette (Mass.), Grow, Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Hatch, Henderson, Henry (Conn.), Hepburn, Hill, Hooker, Huling, Hunter, Jenkins, Johnson (Cal.), Kirkpatrick, Knox, Leighly, Linton, Long, Low, Mahon, Miller (W. Va.), Mitchell, Morse, Mosely, Murray, Odell, Overstreet, Payne, Poole, Powers, Quigg, Raney, Reeves, Robinson (Pa.), Royse, Russell (Conn.), Sherman, Smith (Ill.), Southwick, Sperry, Stahle, C. W. Stone, Taft, Thomas, Van Vorhis, Wadsworth, Watson (O.), Wellington, Wilson (N. Y.), Woodman, Wright; total, 86. Democrats, Bankhead, Berry, Catchings, Clarke (Ala.), Cobb (Mo.), Cowen, Crowley, Culberson, Denny, Kyle, McClellan, Meredith, Patterson, Rusk, Spencer, Sulzer; total, 16.

Nays—Republicans, Anderson, Baker (N. H.), Barham, Barthold, Beach, Belknap, Bingham, Blue, Bowers, Broderick, Burrill, Burton (Mo.), Burton (O.), Cook (Wis.), Cook (Ill.), Cooper (Wis.), Corliss, Crowther, Curtis (Kan.), Danford, Dewitt, Dolliver, Doolittle, Eddy, Ellis, Fairchild, Fenton, Fletcher, Foss, Gamble, Gibson, Grout, Hager, Hainer (Neb.), Heatwole, Hermann, Hicks, Hilborn, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Huff, Hull (Io.), Hyde, Johnson (Ill.), Johnson (N. D.), Joy, Kiefer, Lacey, Leonard, Lewis, Linney, Loud, Mahany, Marsh, McCleary (Minn.), McClure, McCormack, McEwan, McLachlan, Meiklejohn, Mercer, Milnes, Miner (Wis.), Moody, Northway, Otjen, Parker, Pearson, Perkins, Pitney, Prince, Pugh, Rynakar, Scranton, Shannon, Simpkins, Smith (Mich.), Snover, Southard, Spalding, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart (Wis.), Strode (Neb.), Tawney, Taylor, Thorpe, Tracey, Treloar, Updegraff, Van Horn, Walker (Va.), Wanger, Warner, White, Willis, Wood; total, 99. Democrats, Abbott, Bailey, Bartlett (Ga.), Bartlett (N. Y.), Bell (Tex.), Black (Ga.), Boatner, Buck, Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crisp, Cummings, De Armond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Ellert (Va.), Erdman, Fitzgerald, Hall (Mo.), Harrison, Hart, Hendrick, Hutcheson, Jones, Kendall, Kleberg, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, McGuire, McCreary (Ky.), McCulloch, McDearmon, McMillin, Neill, Ogden, Otey, Owens, Pendleton, Richardson, Robertson (La.), Sayres, Sparkman, Stallings, Stokes, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Tyler, Washington, Williams; total, 58. Independents, Allen (Utah), Hartman, Shafroth, Towne, Wilson (Idaho); total, 5. Populists, Baker (Kan.), Bell (Col.), Howard, Kem, Martin, Newlands; total, 6. Grand total, yeas, 102; nays, 168.

Pairs—The following were paired on the vote, the first-named being for the bill: Messrs. Milliken and Money; Hanley and Moses; Hemingway and Miner, of New York; Wooler and Shaw; Wilbur and Sorg; Watson (Ind.) and Meyer; Clark (Mo.) and Allen (Miss.); Hitt and McRae; Cousins and McLaurin; Tracewell and Russell (Ga.); Kelp and Stralt; Henry (Ind.) and Strowd (N. C.); Aldrich and Miles; Leisong and Bishop; Loudenslager and Tucker; Brown and Little; Hurlay and Fowler; Lorimer and Shuford; Crump and Maddox; Grosvenor and Acheson; McCall (Mass.) and Wilson (S. C.); Woodard and Skinner.

There was a great outburst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced. The formal motion of Mr. Hubbard (rep., Mo.) to reconsider and lay on the table was carried, and some minor business was transacted.

MR. POWERS ACTIVE.

Then suddenly Mr. Powers seemed to make up his mind to try and get further consideration of the bill in a new form. He arose and moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee.

"It is apparent," said he speaking very calmly, "that the house has manifested its opposition to the principle of this bill, but he continued, I take it every member present wants some action taken, and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the approval of the house."

