

## Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City and County.

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year.

BY THE ST. PAUL LOBE PRINTING COMPANY No. 17 Wabash Street, St. Paul.

## THE DAILY GLOBE.

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## THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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## The Globe on the Train.

The GLOBE has always been supplied to the new train on the train, but at the previous season encountered difficulties which do not now need to be recounted. At the present size it ought to be found every where. Parties who cannot in the future obtain it on the train or of newsdealers will do so by reporting the matter to the office with their tickets.

Five recent suicides occurred in the city of Baltimore within sixty hours. A strange suicidal tidal wave.

Gov. FOSTER of Ohio, has been perambulating the country and being "numerously" interviewed, and saying numberless foolish things, quite at variance with statesmanship. But how could Charley Foster help it, if he opened his mouth at all? He still clings to his weak temperance plank with the desperation of despair.

Our Minneapolis report announces that Mr. Washburn has concluded to engage in the wholesale grocery business. In view of Dr. Ames' contest, this is undoubtedly a wise move. If Mr. Washburn were to eschew politics and settle down to running a grocery, he might, in time, grow up to be a tolerably respectable citizen—that is, as respectable as he could be under the circumstances.

The Chicago papers are calling attention to the ingratitude of politicians as evinced in the case of Frank Lombard. He has been a prominent factor in the local politics of Chicago for many years, his forte being as a campaign singer at Republican meetings. They even gave him credit for having carried elections at times for the Republicans by means of his campaign songs. Now that he is dead it is discovered that he has left his family in destitute circumstances, and the papers are calling on the Chicago public to show their gratitude by contributing for their aid. It is safe to predict that if such a fund is raised the donors will not be the politicians Frank served during life to his own detriment. The professional politician is a cold-blooded animal.

The Eastern papers are fast and furious in denouncing the river and harbor bill which was vetoed by the president. Their present outbreak is caused by the congressional resolutions calling upon the secretary of war for information as to what streams were included in the bill which were worthless, or upon which the money would be lost. Some of these papers are including the Mississippi river in their denunciations, and demand that that should be left out of the bill. This is stuff and nonsense. The Mississippi river was almost the only navigable part of the bill. If the Eastern papers continue their howl, the members of congress from the Mississippi valley will have to sit down on them. There is a majority of congress from the territory styled the Mississippi valley, and points contiguous thereto, that is not worthless.

FRANK HATTON, a Conkling stalwart crank, picked up from a comparatively obscure printing office, somewhere in Iowa, and appointed first assistant postmaster general, is carrying his truncheon with a high hand. A Mr. Lampher was appointed by the president postmaster at Louisville, N. Y., and was promptly confirmed by the senate at its last session. Yet his commission has been withheld to this day. When delegates were to be appointed to the Republican state nominating convention, the New York Times is authority for the statement that it was understood in Lewis county that Mr. Frank Hatton would not let Mr. Lampher's commission be issued, unless he (Mr. Lampher) would secure the election of Folger delegates to the convention at Saratoga. Mr. Lampher would not comply with the demand, and Cornell delegates were chosen. Mr. Lampher's commission is still withheld by his high-mightiness, Mr. Frank Hatton, who thus defies the executive and the senate, and is clearly guilty of malfeasance in office, to gratify a narrow, partisan spite. The friends of the president declare that he should not be held responsible for Hatton's immoral conduct, but he will justly be, unless he yanks the collar off this arrogant, defiant official.

## DEATH OF COL. CHURCH.

Last month Col. John Church died at his residence in Little Compton, R. I., having reached the great age of nearly ninety years. He was the father of John Church, Jr., of Cincinnati, the publisher of "Church's Musical Visitor," one of the popular and valuable musical publications of the present day. He was born at Little Compton on the large estate inherited from his famous forefather, Col. Benjamin Church, the brave and eagle-eyed warrior of his day, who finally out of the bloody King Philip's war brought peace to the distressed shores of Narragansett bay. Col. Church was a useful citizen, of the highest standing for probity and honor, a consistent and devout Christian, a very pillar of the Congregational church to which he belonged. He had served honorably and ably in the legislature of his native state, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by a large circle of immediate friends, but throughout the state. His wife died fifteen years ago. He was the father of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him. It is noticeable that he died in his

native town on the very estate where he was born. Such permanency of residence is rare in this country at this day. When change and emigration take whole generations away from their native home, the unchanged permanency of residence is more like the customs of Old England, where ancestral estates remain in the family for generations, descending from father to son.

