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VOL. IX.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1887 .-- TWELVE PAGES.

THEY FOUGHT TO A DRAW.

About Eight Thousand People Go to The Washington Rink, Minneapolis, to See Cardiff and Killen Fight.

The Heavy-Weight Pugilists Pmumel Each Other Ten Rounds, but Neither Gets a Decided Advantage.

Cardiff Fouls His Antagonist Many Times. But the Referee Lets the Mill Proceed Uninterrupted.

No Evidences of a Hippodrome---Both Men Apparently in Dead Earnest Throughout the Encounter.

The heavy-weight pugilistic championship of the Northwest is still in statu quo, and last night's meeting between Killen and Cardiff at the Washington rink, Minneapolis, did not go far towards settling the point. At the close neither man had gained a decided advantage, as neither had been sufficiently pummeled to indicate what might have been the result if the fight had gone to a finish. It has been the custom hereto-fore to pay little or no attention to the rules, and to overlook anything but deliberate fouls, and the referee did not deviate from that He allowed Cardiff to wrestle and butt without warning him, and the result was a contest in which one man seemed to be fighting according to London prize-ring rules and the other Marquis of Queensberry ,and from a scientific standpoint it was a very unsatisfactory contest. Cardiff certainly took advantages and committed fouls which, according to the revised Marquis of Queensberry rules, which were supposed to govern, should have lost him the

A DOZEN TIMES OVEB. In the second round he rushed Killen against a post and butted with his head, and struck him while the referee was trying to separate them. In the same round he struck below the belt, and in another round, after a clinch of several seconds, delivered a blow on the body before he was clear. He carried out his butting and wrestling tactics throughout, and if he had had the best of the contest up to the tenth round his pick-ing Killen up and throwing him head first to the stage should have lost him the fight. According to the rules fouls were committed on both sides, but Cardiff's was the most flagrant and inexcusable, and he was roundly hissed time after time. Several times he made rushes with his head down and hands at his side, and when Killen avoided him his method of doing battle 'was clearly exposed. As to the fight itself, rules not considered, the first round was about even. In the second round Cardiff used Killen savagely, using the ropes and post as aids, and at the close had him either

DAZED OR WEAKENED. vantage any time the fight would have doubtless came to a speedy termination. In the third, fourth, fifth and sixth unds Killen came out ahead although Cardiff stood his punishment well. The three following rounds honors were about even. The tenth and last round did not come to a close, Cardiff throwing Killen over his hip to the floor. The crowd rushed in over the ropes, and all was confusion. There will be a few who will be inclined to cry hippodrome, of course, but very few. The fight was palpably in earnest, too much in earnest, in fact, for both men, especially Cardiff, fought wildly and missed many openings. As a result neither Killen nor Cardiff can be said to be the gainer by the meeting. Killen's friends expected him to whip Cardiff with comparative ease, and he failed to come up to expectations. Cardiff's methods did not reflect much credit upon him, and, although he made a good showing, it can be fairly said it was due in a great measure to the

UNFAIR ADVANTAGES

which he took. He settled one point effectually, however, and should be given credit for it. It was thought by many that he would hold back or run away. On the contrary, he fought more savagely than Killen, and acted as though he meant fight from start to finish. It was a great audience that witnessed the contest, which probably included over 8,000 people, and there will be few of that num-ber who will feel that they did not get their money's worth of slugging, although the fact that the affair ended in a draw is bound to give more or less dissatisfaction. It was a few minutes before 10 o'clock when Killen appeared, just as Pat Fallen, of Omaha, had mounted the stage and was quieting the crowd to announce that John P. Clow, the Colorado middle-weight, deto challenge the ner. As a consequence len did not get a Kilvery hearty greeting, but was loudly ap-plauded when the master of cermonies announced that he would meet Clow for \$5,000 to a finish at any place within six weeks. The selection of a referee oc-casioned a vexatious delay of a quarter

of an hour.
THE CROWD HOWLED for Parson Davies, of Chicago, who was for Parson Davies, of Chicago, who was known to be in the audience. Seelye for Killen agreed to take the sporting reporter of any reputable paper in Minnesota. Donaldson proposed Prof. Duplessis or Billy Hawkins and finally Eddie Carli. The latter was accepted. Cardiff then appeared and was heartily applauded. Jasper Johnson, the master of ceremonies, announced that Tommy Warren and Hank Seelye would go behind Killen, and John Donaldson and Jerry Murphy behind Cardiff. The timekeepers were John S. Barnes and J. D. Martin. It was just twenty minutes past ten when the men shook hands. Cardiff looked to be as broad and sturdy as an ox, and was evidently in splendid condition. Killen looked rather thin, although his splendid physique showed off to good advantage. Their weight did not differ materially, Cardiff standing at 185 pounds and Kill-

THE FIFHT.

First Round—Both sparred carefully at first and Killen led with his left, but Cardiff ducked. Cardiff next retaliated with his right, and there were several passages which were not effective.

Round second started off with a clinch and
Killen's left visited Cardiff's face three times
at long range. Both exchanged some sharp

facers and Cardiff did some clever ducking. Next he made a rush, which carried Killen to the ropes and nearly took him off his feet. The referce tried to separate the men but Cardiff, as soon as he got loose, rushed Killen back on the ropes and against a post. He fought with both hands and continued to push and butt. Killen came out at the corner evidently the worse for wear, the claret coming from his nose freely. He got in one left-hander, however, that stopped Cardiff's rushing at the close.

Third Round—Cardiff led first with his right on Killen's neck. Cardiff made no more attempts at rushing, but was well stopped, and Killen in return landed several clean hits and had a slight advantage.

