Until After the Execution!

Mr. Howard stands at the head of the Newspaper Correspondents of America, and it was at large expense that this special telegraphic arrangement was made with him.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

NEWSBOYS, ATTENTION ! Twenty-Five Good, Warm Suits of

Winter Clothes, TEN HEAVY OVERCOATS,

FIVE SEAL FUR CAPS,

From The Great Manhattan One-Price Clothing Co.

Of St. Paul,

Will be Given to Newsboys Who Sell GLOBES Every Day Until

Christmas.

NO. 311.

VOL. IX.

LINGG MUST DIE.

Six Gas-Pipe Bombs Found Concealed in a Wooden Box in His Cell.

This Discovery Seals His Fate, and He Is Sure to Go to the Gallows.

None of the Prisoners Affected By the Unearthing of the Terrible Secret.

The Exact Use to Which They Were to Be Put Not Yet Discovered.

Public Sentiment Again Turning Strongly Against the Condemned.

Gov. Oglesby's Mail Contains Many Requests for Commutation.

Much Apprehension Manifested in Certain Circles for the Safety of Chicago.

Joe Howard Discusses the Situation for the Edification of Globe Readers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 .- The cells of the seven condemned anarchists in the county jail were searched to-day, and six loaded bombs were found hidden away in a wooden box which was conecaled under a pile of newspapers in a corner. Some time ago Sheriff Matson decided to search and clean out the cells of the seven distinguished prisoners, and to-day was set for the examination. Word was sent by the seeriff to the friends of the condemned, saying that no admittance would be given to the jail, and this morning the entire force of deputy sheriffs reported at the jail for duty. It was shortly after 9:30 o'clock when Lingg and Engel were led from their cells to the consultation cage and the search began. Engel's cell was first entered and thoroughly examined. The bed and bedding were looked over, cracks in the walls and table thoroughly explored, and the clothing hanging around the cell searched, but beyond a few empty eigar boxes, some fruit, books and papers, nothing was found. Then the deputy sheriffs entered

Lingg's Cell,

while its former occupant planted himself in a corner of his temporary prison and watched them with eager eyes. He was as pale as death and trembled like an aspen leaf as the searchers moved around in the little stone-walled room. Suddenly two or three men inside man held at arm's length a small to the jail office and laid on Jailer Folz's desk. The box contained six pieces of gas pipe, each about six or seven inches in length, filled with some heavy substance and plugged at both ends. Jailor Folz picked up one, which was closed at one end with a round iron stopper, and one of the officers proed it a veritable dynamite bo Just then Sheriff Matson arrived at the jail and ordered that the dangerous weapons be replaced in the box and sent to a chemist for analysis, though there was no doubt as to the result of the examination. Then the search was continued, but beyond a quantity of rub-bish nothing was found. Then the cells of Fischer, Parsons, Spies, Schwab and Fielden were searched in the order named, but no contraband articles of any kind were found. It was decided, however, that it was best to change the cells, and accordingly four apartments Number 11, which is directly in front of the entrance to the jail and between two

Iron Gratinos.

in which space three men are on guard night and day, was prepared for Lingg's urer was locked up. He was given his bed, table, books and writing materials, but everything else was kept from him He immediately sat down and began to write, keeping at work all day until it was too dark to see. The next cell to that now occupied by Lingg is used as a kind of storeroom by the deputy jailers, and is also inside of the space between the two gratings mentioned. Next were cleaned out and given to Engel. Fischer and Parsons, in the order named, Schwab and Fielden were allowed to retain their old cells, Nos. 26 and 27 on the second tier, while Spies was taken from his old cell. No. 24, and put in No. 25, just east of Schwab. All the prisoners except Lingg submitted to the change and search without displaying the least emotion. Lingg seemed much worried when he was told of what was contemplated, and showed so plainly that something was wrong, that the jailers were not so greatly surprised as they might have been over the discovery subsequently made, Sheriff Matson was en on the subject during the after-

at first, but, after consideration, made a clean breast of the whole affair. "I had no reason," he said, "to-make

the search at this particular time. That is, we received no intimatien that anything was wrong. It was merely a precautionary measure decided on s time ago by Jailer Folz and myself. We selected Sunday as a quiet day, when the examination would make less disturbance than if it were made on a week day. For some time there was so much of this amnesty business going on that I'did care to interfere with the good citi zens who were in erested in the condemned men, or place any obstacle their way. But we felt as though the time had come to take extra precautions, and so decided to clean the cells

out. Of course, in view of the developents of the search, the most stringent precautionary measures will now be The prisoners will not be allowed to exercise as much as formerly, and the number of visitors will be restricted. No one will be allowed to visit any of the condemned in the cage, and if any interviews are granted it will be only to near relatives and in the presence of a jail official. I won't say that every visitor will be searched, but there will be no opportunity for any exchange of anything whatever between the prisoners and outsiders. As for Lingg, I don't know that he will be allowed to

see any one, but have not yet fully decided on that point. Henceforth No Baskets of Victuals or fruit will be allowed to be sent from any of the prisoners' friends to them, and no letters or dispatches will be received or sent until they are examined by a jail official."