## BOURBOISISM RAIPANT.

Great is Bourboisism, and South Carolina is its prophet. That element, though largely in the minority, carries all the elections in the state. Here is an exhibition of facts and figures, showing a systematic suppression of votes, and demonstrating that a minority, about one third of the voting population, control the elections:

"The total vote this year is 87,877. In 1876 it was 182,682, of which Hayes had over 91,000 and Tilden over 90,000. In 1880 it was 170,956, of which Garfield had over 58,000 and Hancock over 112,000. In 1878 Wade Hampton ran for governor or without an opposing candidate and polled over 119,000 votes. Between 1876 and 1882, then, the total vote has fallen off over one-half, or nearly 95,000 votes. Between 1880 and 1882 it has fallen off over 82,000 votes. But according to the census of 1880 there are 265,769 voters in the state, only 87,877 of whom voted at the last election, or rather succeeded in having their votes counted. The number of votes missing is 177,912. Of the 87,877 votes counted this year the Bourbons claim a majority of 49,438. That makes the Bourbon vote 67,158, and the anti Bourbon 17,719. It will be seen that the Bourbon vote is just about a third of the voting population given in the census."

A registration law has been established or devised so as to operate in the direction of the suppression of votes by the multiplied difficulties of complying with its requirements on the part of ignorant voters. Hence the number registered falls far below the actual number of voters in the state.

The number of voters registered was in round numbers 150,000, and yet the vote cast was 87,877 less than the number registered. This is significant. The real anti-Bourbon majority in the state is 40,000. Yet this is wiped out, and the Bourbons claim a majority of some 50,000 in the late election. This result is not only due to the registration law, but still more largely to ballot box stuffing, bulldozing and false counting. By means the most deliberately fraudulent the Bourbons rule the state. They designedly and systematically cheat, determined to rule at all hazards, and they do rule.

An election under such circumstances is a mere farce; the registration too is a cheat and a snare; and the boasted elective franchise a nullity. Suffrage has lost its fame. Why should an anti-Bourbon care to meet intimidation, bulldozing, ballot-box stuffing, false counting, in cheating registration, in order to cast his vote? The Bourbon candidates are sure to be declared elected, no matter what the actual majority may be against them. In no other portion of the Union but in the South, could such infamous, outrageous, deliberate election frauds succeed; and how long shall this be permitted to succeed? This is a matter that far transcends in magnitude and importance any mere party consideration. In a free, elective government, the very vital, energizing spirit and principle of its institutions is, that majorities should rule. This principle is reversed in South Carolina, and the destructive principle that a minority shall rule is substituted. Will this gigantic, open, unblushing system of fraud and cheating in elections ever cease, so as to cure itself? If not, some mode for its suppression must be devised, for every elector is constitutionally entitled to protection in the enjoyment of his free, electoral franchise, and that protection must be secured, or elections are but a shooting, anarchical, lawless, manifestation of mob rule.

## WHY FOSTER FAILED.

Another Reason Why Ohio's Governor Committed His Great Prohibition Faux Pas.—The Blame Laid at the Door of Gov. St. John, of Kansas.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

New York, Dec. 11.—The Republicans have not yet ceased endeavoring to explain how they came to be so badly beaten in the late election. An energetic political professor who has just arrived from Cleveland, says the tidal wave in his state was occasioned by a mere bit of sentiment. Ohio, he says, is an out and out Republican state, and will be so counted in the next presidential election. The defeat of last fall came from Charley Foster having been bitten and badly poisoned by the rabid governor, St. John, of Kansas. St. John visited Ohio before the campaign and told Foster what a great triumph morality had had in Kansas. Foster's imagination became fired. For several years he has been laboring under the delusion of a possible nomination for the vice presidency. After St. John's visit he saw a chance for the presidency. He was going to inaugurate a great reform in the Republican party, purify it, and then, when successful in his own state, the nation would demand that their Ohio governor be called to the front, when Foster would take possession of the White house, and proceed to make his local reforms national. In pursuance of this beautiful thought, Foster got out a piece of paper and did some figuring. The prohibition people in Ohio for a number of years have cast about 15,000 votes. Foster calculated that a temperance programme would lose the Republican party in his state 15,000 "dutch" votes, as he called them. He consulted with the prohibition people, and this party of "moral drunkards" gave an enthusiastic consent to his scheme. According to this same authority he then proceeded to bite the legislature and inflict them with his madness. The result was first, the Pond law, which was immediately declared unconstitutional, and then the Smith law, an even more odious measure. The storm of indignation that ran through the state was enough to swamp Foster and his ambitions. The Cleveland professor says he has no doubt, but what the "spanked buffoons" of the Ohio legislature will try this winter to repeal the Smith law. The Germans, now satisfied that they can have their beer free and undisturbed whenever they want it, will no longer remain together, but will separate for the purpose of fighting out old religious differences. The Protestant Germans, next to free beer, desire the downfall of the Roman Catholic church, while the feeling upon the part of the Catholics towards the Protestant element of German society in Ohio is equally aggressive.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting Last Night.—Interesting Papers Read.—Good Prospects for the New Building.