Mr. Dockery (dem., Mo.) immediately made the point of order that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Terry (Dem., Ark.) said his understanding of parliamentary law was that the refusal of the house to engross the bill killed it, and the motion to reconsider and laying that motion on the table had put it in its coffin and nailed the coffin up.

After some further debate, the decision of the question as to whether the Powers motion was in order, went over until tomorrow to give the speaker an opportunity to examine precedents. The excitement quickly subsided. Members retired to the cloak rooms in droves, and, in a few minutes, there were not twenty-five of them on the floor.

The house passed several minor bills, including one to permit officers of the regular army, who served in the volunteer service, to wear the uniform of their highest rank on ceremonious occasions, and then took up the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Curtis (Rep., N. Y.), in charge of the measure, explained that it was the regular bill and contained no new features. It carried $23,126,344, a reduction of $155,538 from the bill for the current year. The bill occasioned no debate and was passed with a few minor verbal amendments.

Some business on the speaker's table was disposed of. The senate amendments to the bill to abolish the death penalty in certain cases were concurred in. Under the call of committees, the following bills were passed: Senate bill to require vessels for hire of fifteen tons or over, propelled by gas, naphtha or other fluid to submit to inspection and comply with the rules of the road; to amend an act authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks; to amend the law for the organization of national banks so as to provide that no national bank shall be organized in cities of 50,000 inhabitants with less than $200,000 capital, in cities of 30,000 with less than $100,000, in cities of 6,000, $50,000, and in cities of 3,000, $20,000, and to provide an American register for the barks Ceres and Black Diamond. At 4:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

NO OPPOSITION TO DAVIS.

Minnesota Delegation So Informs McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Minnesota delegation took the first step today in reference to a cabinet position for the state. A letter signed by every member of the house and by Senator Nelson and Congressman-elect Morris, was sent to Maj. McKinley setting forth that any report in reference to opposition to the appointment of Senator Davis to a cabinet position, so far as the delegation is concerned, is entirely unfounded. The letter adds that Davis' appointment would give general satisfaction to the Republicans of Minnesota and also to the gold standard Democrats who voted the state and national ticket last November. It is understood that the letter was sent to counteract the report current at Canton that there was serious opposition to Davis.

"WOMAN IN BLACK"

IDENTITY OF THE MYSTERIOUS FIGURE IN THE CAREW CASE DISCLOSED.

MARY JACOB CONFESSES.

FAMILY GOVERNESS GUILTY OF THE CRIME CHARGED TO THE WIFE.

AN ORIENTAL MRS. MAYBRICK.

Faultless Chain of Circumstantial Evidence Against a Social Leader in Japan's English Colony.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 11.—Great interest is taken here in the trial of Mrs. Carew, a prominent society woman, on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic in a manner similar to that said to have been followed by Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life in England. Mr. Carew was taken ill Oct. 15 last and died on Oct. 22. The inquest certified that he died of arsenic poisoning, and a verdict of murder was rendered against some unknown person. At the preliminary inquiry held in the British consular court here the evidence showed that Mrs. Carew made large purchases of arsenic, the use of which, she said, was an old-time habit of her husband's. Throughout the proceedings there were references to a mysterious, veiled woman, and there was considerable excitement here when it became known that Mary Jacob, the governess of the Carew family, was arrested yesterday, and is reported to have confessed to committing the murder for which Mrs. Carew has been on trial since Jan. 5.

Walter Raymond Hallowell Carew, husband of Mrs. Carew, was secretary of the Yokohama United club, and lived with his wife and children in the most fashionable portion of the reservation set apart for the foreign residents of this city. They had been six years in Japan, coming here from Singapore, where Mr. Carew had been in the British East Indian civil service. It was the governess, it seems, who first spread the reports of the purchases of arsenic which led to whisperings among the servants, culminating in the governess communicating her suspicions to the physician who had been in attendance upon Mr. Carew. Owing to the suspicions cast upon the widow, the latter employed counsel to represent her at the coroner's inquest, and upon the witness stand she admitted having frequently quarreled with her husband

At first it was supposed that the woman in black was a certain Annie Luke, who had been engaged to Mr. Carew before he left England. It was established that a veiled woman called at the Carew residence one night and letters signed "Annie Luke" and "A. L." were received during the inquest by the coroner and by the deceased previous to his death, leading people to suppose that Miss Luke had followed him from England to Japan. One of the missives referred to Mrs. Carew as "that little fool of a wife," but all the efforts of the authorities to locate the mysterious woman, who is now believed to be no other than "Mary Jacob," the governess of the family, were vain, although attempts were made to show that the mysterious "veiled woman" might have been Mrs. Carew in disguise. Her arrest followed soon after the inquest, and pieces of paper, said to have been picked up by the governess, figured prominently in the preliminary examination before the British consular court.