Fourth Round—Cardiff essayed several more rushes, but Killen stopped him without receiving any punishment. He got in several facers with his left, but Cardiff took them smilingly.

out receiving any punishment. He got in several facers with his left, but Cardiff took them smilingly.

Fifth Round—In this round Cardiff displayed his ducking tactics to good advantage. He tried several rushes, but missed his man and in return received a punch in the nose that brought the blood. Cardiff in this round made a show of himself by diving with his head at Killen, who easily avoided him.

Sixth round—In this round Cardiff made a clear foul by striking Killen in the ribs with his right during a clinch. There was little effective work done and Killen had slightly the best of the work.

Seventh Round—Killen seemed to improve in form and looked to be in good condition. He led off with a smash which damaged Cardiff's left optic somewhat. Cardiff got in one clean blow with his right on Killen's chin. At the close he made another of his dives, catching Killen around the waist and was hissed. The round was about even.

Eighth Round—Both men faced their work cheerfully. Cardiff got in three sharp hits on the face and a couple of body blows, and had the first half of the round to himself. Then Killen started in to rush, and nearly went on his head as the result of a duck on Cardiff's part. He then proceeded to even up, and got in a number of clever hits.

Ninth Round—There were repeated yells of foul during this round, because of Cardiff's westling. There was considerable walking around and few effective blows were landed.

anded. Tenth and last round—Killen appeared de-

waiking around and lew effective blows were landed.

Tenth and last round—Killen appeared determined, and got in a couple of hand swings with his left. Cardiff ducked and dodged and finally clinched, throwing Killen over his hip, head first, across the stage. At this Tommy Warren jumped into the ring, claiming a foul. He was followed by the police and in an instant there were a dozen men inside the ropes. Killen retired to his corner, where Cardiff followed, and continued to slug until pulled a≱ay. The crowd kept up a roar and perfect chorus of yells until Referee Cain announced his decision, a draw.

After the fight it was found that Killen had broken his left hand in the second round, and it is surprising that he did such good work with it subsequently. His right was also swollen and strained. The crowd dispersed slowly, and a variety of opinions are expressed. Parson Davies, Pat Fuller and other sports seemed to think Killen was entitled to the fight on fouls, while the sentiment of those who do not have a clear understanding as to just what the rules are can be said to be about evenly divided according to the personal preferences which were entertained before the fight. Killen himself is disappointed at the outcome, while Cardiff is jubilant, evidently being well contented that the affair ended in a draw.

THE CROWD.

THE CROWD.

An Immense Throng of Strangers in the City.

All day long trains brought in crowds of rural delegates, and by afternoon it looked as though a circus had struck the town. At the Nicollet house there the town. At the Nicollet house there was a constant line of applicants for reserved scats. At Killen & O'Keefe's thirst factory, in the St Jt. James hotel, and at Donaldson & Cardiff's spa, on Second avenue south, there was a perfect stream of admirers of the manly art. The pugilists showed themselves only at intervals and held brief recenart. The pugilists showed themselves only at intervais, and held brief receptions to keep up the interest. In the afternoon they disappeared of take a final rest. The crowd at the rink began to assemble as early as 6 o'clock, when a detail of thirty policemen went on duty. The people began to tumble in rapidly at 7, and until 9 there was a perfect jam at the door, and it took a half dozen policemen to force back the crowd. The immense rink was found to be as dark as a stack of black cats, and it was some mense rink was found to be as dark as a stack of black cats, and it was some time before the electric lights were turned on. Then the crowd hustled for seats. The reserved chairs were rapidly filled, while the galleries were packed full of sweltering humanity. A strong fence divided the \$1 ticket holders from the \$2 aristocrats, and the crowd on the other side was packed so closely that the contiguity of sardines in a box to each other faintly describes the situation. Men stood in rows along the situation. Men stood in rows along the railings, clung to the rafters, and peeped in at the windows. Even the old band cage hanging from the center of the ceiling was filled with ladies, and the stage was the only clear spot visible. The crowd at the least calculation numbered 8,000 people, judging from former occasions. When Cardiff faced Sullivan on the same stage, the attendance was about 6,000, and last night's audience certainly contained 2,000 people more. The vast audience was not made up of the tough element, but the faces of representatives of every profession or branch of business could be picked out in the great sea of humanity. the situation. Men stood in rows along fession or branch of business could be picked out in the great sea of humanity.

At 8:30 o'clock Mayor Ames appeared and was loudly cheered. He led what appeared to be a majority of the men composing that august body known as the city council, who had adjourned in order that they might witness the great event. Millard & Thyle's band played some enlivening airs, and the crowd put in its time yelling and cheering until 9 o'clock, when Hank Seelye introduced George Harris, the "Black Pearl," and O. H. Smith, who gave a lively four-round set-to. The McGoluun kids after-wards had a set-to with gloves nearly as big as themselves, and reaped a shower of silver coins as a result. Jack Mc-Donald, of Duluth, and Frank Shepley, of Minneapolis, gave a very tame three-round exhibition, which closed the preliminary set-tos.

Several enthusiastic citizens of Duluth, armed with a big sack of sandwiches and cheese and a dozen "Budweiser," planted themselves in front of the rink entrance about 5 p.m. They were determined to have a front seat and they got there.

Several members of the council were standing on the sidewalk just after the adjournment when Ald. Lawrence remarked: "I move that a band be employed to escort the aldermen to the slugging match."

Clerk Shafer, of the Nicollet—I have seen more famous sports to-day in this lobby than all my life before. Our Patsies have drawn them from New York, San Francisco and the nether world, i. e. Omaha.

Washington avenue north was observed to be a favorite carriage drive yesterday evening. Most of the rigs were open barouches and the riders all wore trousers.

N. F. Warner—I was wondering all the way down town why my wife wanted to drive down with me. That crowd explains it. I shall go home early. Scraps.

shall go home early.