The Minnesota Historical society held a regular meeting last evening. Gen. Sibley, president, occupied the chair, while most of the old and active members were in attendance.

## MEMOIR OF ALEX. FAIRBULT.

Gen. Sibley made the following announcement of the death of one of the oldest pioneers of the state:

Gentlemen of the Executive Council: On the 28th of last month, at 2 o'clock p. m., Alexander Fairbault, the oldest settler in Minnesota, departed this life at the flourishing city of which he was the founder, and which bears his honored name. He was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1806, and had attained the ripe age of seventy-six at the time of his decease.

Mr. Fairbault was the oldest son of Jean Baptiste Fairbault, of whom a memoir has been published in the collections of the society. Mr. Fairbault, Sr., removed his family from Prairie du Chien to the vicinity of Fort Snelling in the year 1820, so that his son Alexander was a continuous resident of what is now the state of Minnesota, for sixty-two years. I had been intimate with him from the time of my own advent to this region in 1834. His business connection with me as my clerk, and subsequently, as a trader with the Sioux Indians on his own account, extended through a period of a quarter of a century. He was my constant companion in my annual hunting excursions for buffalo, elk, deer, bear and other wild animals, sometimes in company with many of the Indians, but more frequently attended by two or three Canadian voyageurs, in charge of horse carts for the transportation of camp equipment and other impedimenta. The adventures incident to this mode of life were exciting, and attended with more or less danger from wild beasts, and from roving parties of Indians who were at war with the Dakota or Sioux bands. The country we frequented was the battle ground of the hostile tribes, and war parties of savages were by no means rare occurrences.

Long companionship amid such perils brings men closely together, and tends to develop their several characteristics more prominently, than would years of ordinary acquaintance. My friend was a cool, self-possessed, brave man, who could be relied upon with perfect confidence in any emergency that might arise. Mr. Fairbault had made the best use of the limited opportunities for education offered him in his youth, and being naturally observant, and quick of apprehension, he proved himself a most interesting associate. He was a devoted member of the Catholic church, and an upright and public spirited citizen. His influence with the Dakota bands, especially those to whom he sustained the relation of trader, was almost without limit. The moderate fortune he had at one time accumulated by years of honest labor, was mostly spent in ministering to the wants of the Indians, and in whose welfare he manifested a profound interest to the end of his life. Business misfortune also overtook him, in his later years, and reduced him to absolute poverty, but he retained to the last the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends, including the entire community of which he was the pioneer and founder, and his death was mourned by all as a public calamity.

I have deemed it proper to thus briefly notice the death of one who has played no unimportant part in the early history of Minnesota, and respectfully to suggest that a memoir of this worthy man be prepared by the committee on obituaries, of the society, for publication in its collections.

I take this occasion also to announce the death of another old and prominent citizen, Major John Kennedy, of Hastings, in Dakota county, who died on the first of this month, after a long and painful illness. Major Kennedy came to this region from Canada, in the year 1853, and was employed by me at Mendota as clerk and bookkeeper. He subsequently removed to Hastings, was elected register of deeds and county auditor successively. He joined the Seventh regiment, Minnesota volunteers, and was chosen captain of a company, in which capacity he served with credit during the campaigns against the hostile Sioux, after the outbreak of 1862-63, and in the South, where the regiment greatly distinguished itself. Captain Kennedy was breveted major for gallant conduct. Several years since he was appointed postmaster at Hastings, which position he held during his life. The major was a genial, hospitable gentleman, and a most useful citizen. The poor will lose in him a sympathetic and active friend.

The thanks of the society were returned to Gen. S. for the above interesting sketch.