These pieces of paper, when sewed together, seemed to furnish the missing links in the

CHAIN OF EVIDENCE,

which was slowly being drawn around Mrs. Carew and which apparently was leading beyond doubt to her conviction on the charge of poisoning her husband. While these letters were being handled in court, one of them mysteriously disappeared, and it was afterwards intimated that Mrs. Carew had stolen it. The judge ordered all the doors of the court to be closed and a search for the missing document was made. A woman was detailed to search Mrs. Carew and the missing paper was found tucked away in the cuff of her jacket. After that, the guilt of the unfortunate woman seemed established beyond a doubt.

Counsel for Mrs. Carew, when the apparently stolen document was found upon their client, threw up their briefs, saying that they found it impossible to act any longer for her. The letter found on Mrs. Carew was written to her by a Mrs. Van Sittart Dickinson, a clerk in the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank, who was a friend of the family. It read:

"I have been thinking much about your probability of having to meet this woman (the mysterious veiled woman previously alluded to). I wish for your sake that you could refuse to, but have come to think that you cannot well do so. Do you know anything against her? If not, you should meet her. I think it would bring you endless bullying by refusing and I want that to be avoided if possible. If you refuse, do so on the ground that he has insulted you before others and that you do not wish for a reputation. Refuse on these grounds first. That is to say, if you you refuse at all."

Another letter to Mrs. Carew was as follows:

"Never mind my coming in to dinner. I shall not feel hurt if I am left out of your parties. Nothing he can do will hurt my feelings now. I am only afraid he will say something rude to me before others, and I cannot sit quietly under that; only you would be treated worse than ever if we come to an open row again. It is worse for you than me to hear his abuse."

Mr. Dickinson testified that Mrs. Carew had been complaining to him of her husband's ill-treatment and that before the proceedings against the prisoner he wrote to her:

"It will be necessary to be quite in accord with each other on broad questions. We must be able to answer alike. You can say, of course, I recommended your going to a lawyer in case your husband proved too difficult to manage about the money—nothing more. Your note with the cap has disturbed me very much. It makes me mad to think what you are subjected to and of what you may be subjected to. Please be so careful not to drive him into any violent acts. He shall be punished, but that would be but a small compensation for any harm done to you. You must tell L. (Litchfield, a lawyer) about last night and say that you really cannot say when you may be compelled to leave him (the husband) for fear of personal violence. It is quite clear to me now, at all risks, at all hazards, divorce."

It will be seen that the purchase of large quantities of arsenic, the bad feeling existing between Mrs. Carew and her husband, the production of the apparently incriminating correspondence, and finally, the finding of the missing document upon Mrs. Carew's person in court, tended to prove her guilty of the charge brought against her. But if the report that Mary Jacob has confessed turns out to be correct, it will probably be demonstrated that the whole affair was the work of the governess, and that in addition to poisoning Mr. Carew she craftily drew about his widow the chain of circumstantial evidence which, seemingly, would have led to her conviction of murdering her husband.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, NOW HEADING A BIG LOBBY IN WASHINGTON.

Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, is again prominently before the public, because he directed the big lobby in Washington in the interest of the Pacific railroad funding bill that was defeated yesterday in the house. The public is familiar with the outlines of his Monte Cristo career and understands the bitter feeling against the system which keeps the Pacific coast in the grip of this railroad. His personal characteristics are not so well known. He is described as having a calm, bewhiskered, ox-eyed and nervous face. His frame is tall and elastic, revealing the strength and health of an iron constitution. There is a tendency of his head to bend forward when he walks, and he carries a gold-headed cane from habit rather than necessity. He dresses in black, but is neither shabby nor fashionable. He wears a tiny gold stud in his shirt bosom and a small ring on the little finger of his left hand. He is not given to ostentation. He is fond of reading and enjoys a game of whist in the evening. He does not like society. He rarely goes to balls or big dinners. He gives no champagne suppers and keeps no dog kennels or racing stables. He is averse to elaborate furniture and draperies. He is opposed to liveried lackies, and disappointed his daughter by refusing to adopt a coat of arms when she married a prince. His great grievance is that he has little home life. He longs to settle down in a house permanently and live in quiet ease. His ambition is said to be to lead a studious existence in a country home.