A host of men surrounded the entrance of Pat Killen's saloon last night and waited patiently for their favorite to come out to his

arriage. Frank Harriman—No you don't. I am not etting, and neither am I saying a word to GLOBE reporters.
Five Hundred Men—Say, you don't happen to have an extra ticket about your person, do you?

A Back-Hander.

Merchant Traveler.

She didn't like the soprano a bit, and didn't care who knew it. As the choir finished the doxology she leaned over to the young man next the soprano and remarked: "If I were to be called away and my funeral sermon were preached." and my funeral sermon were preached in this church, and Sadie Thompson were still in the choir, I'd hate to be un-wept and unhonored, but I certainly would prefer to be unsung," and the soprano just sniffed.

ALL WERE FOUND GUILTY.

The Eleven Notorious Chicago Boodlers Promptly Convicted by the Jury Last Evening.

Seven of Them Sentenced to Terms in the Penitentiary and the Other Four Fined.

Meanwhile Their Old Pal McGarigle is Keeping Strictly Under Cover

Bloodshed in Rowan County, Ky., Prevented Only by the Presence

great boodle trial began this morning with a court room jammed to suffocation by people from nearly every class in the community. So hot and humid was the atmosphere that many of the ladies atmosphere that many of the ladies present sat with bare heads, and judge, counsel, defendants and jurymen waved big fans continuously. Alexander Sullivan had been selected as the champion to make the final struggle for the accused against the flood of evidence, and the concluding onslaught of State's Attorney Grinnell. The plea that came from Mr. Sullivan was able, shrewd and powerful and it was a curjous spectacle. from Mr. Sullivan was able, shrewd and powerful, and it was a curious spectacle to see the look of gratitude appearing momentarily on the face of one defendant, or another as the attorney plied his efforts. Mr. Sullivan warned the jury solemnly that it was not any part of their duty to find whether these men were the worst lot of commissioners the county ever had. The single charge was conspiring together jointly to defraud Cook county by false pretenses. If they could not be found guilty, not simply of conspiracy, but of

CONSPIRING TOGETHER to defraud by false pretenses, the jury, taking heed of their oaths, must not convict. Mr. Sullivan pointed out discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses who had turned states evidence, and alluded in scorching terms to the

nesses who had turned states evidence, and alluded in scorching terms to the record of these men, one of whom was a defaulter in California. The speaker closed with a special appeal for Casselman, Oliver and Geils. For thirty years they were known to their fellow citizens for integrity and were free from all imputation of a fast life. Now, after lives of honesty, the state asked for their conviction on the bold statement of the informer, Flynn, that as soon as they were intrusted with public office of the informer, Flynn, that as soon as they were intrusted with public office they threw away their manhood and put their reputations into the hands of scoundrels. A brief pause ensued when Mr. Sullivan closed and then every neck was craned for the opening words of the famous advocate for the state. Mr. Grinnell stepped briskly forward and without delay began a plain, forcible statement of what the jury should do. He denied the statements of the opposing counsel that the jury should not be influenced by public sentiment. The foundations of our institutions rest upon the people—upon all the people—and their sentiment is what produces an honest administration of our laws. With honest administration of our laws. With that sentiment the laws are honestly administered; without it everything is amiss. Mr. Grinnell then began recall-

and were in court all with the same set of lawyers, to stand or fall together. These lawyers had characterized the state's witnesses as perjurers and thieves. To this he would only reply: "The defendants, each and all of them, have taken the stand, and I say to you solemnly, in the presence of my God, who is your God, each and all of them, by the record in this case, have committed arrant perjury in this case to save themselves from punishment." The jury were about to file out for recess when one of them, Mr. Cottingham, was jury were about to file out for recess when one of them, Mr. Cottingham, was overcome by the close air of the crowded court room. The unconscious man was laid upon the floor, with a pillow composed of air cushions under his head, and was fanned vigorously. Much excitement was manifested by the spectators. Mr. Cottingham was conveyed to a carriage, and later recovered suWciently to be on hand when Judge Jamieson was ready to read the court's instructions. There was nothing in instructions. There was nothing in them that differed materially from those usually given in conspiracy cases. When the judge finished reading the case was at once given to the jury. The eleven defendants were immediately led to a room by themselves, and kept un-der watchful guard. It was supposed that there would be an exodus from the court room as soon as the jury had retired, but scarcely any of the spectators left their seats. Ladies sat in their seats and fanned themselves and

CHATTED GAILY as between the acts at the play. Judge Jamieson descended from the bench The lawyers, who have been at swords points during the trial, suddenly be-came friends again, and acted with the levity of school boys just let out to play. From a solemn court of justice, where the fateful cross-roads of eleven bood-lers had just been reached, the place was transferred into a booth in vanity was transferred into a booth in vanity fair, where men and women think less of the fate of their fellow creatures than of the gimcrackery of the hour. And it-was not long till the prisoners themselves caught the spirit of the change. In their anteroom, with big bailiffs darkening the door, they seemed to hold an impromptu and uproarious session of the old gang in the county board rooms. Van Pelt's falsetto voive mingled strangely with the gruff basso of Wren. Then all said it was a great and happy relief to throw off the painful stress of the trial, no matter what the verdict in store might be. After a wait of an hour and a half Judge Jamieson, despairing of an early Judge Jamieson, despairing of an early verdict, ordered an adjournment till 6:30 p. m. At 6:30 the jury was still un-decided, and at 7 p. m. sent word to the judge that there was no prospect of an immediate agreement. He ordered supper carried to them and the crowd

egan to thin out.
About 9 o'clock information was re-

About 9 o'clock information was received that the jury had REACHED A CONCLUSION.