## A REMINISCENCE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

Capt. Edwin Bell, a pioneer steamboatman of this region, contributed the following incidents of the Indian outbreak of 1862:

It was on a sultry afternoon in August, 1862, the 19th, when the steamer Pomeroy, a Minnesota river packet, landed at Fort Snelling. Two armed soldiers were awaiting us at the levee. As we made fast to a post one of them placed his foot on the line and the other stepped on the boat. I descended to the boiler deck, when he asked if I was the captain. On receiving an affirmative answer, he said: "You are wanted at the fort at once." I asked: "For what?" He replied: "My orders are to bring you to the fort at once." So I accompanied my captor up the steep road, but not without wondering what I could have done to subject me to such summary military arrest. When we arrived at the office I was met by Capt. Arnold, who said: "Capt. Bell, they are waiting very anxiously for you in the next room." I knocked at the door, and when it was opened I there saw Gov. Ramsey and ex-Gov. Sibley. They hurriedly informed me that the Indians at Red Wood agency had risen, and were murdering the settlers and burning everything before them. "We want you," they said, "to make a quick trip to St. Paul, to get a load of guns and ammunition, and return as quickly as possible." While the necessary requisitions were being prepared, I asked the engineer of the boat to have steam up, as I wanted to make a quick run to St. Paul. A detail of men was sent with me to help load the boat. We made the run down in a few minutes. Immediately on arriving at the levee here, I sent for Merrill Ryder, proprietor of the powder magazine, and gave him my orders to have the

## AMMUNITION DELIVERED.

at the boat at once. I also sent to Mr. Ahira Richardson, keeper of the arsenal, and gave him the requisition for the arms and equipments needed. I remained at the arsenal about four hours while the guns, etc., were being packed, and until the last load was being shipped. The ammunition was already stored on the boat. The boxes of guns were hurriedly piled up on the ammunition, and without delay we started for the fort. This work, however, had consumed nearly the whole night. I arranged with Col. Sibley (for he had just been given that rank) that we would have the boat at Mendota island, where we would have arrived at five o'clock, and would be waiting to give him time to meet us at the landing, which he did. As soon as our gang

plank was out the troops were ready and marched aboard, and we started up stream without delay. It was now daylight. As soon as we arrived at Shakopee, which was about 8 or 9 o'clock a. m., we commenced to unload. All the soldiers except a few went ashore. The rest we carried further up the river. When we landed at Carver a sight which I hope never to see again greeted us. Men, women and children were crowded on the bank of the river, many of them in their night clothes, just as they had hurriedly fled from their homes, on receiving the dread news that "the Indians were coming!" Some had come from Glencoe, and other points back of Henderson and Carver. It was a strange scene. These panic-stricken refugees were overjoyed at the sight of the soldiers, and appeared much relieved to find that steps had been taken to protect them. We landed the balance of the soldiers at Little Rapids, and at once returned to Shakopee. Here we found great excitement among the troops. It was found that the balls furnished were of too large a caliber for the old muskets. This was an unfortunate and awkward dilemma, certainly, and came at a time when every minute's delay increased the alarm and impatience of the people of the valley, whose lives and property were threatened by the horde of red demons who were known to be devastating the settlements but a few miles distant, and perhaps pressing on towards the

in the lower valley. Some of the soldiers tried to pass down the balls so as to adapt them to the bore of their muskets, but of course this was tedious and unsatisfactory work. A sledge was finally used, but this, too, was a slow way of supplying a military expedition with bullets! There was, at the time, much discussion and fault-finding by the impatient people and journalists about this matter of unsuitable ammunition, and attempts were made to lay the blame upon this one and that one—even upon the commander of the expedition, who certainly could not have been responsible for it. The fact is, it was "Hobson's choice." The real cause was, the state was not prepared to fit out any expedition at that time. Some of the guns issued were absolutely worthless and could not be discharged! The arsenal-keeper shipped the only balls he had in store and all he had, and there was no opportunity to test their size before opening the cases at Shakopee, so that the censure of the authorities was entirely misplaced. I prepared to contribute some notes of a rough trip to Camp Pomeroy, with supplies for the expedition of 1863.

On motion of Gov. Ramsey, the thanks of the society were extended to Capt. Bell for his timely contribution.

## THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

Gen. Sibley stated that Wm. R. Merriam had subscribed \$500 towards the building fund, and that the amount secured was now \$14,000. He said other citizens had as good as pledged generous amounts, and he thought the whole could be raised soon.