GAVE OUT PLUMS

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY SPEAKERS AT PIERRE AND BISMARCK.

QUIET SESSIONS AHEAD.

HANSBROUGH, SATISFIED WITH HIS VICTORY, RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Wreck Near Fergus Falls in Which No One Was Seriously Injured.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 11.—In the house today the principal bill introduced was a railroad bill by Dollard, which is nearer the Wheeler bill of two years ago than the Palmer bill, introduced several days ago. A house joint resolution was passed to second reading under suspension of rules, providing for the appointment of a committee consiting of Representatives Kirk, Kuhns and Anderson to look after the matter of a settlement with the state treasurer and report to the house. In the senate but little public business was transacted. After the introduction of a few minor bills the senate went into executive session to consider the governor's special message, and in such session appointed a committee consisting of Senators Winslow and Bathum to meet with the house committee. The electors in their meeting today cast two votes for Sewall and two for Watson.

The governor has issued an order removing the adjutant general's office to this city from Mitchell.

The Populists have called a senatorial caucus for Thursday night.

The speaker announced as the principal committees the following list:

Judiciary—Schwartz, Holmes, McWhorter, King, Court, Mastic, Donahue, Dollard, Glass.

Railroads—McManus, Weeks, Oleson, of Lawrence; Dean, Wright, Daly, Kuhne, Glass, Sheldon.

Correction of House Journal—King, Kidd, Burke.

Rules—Kidd, Holmes, Schwartz, Goddard, Storlie.

Counties and County Offices—Holmes, Burkholder, German, Mosemon, Lilly, Hair, McGaighey.

Banks and Banking—Purden, Stewart, Swartz, Gunnisen, Lilly, Lien, Burke.

Engrossing and Enrolling Bills—Gunnison, McWhorter, Risty, Hegdahl, Anderson, of Kinsbury; Halverson, Howell.

Appropriations—Kirk, Olson, of Lawrence; Blackstone, Gibbs, Daly, Klindt, McCoughey, Burke, Hair.

Insurance—Anderson, of Aurora; Blackstone, Hanson, Purdin, Power, Meisenholder, Farnum.

Education—Neer, Bruce, Mitchell, Kirk, Wright, Oleson, of Lawrence; Burke, Hair, Ebbert.

Ways and Means—Weeks, Anderson, of Pennington; Kidd, Oleson, of Lawrence; Jurdin, Hegdahl, Jones, Ebbert, Sheldon, Somers, Michalls.

Printing and Library—Burkholder, King, Kidd, Brusseau, Auiweis, Scnauber, Sheldon.

Agriculture and Horticulture—Peterson, Benson, Power, Denton, Stewart, Hanson, Lohr.

Municipal Corporations—Mastic, Colton, Ryan, Gibbs, Johnson, Michaels, Baker.

Mines and Mining—Bruce, Benson, King, Lilly, German, Downey, Overseth.

Charitable Institutions—Anderson, of Kingsbury; Denton, Gibbs, Olson, of Yankton; Ryan, Storlie, Jardine.

Highways and Bridges—Olson, of Yankton; Michaels, Moseson, Peterson, Ulmer, Ebbert.

QUIET SESSION AT BISMARCK.

Senatorial Fight the Only One of Interest for the Session.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.—The settlement of the senatorial matter in caucus has made prospects of a quiet session. Senator Hansbrough has gone to St. Paul, to return the latter part of the week. Other leaders pro and con have left the city, and interest has dropped out of the senatorial fight. Committees were named in both houses today, and the active work of the legislature begun. Contest cases of Fuller vs. Sanford and Chase vs. Little in the senate have been heard by committee. Fuller will probably be seated tomorrow, and the committee will report in favor of Little, his case being settled in less than an hour.

Bills were introduced today protecting clerks, mechanics and laborers, if heads of families, by exempting wages earned within three months from garnishee, and requiring railroad companies to burn off right of way and plow a fire break four feet wide to prevent prairies fires. Mr. Aas, representative from Nelson county, also introduced a bill calling attention to the sale of liquor and gambling in the capital city, and requiring the legislative assembly to take steps to stop it by employing special police if necessary.

The speaker announced the following committees this afternoon:

Railroads—Rankinson, Porter, Murphy, Twitchell, Sargent, Sharpe, Wallace, Earl, Howard, Richards, White, Currier, Lenz, Cole, Kinan.

Appropriations—Hurley, Francis, Power, Wood, Northrop, Earl, Dunton, Currier, Stevenson, McGinnis, Hammond, Dougherty, Guinan.