Instantly the court room was in commotion, while the people in the corridors and on the sidewalks were on the tiptoe of expectation. The eleven defendants, some pale and nervous, others swaggeringly defiant, stepped to their row of black chairs. Just as the jurors entered the loud buzz of excited conversation ceased with startling suddenness. sation ceased with startling suddenness All of the jury studiously avoided looking in the direction of the accused, and the latter, after an eager glance or two, adopted similar tactics. The faces of the talesmen were ominously grave. When the verdict was handed in and the clerk with trembling voice anthe clerk, with trembling voice, announced one after another of the entire eleven guilty, the defendants seemed

rooted to the spot, the very embodiments of despair. Then begun the list of penalties—Commissioner McLaughrey, two years. There was a start of surprise among the spectators. The extreme penalty of the law was three years and a fine fo \$1,000. Nothing less had been expected by the great majority of those present. "Commissioner less had been expected by the great majority of those present. "Commissioner Ochs two years," read the clerk and the defendants began to look up. Commissioners Leyden, Van Pelt, Wren and Wasserman and Warden Varnell all got two years, and every one looked measureably relieved, except Wren. He turned ashen and seemed utterly dazed. The crowd was now prepared for any surprise, and it came speedily in the statement: "Commissioners McCarthy, Oliver, Casselman and Geils a fine of \$1,000. A look of unmistakable exulta-

away from the court room.

The first two ballots of the jury were on the question of guilt. The first ballot stood 11 to 1 for conviction, and the second ballot 12 to 0 in favor of con-

viction. Ballots were then taken on the question of punishment. The first ballot stood nine for three years for all.

two for two years and \$1,000 fine. The second ballot was the same. The third ballot resulted in a compromise and verdict or under the second s

M'GARIGLE.

He is Still Dodging the Detectives

Bound for Gibraltar.

paper from St. Catherines, Ont., says: "Your correspondent has again seen

McGarigle and delivered to him the tele-

grams received to his address. He is

very hopeful, on account of the refusal

of the Ontario authorities to entertain the Baxter warrant, and seems to think

the Baxter warrant, and seems to think that attempted prosecutions will soon be abandoned. There are so many reports going over the wires as to McGarigle's present whereabouts that I wish to state directly and unconditionally that Mr. Garigle is in St. Catherines, and was seen and interviewed by the writer at 12:30 o'clock this morning. When told that the city was full of detectives hunting for him, he said: "I hope they enjoy the search. I am beginning to think it a little funny myself, because only newspaper reporters can

because only newspaper reporters can find me. It has been a case all through of detectives following correspondents." He is changing

HIS HIDING PLACE

HIS HIDING PLACE
so often that it is almost impossible to keep track of him. There is no use in making an appointment; he will not keep it. He most positively refuses to see a party the second time, and if he does so it is through his friend St. John, and never in the place of the previous interview. Considering that there are some thirty detectives and reporters in

some thirty detectives and reporters in the city, and that McGarigle has been all day within a mile or two of them all,

that there is not a detective force in the

United States that can find him except by the search warrant system. McGarigle is busy to-night writing letters to his

cally the guest of M. Fred St. John

who seems to have legal advice, and

makes no excuse for providing the fugi-

BOUND FOR GIBRALTAR.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—A prominent Chi-cago gentleman on a pleasure trip said here to-day that he had met McGarigle

in this city. A man supposed to be McGarigle, it is said, took passage here to-day on a sailing vessel bound for Gibraltar, passing himself off as an invalid, although it was well known that

ROWAN COUNTY FEUDS.

Only the Soldiers Prevent a New

Outbreak.

Morehead, Ky., Aug. 5.—A great sensation was created yesterday in

court by a war of words and recrimina-tions between D. B. Logan and Z.

Young. In the examination as to the

A HORRIBLE AFFRAY is reported to have taken place' yesterday at a place called Dry Creek, nine miles from this place. John Taylor, Tim Kecton, John Vance and Elliot

and important developments are

A Female Chicken Thief.

ne was in perfect health.

tive with shelter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- A special to a local

dict as rendered.

Across the Border.

of the Militia.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.- The last day of the

Fatal Accident at the Eastern End of the Northern Pacific Cascade Ex-

MEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL

cavation. The Row Gver a Swedish Immigant

Her Release. Southern Wisconsin Suffering From a

Woman at New York Ends in

Drought of Almost Unprecedented Severity. Drowning of Pleasure Seekers Near

Council Bluffs---General Northwestern Intelligence.

Oliver, Casselman and Geils a fine of \$1,000. A look of unmistakable exultation took possession of the countenance of Buck McCarthy, the burly commissioner who had throughout the trial and for months previous been the most conspicuously attacked of all the crowd. "I move that the jury be polled," shouted the irrepressible McCarthy. It was done and immediately those of the defendants who escaped with a fine were released on bail. The others were remanded to jail. A motion for a new trial for every one of the prisoners was immediately entered and then the crowd melted away from the court room. ELLENSBURG, W. T., Aug. 5 .- Fifty tons of rock fell in the eastern end of the Cascade tunnel, now building by the Northern Pacific railroad, killing four men and wounding several others. It is thought none of the wounded will die. The men claim that the contractors were careless and did not timber the tunnel fast enough to keep up with the boring.