## MEMBERS ELECTED.

The following gentlemen were elected life members: Dr. James H. Dunn, Shakopee; Dr. D. W. Hand, Robert A. Smith, John Summers and Crawford I. Livingston, all of St. Paul.

Some proposed amendments to the by-laws were then debated at length, and the matters of business considered, but the above contents of the proceedings which will be of public interest.

## A PLAGUE SPOT.

The Town of Stanchfield, Isanti County, Overrun with Small-pox—Scores of Cases Discovered, Together With Many Deaths.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Rush City, Minn., Dec. 11.—The small-pox scare, in the town of Stanchfield, about twelve miles west of here, has turned out to be the genuine article. It appears the disease has not entirely died out since it originated in the family of Mr. P. San, last summer, and there has been an occasional death during the fall, the disease being in a mild form. Some time since the family of L. Dahlman came down with it, and doctors being called, pronounced it small-pox. It was then for the first time this fall definitely understood to be the genuine disease. The town board of supervisors were notified, but took particular pains to deny it through the Isanti county paper, Doctors Cook, of Cambridge, and Unblaud, of Rush City, examined the cases and were satisfied, and informed the state board of health at St. Paul, and last Saturday Dr. E. J. Brown of Minneapolis was sent up to make an examination, and went, together with Dr. Unblaud, into the infested district, going from house to house, and their examination was complete. As a result they find now twenty-six cases in nine families, and five late deaths, and those who have been exposed number over 100. In fact the whole country has been exposed, and the disease has just begun to spread. Some houses where the doctors went the inmates denied the existence of any disease there, but upon examination they found members of the family sick with small-pox, and in two cases corpses in the houses. The inhabitants there are all Swedes, and claim the disease is not the small-pox, but what they term the black plague, and think it a visitation of the wrath of God, and that the patient will either get well or die as the Lord wills. The town board of Stanchfield have made an attempt to quarantine the town to stop the spread of the disease, but with what success remains to be seen.

## Rolling Mill Suspended.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The steel rail mill of the North Chicago rolling mill at South Chicago, a very large concern, shut down to-day. It is understood to be partially owing to the quiet state of the rail market, partly to doubt about the tariff action of congress, and partly because no definite schedule of wages for next year has been fixed. The furnaces are still in operation. The shutting down of the mill owned by this company in West Chicago was announced some time ago.

## Works Closed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The large river rolling-mill at Triton, and the cotton-mill at Newcastle, Del., closed Saturday for an indefinite period. Four hundred hands are out of employment. The mill closed on account of the dullness of the trade, and the employees of the cotton factory struck against a reduction of wages.

## Swindlers Abroad.

If any one has represented that we are in any way interested in any bogus bitters or stuff with the word "Hops" in their name, cheating honest folks, or that we will pay any of their bills or debts, they are frauds and swindlers and the victims should punish them. We deal in and pay only the bills for the genuine Hop Bitters, the purest and best medicine on earth.

## Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.

\*We are persuaded that the ancient Herms with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Miss Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Herms may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art, but he knew there is no humbug in the magnificent chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## THE ROGUES' RECORD.

APPROPRIATE DAY FOR CRIMINAL DOINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The Testimony in the Starla Trial at Chicago Ended.—The Death of Cary's Disappearance from Milwaukee to Remain a Mystery—Terrible Boiler Explosion in Southern Illinois—General Cussedness All Around the South.

## THE STARLA TRIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The usual interest was manifested in the Starla trial this morning, and the customary anxiety on the part of the public to obtain admittance to the court room was manifested. There was no change in any of the circumstances attending the trial from previous days. The defendant occupied her accustomed place beside her counsel, and appeared brighter and more lively, and to take a greater interest in the proceedings than at any time since the trial began. She did not keep her face so entirely enveloped in her veil as on former occasions, and while Mrs. Robinson was on the stand she evinced a marked interest in her evidence, and listened attentively to every word she said. Dr. Reeves Jackson was recalled, and in reply to Mr. Mills, re-asserted the opinion previously given that the defendant was medically and legally sane. Mrs. Mary M. Robinson of Council Bluffs, Ia., testified that she was a sister of Mrs. E. B. Stiles. She came to Chicago, and bore a message to Theresa from Chas. Stiles, and delivered it to her. Witness stated that she had letters from Charles Stiles saying that he had given defendant up, and wanted to vacate the rooms; that witness might occupy them as a boarding house. Defendant said that if Charles ever attempted to give her up she would kill him. Also that she had \$7,000 of Stiles' money.