Judiciary—Francis, Mitchell, Sharpe, Power, Joy, Porter, Wood, Hurley, Peoples, Dunton, Twitchell, Heskin, Cryan, Guinan, Lenz.

Warehouse and Grain—Belden, Currier, Erickson, Gaulke, Hawk, Howard, Johnson, Gorseno, Richards, Wallace, White, Tanton, McPherson, Abbighausen, Butterwick.

The chairmen of other important committees are: Ways and means, Lindstrom; engrossment, Hawk; enrollment, Mitchell; education, Murphy; municipal corporations, Twitchell; other corporations, Johnson; agricultural, Williams, of Traill; insurance, Wood; banking, Joy; labor, Currier; appointment, Gaulke; temperance, Colby; women's suffrage, Northrop; taxes, Power.

CASH NEVER WAS SENT.

Agent of Johnson & Co. Under Arrest at Brainerd

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 11.—J. O. Searle, local agent for A. E. Johnson & Co., land and ticket agents, St. Paul, was arraigned in municipal court here today, charged with grand larceny, in the second degree. His examination was set for Saturday the 16th. The arrest was made on complaint of Louis Larson, who alleges that on Oct. 16 he paid Searle $10 to be transmitted by A. E. Johnson & Co., to a sister in Sweden. Searle gave the firm's receipt for the same, but never sent the money to them and has since failed to make the same good. Searle is a brother of Olaf O. Searle, a member of the firm of A. E. Johnson & Co.

HAD NO NEED FOR RAILS.

Great Northern Train Tried Traveling on Snow.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Jan. 11.—The East-bound through train on the Great Northern road, known as the Flyer, was derailed at a point five miles west of this city at noon today. Although traveling at a high rate of speed, strange to say nobody was seriously injured and very few received even scratches. The cause of the accident is supposed to be a broken or spread rail. The accident occurred on a curve and the engine, with all the cars following, went straight into the snow until stopped. The engine was not on the track again within two hours, and a large force of men went to work on the track, which was badly torn and twisted. Traffic was resumed tonight. The accident was one of the most fortunate on record.

ADMITS THE FORGERY.

Jackson, Minn., Youth Arrested for Crime Committed in Michigan.

Special to the Globe.

JACKSON, Minn., Jan. 11.—Deputy Sheriff M. B. Dunn today arrested a young man, twenty-two years old, by the name of Louis Karshnik, for forgery. The arrest was made in compliance to a dispatch from the sheriff at Adrian, Mich., where the young fellow had stayed for about a year. He has lived in this countp for a number of years and has a brother about sixteen miles north of this place, who is highly respected. The culpit talks freely of the matter and says he had some trouble with the man he was working for and forged his name to a note for $100, which he disposed of, but he is willing to pay back the money and pay all expenses if they will let him go. He is held here until the arrival of the sheriff from Adrian, who will take him back to answer to his crime.

SHOT BY HIS PAL.

Winona Highwayman Dies of His Wounds.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 11.—This morning at 3:30 o'clock Edward Cook, who, for some days past has been in a serious condition at the Winona general hospital, died a few minutes after having a light hemorrhage from his hip wound. Cook was one of four highwaymen who attempted to hold up a farmer a few miles east of Winona. By mistake Cook was shot by a pal. All the men are now under arrest. Dell Lawton is the man who was supposed to have done the shooting and against whom the state is said to have convicting evidence. Lawton had a hearing Saturday afternoon, and was bound over under the charge of assault with intent to rob. The grand jury is in session today, but has returned no indictment yet. It is now expected that a charge of murder or manslaughter will be returned against Lawton.

Itasca County Salaries.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Jan. 11.—The Grand Rapids Herald-Review has been made the official organ of Itasca county by the commissioners. They have fixed salaries for 1897 as follows: Treasurer, $100 per month; judge of probate, $50 per month; physician, $50 per month; superintendent of schools, $500 per annum; engineer of court house, $50 per month; superintendent of poor farm, $50 per month.

IS THIS A SCHEME?

FRIENDS OF SENATOR SHEEHAN ARE SCARED BY THE GREER RESOLUTION.

THEY THINK IT IS INTENDED

TO BEAT THE FIRST WARD MAN OUT OF HIS CHAIRMANSHIP.

GREAT DEAL OF TALK CAUSED

By the Semi-Jocose Document Which the Veteran Senator From Wabasha Fathers.