THE WOMAN GOES FREE. Release of the Female Immigrant Bound for Dassel, Minn.

pecial to the Globe. New York, Aug. 5.—There was only one woman in the United States circuit court room among the throng of lawyers this morning when Judge Lacombe took his seat and she was the center of attraction. Nestling close by her side was a little flaxen-haired boy. The two were Ingerd Jonson and her child, the detained immigrants, produced in court on a writ of habeas corpus. They were brought from Ward's Island by Interpreter Smith, of Castle Garden. The woman had a sad despondent look. She had no hat any wore a faded black

woman had a sad despondent look. She had no hat, and wore a faded black jacket and skirt. Around her neck was a black silk embroidered shawl. ExJudge Noah Davis and Benjamin F. Blair appeared for her, while W. W. Rowley represented the board of immigration commissioners, the president of which was among those present, Lawyer Rowley told the court that all the commissioners had done in the matter had been under laws and instructions of the secretary of the court that all the commissioners had done in the matter had been under laws and instructions of the secretary of the treasury. He said that since their last

NEW INSTRUCTIONS
had been received and these would be acted on at a meeting this afternoon. He asked an adjournment of the case until after that meeting. Judge Davis was promptly on his feet at once and declared that the "new instructions" was promptly on his feet at once and declared that the "new instructions" declared that the emigration board had acted wholly without authority in the case. Judge Davis asked for the immediate discharge of the woman, on the ground that she was not a pauper, that she had provided her railroad ticket for Minnesota, had \$15 in money and friends and a home ready for her, that she was able and willing to work and that her friends were anxious to give bond that she would not become a burden to the public. Further, said Judge Davis, the secretary of the treasury had ordered the commissioners to release her July 28, and on their neglect to heed his behest he had instructed the board by a letter received yesterday to free all day within a mile of two of them all, it does not speak very well of their shrewdness. He will evidently remain here until a warrant for his arrest arrives, of which he will be advised as soon as any one, and should it be fortheoming it is doubtful if he will change this city for another as a hiding place. It is the belief of your correspondent that there is not a detective force in the by a letter received yesterday to free the woman at once, and not complicate her case with others. He argued that members of this board are simply servfriends in Chicago, with whom he in ants of the secretary of the treasury, and, as I think, have plainly disregarded the duties imposed upon them by his instructions, as well as by the law itself. They have taken this woman and held her without any right, when she came here with her passage paid and prohere with her passage paid and pro-vided with tickets to go West. Now they ask us to await their convenience. She should not be held an hour. This second word to them comes in such a way that they can't disregard it, and yet they want to get together and patch up their misconduct. I insist if counsel are not ready to go on, that your honor

GIVE HER INSTANT DISCHARGE.

In reading the last dispatch from Secretary Fairchild, Judge Davis hesitated at pronouncing the woman's name and said: "I can't pronounce it, but the real English pronounciation which accords with the truth is 'Injured Jonson.'" He added that he could prove all he said and that the facts in the case were such as to cause both court and men to marvel. Mr. Rowley claimed that his opponent had not been clearly informed and started to go deeper into the case when Judge Lacombe asked: "Do you not concede that there is nothing else for your board now to do but discharge her?"

"Yes."

"Then why do you hold her?"

"Then Why do you hold her?" GIVE HER INSTANT DISCHARGE. Young. In the examination as to the complicity of grand jurymen, Boone Logan was exasperated by Z. Young. Logan took up the question, and, in answer to Young's remarks that his (Boone Logan's) character needed investigation, replied: "And, as for you, sir, I have undoubted proof of your actions for the last ten years that will hang you." Pistols were drawn among friends on both sides, and many an ominous click was heard resounding through the court-house. But the cocking of the rifles of the soldiers on guard was heard to echo along the walls of the flimsy building. An order to load was heard from the outside, and the sounds of the muskets told the excited crowd that the first move on the part of either party would be followed by a deadly fire from the troops.

A HORRIBLE AFFRAY is removed to have taken place yester.

"Then why do you hold her?"
Lawyer Rawley thought it would look better for the board to discharge her at their meeting and then talked a long time telling how devoted the commissioners were to their duty, adding: "As to their acting without authority that is false, no matter what a subsidized pressays about it." Judge Lacombe promptly put an end to the discussion by discharging the woman. The scene that followed upset the court considerably. She was so happy that she shook hands with everybody and the boy was kept bosy taking in greenbacks and silver given him by sympathetic lawyers. She left this evening for her future home in Dassel. "Then why do you hold her?" yers. She left this e future home in Dassel.

THEY WANT RAIN.

Southern Wisconsin Turning Into a Veritable Desert. CAMP LAKE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Unless

Tim Kecton, John Vance and Elliot Martin were on their way to court here as witnesses to this term. They were met by a gang of men, masked and armed. They were halted and their business inquired into. They refused to tell, when the maskers opened fire on them, and after wounding John Taylor and John Vance and killing Elliot Martin, they rode off. No reasons are assigned for the killing and outrageous attack save that these men's evidence would have damaged some one conthe prevailing drouth comes to a speedy end the indications are that a very con siderable portion of Southern Wisconsin siderable portion of Southern Wisconsin will be little more than a black desert before many days. The present dry spell has eclipsed anything in the recollection of the proverbial oldest settler, and brush and prairie fires are reported from a score of directions. Every bit of moisture and sap has been burnt out of the grass, bushes and all kinds of vegetation and even the roots of the stubble in recently mowed fields is burning over hundreds upon hundreds of acres. It is reported that unless there is a let up in the dry would have damaged some one con-nected with late murder of the young Logans. The soldiers slept in their clothes last night. The feeling is at blood heat. The strain is very great, Volmer recently contrived a novel idea for catching thieves who visited his chicken roost. It was so arranged that whenever a robber entered the poultry yard a weight would drop upon Volmer. Last night he was awakened by the alarm. As he stepped out of his door with his shotgun the thief ran and refused to obey a command to halt. Volmer fired and the fugitive fell. He then found that the thief was a woman named Sarah Ott, and that the entire load of shot had entered her body.

Fought a Duel.