Dr. Hay testified that he had been a practicing physician for twenty years. Had heard the hypothetical question of the prosecution, and the evidence showed that at the time of the murder defendant was sane. He could not form any opinion on the two hypothetical questions combined, because they contained irreconcilable statements.

After some unimportant testimony the defendant was then re-called and stated that while in jail she had refused to see Mrs. Robinson because she had insulted her at one time. She came to the house with Eugene Stiles. Jean tapped her on the chin, and said, "Little sister, you have got to leave now. You git, git!" Mrs. Robinson said that if witness did not leave without trouble she would tell the landlady that she was not Charles Stiles' wife. Witness never told Mrs. Robinson that she had \$7,000 of Charles Stiles' money. She never knew that he had \$7,000. Mrs. Robinson told her that Mrs. Stiles had driven her away from her, and she had no money. Witness gave her a \$10 gold piece. She also gave her a brown silk suit and a silk jacket for her daughter. Charles Stiles had never given her any money other than about \$100. Counsel on both sides announced that they had no more evidence to offer, and after a consultation between them and the court as to the conduct of the argument, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow, when Mr. Mills will address the jury. Mr. Trude will then reply and then Mr. Mills will reply to him, after which the court will give the case to the jury.

## WILL REMAIN A MYSTERY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The true inwardness of the case of Henry Cary's flight will probably never be known. This morning a St. Paul official said: "We shall not prosecute Cary, but will try to reform and make a man of him." Cary is still a prisoner at his own house and he is under orders not to leave it. It is now said that he did not leave town with an abandoned woman, as has been charged. It is known that he has been keeping the company of disreputable people for some time and it is alleged that a disreputable widow who formerly lived here, aided and abetted by an enemy of Cary's, a well-known business man, has been systematically blackmailing the fellow. From the fact that he had been keeping company with the class of people named, there was every opportunity in the world to levy blackmail. It is hinted that Cary has made a confession implicating a large number of persons, and that as soon as Morrill and the rest of the St. Paul officials get back there will be a lively old rattling of dry bones. This confession does not make Cary's offense any the less; it only implicates and offends other parties with his disreputable doings. It is said Cary tells his friends that he is blackmailed by the disreputable widow, who went to Texas some time ago, until he was well nigh frenzied, and that he went to Texas determined to kill her. He intimated to a Globe reporter who interviewed him that the trouble he had with a Texas party was settled. What meant by this is not known. If Cary has made a confession it will create a stir if the public ever hold of it.

## AN OBSCURE EDITOR.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Andrew J. Reddick, publisher of the La Salle Democrat, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Hoyne to day upon the charge of sending obscene publications through the mails. The obscenity consisted of a highly sensational account of a bastardy suit, with severe reflections upon the character of the young woman in the case. The information upon which the charge was based, was furnished to District Attorney Leake by Postmaster Corbus, of La Salle. In the same issue of the Democrat there appeared an article criticising Postmaster Corbus, Wm. J. Rynes, counsel for Reddick, called the attention of the commissioner to the fact, and claimed that it showed the motive of the prosecution to be dishonest. The commissioner seemed to be of the opinion that the grand jury would not indict Reddick, but withheld his decision, as he wished to look into some of the points involved more fully.

## BURGLARY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 11.—At Ridott, a neighboring station on the Northwestern road, a safe of Smith & Porter, grain merchants of this city, was blown open and destroyed at an early hour this morning. Nothing of value was found by the burglars, except papers that can be of no possible value to the criminals.

## HORRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Dec. 11.—A most dreadful accident occurred at the sawmill

of Vincent & Son at noon to-day. Eleven men employed about the mill were scattered about the engine room, eating their noonday lunch, when the boiler exploded with extraordinary violence, completely wrecking the mill, distributing the iron plates of the boiler various distances from a few feet to 600 yards, and immediately killing eight of the eleven men, and wounding the other three. One body was blown into the river, and two others hurled 200 yards. Several of the men were actually blown into mince meat and friends subsequently went around with pails picking up the almost undistinguishable fragments strewn about. The following are those instantly killed: Wm. Montgomery, Charles Bloss, Henry Hughes, Charles Baker, George Price, W. P. Grove, James McLaughlin and Samuel Kennedy. Another, named Wade Kee, was blown to a considerable distance, both arms and both legs broken, and otherwise injured and died one hour afterwards. The remaining two men are both badly hurt, one believed fatally. Several of the unfortunate men have families in indigent circumstances. The cause of the explosion is not known.