It was not very light in the senate chamber last night, but it was light enough for some of the sagacious politicians thereabout to see—or at least think they saw—a woodchuck in Senator Greer's resolution to have the committee on judiciary appointed as it existed before, with the exception that the names be presented to the senate in alphabetical order, with the understanding that the committee elect its own chairman.

The resolution was drawn with some facetious references which were evidently designed to disguise any deep motive, and which were, perhaps, aimed to avert all suspicion from attaching to the resolution, but the friends of Senator Sheehan on the floor, the senator from the First ward having been understood to be the probable chairman if President Gibbs named the committee, at once suspected some hidden significance, which they were not slow to assert was the ambition of certain interests to have Senator Stevens continued in his former position of chairman of the committee. Indeed, they went so far as to aver that the interests which sought this end were the corporate interests of the state, and they pointed to the double duties involving corporate interests which were imposed on the legislature of 1897 by the people of the state in their vote on the first and ninth amendments to the constitution.

The howl of corporate power, it may be remarked, is so old that it cannot, and so common that it may not always be deemed sincere. The animus of the resolution is as yet conjectural. Senator Greer, asked about it, said it was merely an experiment. He, as well as other senators, was of the opinion that it would be worth trying, and it might relieve the president of a trying problem. There was nothing underlying the resolution, the senator from Lake City insisted, that was not apparent on its face, and it was unworthy of special comment, at least at the present time.

Some of the senators last night stated that the resolution was inspired by Senator Lieut. Gov. Gibbs, in his anxiety to get rid of a troublesome situation. The question is a delicate one, of course, the senate having the power at any time to name its own committees, as did the Democratic-Populist senate a few years ago. Not only that, but under Jefferson's Manual, which is the parliamentary guide of the Minnesota legislature in cases not governed by its rules to the contrary, every committee has the right to select its own chairman. Jefferson says: "The person first named is usually permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy."

There appears to be no doubt that the lieutenant governor was aware of the probability of the introduction of a resolution of such tenor previous to the session. One of the Southern Minnesota senators stated last night that, while he had not conversed with Gov. Gibbs in regard to the matter, he had reliable information that the lieutenant governor was not at all pleased when the proposed resolution was mentioned to him.

What the senate will do this morning with the resolution is conjectural, of course. Senator Young, who gave notice of debate, will probably lead the fight on the resolution, and the consensus of opinion about the senate last night seemed to be that unless it was given out semi-officially that the resolution was inspired by the president of the senate, it would not pass.

One of the senators from the country districts pooh-poohed the corporate interest suggestion. He said that the only question that seemed to be perplexing the governor, if common reports were true, was the factional fight between Ramsey county senators for the chieftaincy of the committee. It seemed to him that Senator Stevens' selection was urged by the business and profesional, and, for aught he knew, probably the corporate interests, while Senator Sheehan, on the other hand, seemed to have the united support of the working politicians, so to speak. In his opinion, it was not a case where the members from outside were under any serious obligations to either side, and would probably go outside to get a chairman, in which event Senator E. T. Young, of Appleton, would, he thought, be chosen chairman. This might make Senator Young's notice of debate seem an indelicate offspring of self-interest, but this would be unfair to the senator from Swift, who, he thought, was not animated by selfish motives in his notice of debate.

In fact, it is urged by some, at least, of the friends of Senator Stevens that the selection of Senator Young would be a happy ending of the difficulties between Senators Stevens and Sheehan, which has been poorly disguised.

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Incidental to this contest, there is some speculation as to what will become of Frank A. Day in the organization of the judiciary cimmittee. It is ten years or thereabouts that the senator from Martin has been on that committee, and, when the increasing number of lawyers has made it impracticable to give him a place under old rules, the committee has been enlarged for the representative of the newspaper profession. The fifteen lawyers in the chamber are conceded by even Senator Greer's resolution, places on the committee. The question remains, who will be the other two members. It is possible that Gov. Gibbs may be averse to giving a place on so important a committee as that to an avowed antagonist of the party organization. Of course, if the Greer resolution passes, Senator Day will stay until the end of the session, unless he should be unseated.

If the Greer resolution passes, it may result in the temporary delay of the announcement of the other committees, as it is possible that Mr. Gibbs' slate may have been designed in a view from an entirely different standpoint. If the resolution is defeated, it is commonly expected that the committees will be announced forthwith.

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Incidental to the discussion of lawyers, it is expected that another committee, on which the attorneys in the senate will have a large place, if they do not constitute it entirely, will be that which shall pass upon elections.