Special to the Globe.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—A duel took place this morning below the slaughter house, St. Bernard parish, between Emile Reveirre, one of the editors of L'Opinion, and Mr. Larrien, Jr., president of the Club de la Democratia Francais. The duel was fought with small swords, and the result of the combat was that Mr. Larrien received a slight wound in the chest.

Figure 1. The artesian well there is pour-ing out its water in an undiminished stream and parties have rigged up a portable tank containing 600 gallons. They fill this at the well in about four minutes and sell the tank full to the owners of mills in the neighborhood which have gone dry, at \$3 the tank full. Scores of wells fed by springs, have gone dry and the farmers in many instances are compelled to go miles to the lakes for water for household purposes. In many cases the farmers have plowed wide ridges around their homes and haystacks in order to prevent the crossing of the games, but even this precaution has in INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—John Volmer recently contrived a novel idea for catching thieves who visited his

many instances proven futile. Cattle are suffering terribly and the milk supply has been reduced to a minimum. Morning after morning the farmers look anxiously in hope of rain, but the sky is cloudless and hot blasts of winds sweeping over the burning fields are a reminder of the Sahara desert.

UNWELCOME SETTLERS.

Mormons Seeking Homes in the

Northwest Territory. GTTAWA, Ont., Aug, 5.—In the neighborhood of 100 Mormons from Salt Lake City are making application to the Do minion government for homestead lands in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, N. W.

Tr., with a view of forming a settlement of the faithful. The matter is now under consideration as to whether it is desirable to encourage the emigration of that class of settlers. The minister of justice strongly opposes the introduction into the country of such a sect. Referring to the matter the News says: The experience of the American government in dealing with the people of Utah ought to make our government extremely cautious about insisting upon the abservance of our laws at the outset as the only condition on which their presence will be tolerated. If they once obtain a local ascendancy, and are able to manage things their own way, it will be a matter of great difficulty to assert the supremacy of law.

A FATAL PICNIC. Wreck of a Steamer Involving Loss of Life.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., Aug. 5 .- The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a picnic at Lake Monowa, a pleasure resort near this city, yesterday. Several pleasure steamers ply on the waters of the lake. One of these, while returning from Manhattan beach with a party of brothers on board, suddenly sprung a leak during a violent squall and sank.

leak during a violent squall and sank. A portion of the canopy of the boat remained above the water, and to this the passengers clung until several small boats came to their rescue. There were fully thirty excursionists on the steamer. Five men are known to have been drowned, and it is thought that two or three others have charged. two or three others have shared a similar fate, as they are missing. The bodies of Joseph Newman, George Cartwright and C. H. Pherson, besides those of two unknown men, have been recovered.

Indian Land Allotments. special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The secretary of the interior has so far appointed only seven agents to supervise the allotments of lands in severalty to Indians upon that number of reservations. There are about sixty-six reservations where allot-ments are to be made under this law, but in many instances the necessary surveys have not been made by the gen-eral land office. On many of the reser-vations the Indians are not prepared for the allotment of the lands, and they will be left until the work on the other reservations is completed. It is not probable that any more agents will be probable that any more agents will be appointed, as those recently commissioned can be sent to other reservations to superintend the allotment of lands as soon as they complete the work where they are now located.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Aug. 5 .- Several cruisers who returned this week from up river report the finding of a demented up river report the finding of a demented Frenchman in the woods near Thorp. He was crouching in the brush, and had been without food for several days. His tongue was so swoolen that he could scarcely speak. He went peaceably with the men to Thorp, from which place he was sent to Neillsville. He said his name was William Cumback, but could not or would not tell more. ould not or He is described as a large, fine-looking man. His clothes were nearly torn off from going through the bushes.

Monona Lake Assembly

Special to the Globe. Madison, Wis., Aug. 5 .- The Monona Lake assembly closed its annual encampment to-day. Excellent, weather has prevailed throughout the entire time and the attendance has been fully up to that of previous years. Financially the management report the affair to have been a decided success. To-day was national day and in the afternoon Stated senator from Mississippi, delivered a lecture on the race problem.

There Is No Trouble.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The acting commissioner of Indian affairs to-day received the following telegram from Aitkin, Minn.:

The killing of three Indians at Kimberly was done by the Indians themselves. There is no serious trouble between the whites and Indians. I will remain here until the Indians are quieted. The reports in the newspapers are sensational.

T. J. Sheehaa, Agent.

Hit by a Tree.

Special to the Globe.
SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 5.—Andre w Erickstrom, an employe at Erickson's ogging camp, near Douglass, was struck by a falling tree last evening and in-stantly killed. He has friends here, but no information has yet been obtained as to where his relatives reside. He was about forty-two years of age and un

Mrs. Lowell's Death. Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 5 .- Mrs. C. T. Lowell, wife of ex-Mayor Lowell. died at the family residence in this city at 4:20 this afternoon after an illness of about ten days. Her age was fifty-three. The funeral will be at the Catheral of Our Merciful Saviour, the date of which has not been fixed.

Highly Complimented.

ST. VINCENT, Aug. 5 .- Col. Tichenor and Hon. J. J. Crowley, special United States treasury agents, after examining the St. Vincent customs office, found it in a perfectly satisfactory condition and highly complimented Collector Guernon upon the accurate and efficient manner in which the affairs of the office are con-

The Salvationists.

WASECA, Aug. 5 .- Members of the Salvation Army have arrived in this city and are encamped in Trowbridge park, northeast of Ward's opera house. They commence work to-night, the non-arrival of tents and camp accoutrements from Minneapolis having delayed them some little time.

A New Assistant Principal

Special to the Globe.
RED WING, Aug. 5.—Edgar Porter, a graduate of this year's class at Carleton college, has been engaged as assistant principal in the high school, to succeed Miss A. G. Glover. Miss Anna Davis, of this city, has been engaged as assist-ant superintendent of schools at Albert

A Farmhouse Burned

ecial to the Globe. DURAND, Wis., Aug. 5.-Charles Fox. of this city, lost his farm residence last night by fire. The loss is \$1,400; insur-

IT IS A HOPELESS FIGHT.