## ANOTHER OF BILL ALLEN'S VICTIMS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—At the time of the shooting of Officer Patrick Mulvihill by the desperado, Bill Allen, the physicians in the case found half of the ball imbedded in the cavity over the left eye, and it was supposed they had removed all that had entered the wound. In view of this theory, it was announced that the wound was not dangerous and that the officer would soon be able to go on duty again. These hopes, however, have been dispelled by the condition of Officer Mulvihill during the last two or three days. Instead of healing the wound has continued to swell and grow worse and the wounded man has suffered intense pain. Yesterday Drs. Lee and Tenner performed a second operation, and made the startling discovery that the skull was fractured. Two pieces of the splintered ball were found immediately back of the eye ball, and two pieces of bone were extracted at the same time. The condition of the wounded officer is very critical, and no one is permitted to see him. He still retains consciousness, but slight hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The inquest on the body of Clarence E. Wright, the office killed by Bill Allen on the night of Nov. 23, developed nothing new regarding the tragedy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. At the inquest on the body of Bill Allen, the verdict was that he came to his death from a gun shot wound at the hands of Officers John Wheeler and John Reid in the discharge of their duty, and exonerated the officers from all blame.

William James, the car porter, who first fell under a blow from Allen, died at the County hospital Saturday, from the effects of Allen's blow.

## A NOTTEN DETECTIVE FORCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The citizens' committee had an interview in jail to-day with O'Leary and Murphy, convicted three card monte men. Each detailed the circumstances of many robberies, including the government printing office money theft; gave the names of the thieves and the detectives who "stood in" as well as the percentage of the proceeds of the robberies. They paid the detectives 20 percent. Detectives, it was even said, planned the same jobs and selected the men to execute them. Murphy and O'Leary gave a circumstantial account of the Christyney diamond robbery, and the alleged diamonds of the ex-minister, valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000 were disposed of at a great sacrifice in New York, and a heavy percentage given to two detectives who are named. "The wife of one of the men," O'Leary said, "now wears dresses made from the silk taken in the Burdette robbery and given to the detectives as her portion of the plunder." It is alleged the entire detective force of the district receives dividends from weekly robberies and monte cases. The detectives involved saw who were dismissed for betraying the government's interests in the star route cases, are yet on the force. Magruder, a member of the committee, thought he recognized O'Leary, who is well educated, and asked him if he had ever been at college. O'Leary answered at Gonzaga college. "Then," said Magruder, "we were college mates. I now remember you well." O'Leary seemed greatly mortified at this identification.

## DAKOTA CRIMINALITIES.

FARGO, D. T., Dec. 11.—A special from Lisbon says that suspicion is daily growing that the man who worked on Allen's house, and disappeared at the time of the fire, is the person who set the building on fire. No one here now believes Mrs. Allen had anything to do with it. Those who have invented the alleged incest case say that the charges are entirely ungrounded. The Fargo and Southwestern is expected to reach Lisbon on Wednesday.

## Another special from Valley City states that Wm. J. Glass, deputy register of deeds of Griggs county, identified six of the eleven persons arrested charged with abstracting the records of Griggs county. It is said that unless an alibi can be proved it will go hard with the prisoners.

## SHOT HIS MAN.

SCHWITZ, Miss., Dec. 11.—Saturday night last J. A. Lawson, a constable, while attempting to arrest Joe Walker, colored, for gambling, was resisted by Walker, who beat Lawson about the face, head and body. In the fight Lawson shot Walker in the stomach, from the effects of which he died. Lawson was arrested and gave \$5,000 bail.

## A BELLIGERENT STUDENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A student in Chicago university to-day had trouble with a fellow-student. President Anderson, of the university, reprimanded him, and he replied with impertinence. Dr. Anderson undertook to remove him from the room, when he drew a revolver and tried to shoot the president. He was dismissed and the faculty subsequently expelled him.

## A SCHOOL TEACHER ON HIS MUSCLE.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Dec. 11.—Wm. C. Frazier, a school teacher at Cumberland, this county, during an attempt to discipline pupils to-day, became involved in a general fight in the course of which he stabbed and killed John Hayes, aged twenty, and severely cut Charles Luce. Frazier gave himself up and is in jail.

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