The Great Strike on the Midland Railway Will Result in the Defeat of the Employes.

Thousands of Non-Union Men Rushing in to Take the Places Temporarily Vacant.

The Present Attitude of England Toward Ireland---Last Night's Doings in Parliament.

The Pope Interested in the Comfng Italian Elections---Stanley Again

Heard From. By Cable to the Globe. LONDON, Aug. 5 .- The striking en-

gineers and firemen, designated in English railway nomenclature as drivers and stokers, will probably be unsuccessful in their struggle against the Midland railway to compel that corporation to rescind or modify its edict requiring the wages of their train hands to be paid at the rate of so much per hour instead of the per diem compensation they have hitherto received. The 4,000 men who struck work made a great hole in the company's most notive and necessity. the company's most active and necessary force of employes, but the craftsmen engaged in the contest lack the cohesion and organization of their Amerihesion and organization of their American brethren, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and are at the mercy of the army of non-union engineers and machinists that infest London, and whose component live upon the proceeds of odd jobs. These men are flocking to the assistance of the company in large numbers and These men are flocking to the assistance of the company in large numbers and the other railways are contributing as many of their spare engineers and firemen as can be induced to man the Midland's engines through covert/intimation that dismissal will follow refusal, and their own innate disregard for the rules of fair play when advantage is to be gained by their violation. The Midland railway in many cases uses the tracks of other lines, and its peculiar relations with these companies enables it to call upon them for assistance, with full assurance of its being forthcoming, and with these advantages, together with those derived from the disorganized state of the strikers, the vast numized state of the strikers, the vast numand the mercenary disposition of those who have work, but are ever on the alert to better their condition at no matter what cost to others, the railway is almost sure to win in the end.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. Chamberlain to Go to Belfast--Balfour a Dodger

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain has announced his intention to invade Ulster at the beginning of October, and has arranged to speak at Belfast on the 4th and in Coleraine on the 6th of that month. He is, of course, sure to meet with a welcome reception at both

places, but exactly what good can result to the Unionist cause from his visit is not altogether plain. Nothing that can be said to an Ulster audience will add one vote to the Conservative or Unionist strength, or drive one from the Home Rule ranks, and unless Mr. ras William Cumback, would not tell more case leave free leave tell more fast he will have nothing to say to his Orange friends that he could not as well say in London or Birmingham, or that he could not for that matter, with equal advantage to his cause leave unsaid. Mr. Balfour created a leave unsaid. Mr. Balfour created a considerable sensation in the house of commons to-night by fighting shy of the question put to the government by Edmund Roberts in, Gladstonian member for Dundee, when the Irish executive would begin the work of suppressing the national league. The evasive reply of the Irish secretary was received with cheers and laughter by the Parnellites, and the impression conveyed was that the government entertained no definite intention of proceeding against the the government entertained no definite intention of proceeding against the league. Thus far the operation of the coercion bill has resulted in no arrests, and, in fact, no particular inconvenience to anybody, and the present situation with regard to its enforcement cann ot but be regarded, in view of the fierce talk of its partisans during the progress of the bill through the house, as extremely farcical. The Duke of Abercorn is out against the Irish land bill, which he regards as unwise and unjust.

unjust.

IN PARLIAMENT. Further Discussion of the Land Bill Provisions.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the house of commons this evening Mr. Balfour, chief

ecretary for Ireland, announced that he did not expect to be required to make any communication to parliament regarding the suppression of dangerous associations in Ireland. This statement was received with cheers by the Irish members. Upon motion of Mr. Balfour to recommit the land bill for the discus-sion of certain amended clauses, Mr. Dillon urged that the government should sion of certain amended clauses, Mr. Dillon urged that the government should first explain the alterations they intended to introduce. He asked why nothing was proposed for dealing with arrears. The bill as it stood afforded no protection to tenants, for whom the bankruptey clauses had been dropped, better protection for the tenantry became necessary. Mr. Balfour said that the government was willing to accept any workable proposal for dealing with arrears, provided debts to landlords he held equally as sacred as debts to shopkeepers and others. The bill gave considerable protection against arrears, though not ignoring or effacing landlords' debts. It was the largest measure of relief ever granted to any class of persons in any country. [Hear! hear!] Sir William Vernon Harcourt denied the value of hear!] Sir William denied the value of

denied the value of

THE BOASTED EQUITY CLAUSE.
Though the payment of arrears might
be spread over a number of periods,
each installment represented a
payment on account of exorbitant rent. It was nonsense to talk
about dealing with all debts in the same
way as with landlords' debts. If the
government wished the bill to be a genuine measure of peace they would accept the proposal of the Parnellites that
the courts have power to diminish arrears. Mr. Gladstone refused to admit
the justice of drawing a parallel between arrears due landlords and tenants'
debts to other creditors. They were abou
to declare many rents exorbitant, but
parliament was not going to say that
traders had been charging exorbitant
prices for goods. A tenant, who obtained
a decision from the court that his rent
was excessive, might not have excessive
arrears carried forward against him.
The bill was hardly a message of peace.
It left the tenant to pay arrears which
must overpower him. [Hear, hear]. The
bill was in most respects of great value,
but the government's refusal to grant a
reasonable concession on arrears would
tend to destroy the beneficial effects of THE BOASTED EQUITY CLAUSE.

the measure. [Cheers]. Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Gladstone was simply the measure. [Cheers]. Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Gladstone was simply urging the government to give away money belonging to other people, departing from principles that parliament hitherto had steadfastly maintained. Not debt either to a landlord or a trader would be secure under a system which demoralized the debtor. No trade or commerce would long continue in Ireland if tenants were incited, to violate their contracts and ignore claims recognized as yalid throughout the civilized. nized as valid throughout the civilized

NO. 218.

MR. PARNELL
observed that all of Mr. Smith's arguments might be used with equal effect
against the reduction which the government proposed. Under pressure at the
eleventh hour parliament interfered, bement proposed. Under pressure at the eleventh hour parliament interfered, because there was no freedom of contract with respect to land in Ireland, though there was perfect freedom in regard to tenant and trader. He regretted that the government had determined not to deal with arrears of rent, which was the only question likely to interfere with the settlement contemplated by the bill. Mr. Dillon's proposal was negatived 180 to 129. Mr. Balfour's motion was accepted and a section was added to the bill extending the term for the payment of arrears in installments to the land commission. The house then resumed the report stage of the land bill, and rejected by a vote of 173 to 110 a proposal by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Liberal, for a provisional revision of rents to prevent a block in the land court. A long debate ensued on a proposal submitted by Mr. Quinlan, Nationalist, to apply the land act of 1881 to purely pasturage holdings. This was rejected by a vote of 180 to 43.

A NEW MOVE. Leo XIII. Interested in the Next

Italian Election.

London, Aug. 5 .- The pope having resolved to take an active part in Italian politics, and organized an electroneering committee to canvass the country in the interest of vatican candidates for seats in the chamber of deputies, lively times may be expected at the next election in the kingdom. Having made his peace with Prussia, and placed the church on pretty good terms with the courts abroad, his holiness evidently thinks it time that the only power with which time that the only power with which the vatican is now at variance should conclude peace with him. Already the vatican has a sufficient number of adherents in the representative body of the Italian legislature to make its voice protection in the same production. the Italian legislature to make its voice potent in the councils of the nation, but still not enough to influence legislation in the direction of conceding to the church what it has demanded ever since Victor Emanuel removed the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome and took up his residence in the quirinal.

IN THE FIGHT
which the pope is about to engage in for
the restoration of the temporal power of
the church he will be armed with the
weapon of consistency, and it cannot
but serve him well in the bloodless engagements that are to take place be-tween the church and the state. From the moment that Pius IX. was deprived of his possession of Palazza Quieninale, of his possession of Palazza Quieninale, whose construction by the church lasted through the reign of four popes to the present time, the holy see, by the authority vested in Pius IX, and his successor, Leo XIII., has contended that the sacrilegious act of Victor Emanuel virtually made the pope a prisoner, and that the temporal power of the church was wrested and withheld from its law. was wrested and withheld from its lawful custodian only by the right of might and not by any right that morality or equity could sanction. From this position the head of the church has never wavered. The streets of Rome have been as free to the holy father as the gardens of the vatican palace, yet during the more than sixteen years that the church, the vicar of Christ has not set foot in the streets of the Eternal City where once the progress of the pop was a pageant whose magnificence wa unsurpassed throughout the world.

which the Italian government has annually set apart to the credit of the pope, and for which a special note has been engraved and deposited in the Italian treasury, remains untouched. Nowhere else has ever been shown so complete an example of faithful endurance, determination of purpose and consistent. plete an example of faithful endurance, determination of purpose and consistent adherence to principle. The line of conduct mapped out by Pius IX. and persistently observed by his successor, has had no perceptible effect upon the Italian government or the Italian people, but it has had its effect, nevertheless. Whenever the people or the officials have given any thought whatsoever to this matter, they have invariably found it to present the same phases. The situation has never changed. As constant dropping of water will wear away a dropping of water will wear away a stone, so will constant thought upon a never-changing subject ultimately arrive at conviction. The pope has observed that conviction has been reached at last and the same patient perseverance that has marked his endurance of practical imprisonment and deprivation practical imprisonment and deprivation of his rights will be exerted upon the people primarily and the government ultimately, to bring about the cession of some portion of the kingdom to the church, absolutely and irrevocably.

Stanley's Expedition. LONDON, Aug. 5 .- Further advices from Henry M. Stanley say that June 6 the expedition reached a point half way between Yambi and Yambunga, the latter being the farthest point on the latter being the farthest point on the Arnwhimi reached by Stanley in 1883. Navigation was difficult and slow, because the boats were carrying all the necessary supplies for Ervin Bay in ad-dition to the supplies of the expedition. Stanley chose the Arnwhimi route in preference to the Stanley Falls route, because he learned that by the former he would have better resources and because the natives were friendly. He hoped that his steam-ers would be able to ascend the rapids ers would be able to ascend the rapids ers would be able to ascend the rapids above Yambunga, above which the river is esily navigated. Stanley expected to reach Wadelai about the beginning of Angust. From the advices received Thursday it would appear that Stanley had been obliged to await the arrival of contingents left at Bolo Bo and Leopoldville and had adopted the overland courte which would occupy a forthight

route, which would occupy a fortnight

The Bulgarian Throne LONDON, Aug. 5 .- The reports announcing the departure of Prince Ferdinand for Bulgaria are untrue. He has so far hesitated to make his entry into the Bulgarian capital in spite of the obvious wish of Austria that he should do so, and will probably not now venture to brave the wrath of the czar by acting in opposition to the Russian emperor's known wishes.

The Herald Seized.

London, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Paris says that the police yesterday seized all the copies of the New York Herald of July 14, at that paper's bureau in Paris, containing the words and mu-sic of the "Boulanger March."

Gen. Pelissier's Funeral. PARIS. Aug. 5 .- The funeral of Gen. Pelissier, who was also a senator for Marne, took place to-day. M. Bartholdi and M. Meunier, of the Curier des Etats Unis, represented the liberty status commission.