Will the condemned men be re stricted to prison fare?" "Well, no. They can have anything they want to eat. From this time on

they are my guests, and will be provided with anything they desire to eat at my expense."
"Where did you send the bombs for

"That I don't care to say. I will tell

you the result of the investigation to-"Is there any significance in the dis-

tribution of the men in the new cells, Spies, Fielden and Schwab being allowed to remain on the second tier and the others placed under closer guard?" None whatever. The new disposition of the men was the result of accident. First come first served." "Will any extra guard be placed over

"Yes, sir. As I said, the time has come to take every possible precaution. They will be strongly guarded night and day, and a special man will watch each of the prisoners from this time

The Sheriff

walked into the jail yard and there met Capt. Schaack, who entered through the criminal court building. The two officials walked into an obscure corner of the yard and had a long consultation. What the topic or result of the interview was could not be ascertained, but soon after the police on guard in the upper floor were called to attention and given a long talk before they were drilled. Outside of the great sensation of the day things were quiet around the jail. There was an air of mystery all morning which was not explained before 2 o'clock. Admission was denied to every one. Reporters were as rigorously excluded as any of the public. Mrs. Schwab and Mrs. Engel brought over baskets containing dinner for the loved prisoners and left them at the door leading to the court yard. Lingg's girl, the pretty Ida Mueller, came over with a basket for Lingg, and it, too, was left at the door. About this time Sheriff Matson, accompanied by Chief Deputy Gleason, left the jail yard by the small gate, and they were closely pursued by a small army of reporters. But they disappeared as mysteriously as a pea under the con man's untshell and were not found until half an hour later, when

they said there was Nothing of Consequence except a general cleaning up in the jail. But the air of mystery which pervaded jumped out to the corridor, while a third | and the shcriff's denial was not very rering. A reporter caught a deputy who let drop an inadvertent remark. It was nothing of importance, but the idea gained credence that Parsons and Lingg had concealed some poison in their cells and it had been discovered. This the sheriff subsequently denied, and for a long time stuck to the story that nothing was wrong. At 2 o'clock the reporters were admitted to the jail and found the same air of mystery. None of the deputies knew anything, but they were omnipresent. Fully a dozen were inside the grating in the cell rooms and half a dozen paced restlessly around the office. The baskets brought by the friends of the prisoners were not taken into the jail, and one brought by Mrs. Van Zandt in person for August Spies met with a similar fate and was back to the sender. A messenger boy brought a dispatch for Spies which the sheriff opened and read and then sent to the prisoner. He wouldn't say what the dispatch contained or who it was from, but said that it contained nothing of a seditious character. Engel wa sick all night and was unable to partake of anything but a cup of coffee to-day

The others were

In Excellent Health. however, and, not receiving any dinner until 2 o'clock, asked eagerly for their midday meal and showed good appe tites when they did receive it. The prisoners took the change of quarters quite as a matter of course, and read, wrote and smoked as though nothing unusual were going on. The news of the finding of the bombs spread like wildfire. A universal reaction of the amnesty sentiment was immediately apparent. Hundreds of citizens who nad signed the petition for elemency regretted their action and wished the ad never appended their names to the paper. Twenty of the officers of the central station were in the squad room when a reporter entered and told them the news. Instantly there was a storm called to them the scenes of the Hayman ket, and there was but one expression of comment on the subject. One lieutenant sarcastically remarked: "Well. they ought to pardon Lingg anyway." The general opinion around the police stations was that, whatever might be the fate of the others, Lingg's doom was sealed, and he would have to go to the gallows. It is doubtful if the condemned men will longer be allowed the privilege of reading the daily papers. It was suggested to the sheriff that the advertising columns might easily be utilized as a means of communication in cipher between them and outsiders, and in all probability they will be deprived

of their principal pleasure.

The news of the bomb discovery was eccived with jeers and laughs at the socialistic political headquarters.
"Ha! ha!" laughed four or five of the

hangers-on. "Is this the newest device for murdering the imprisoned boys?" "How many bombs were found?"

asked Mrs. Parsons, who happened to be in the room. "Four," answered the reporter.

"Why, that's just one for each of the

wife, who evidently ignores the three who have petitioned for merey. "And are four bombs all that the detectives and deputy sheriffs could discover? My my, what a discovery it was! And how do the police or the powers that be ex-plain the presence of these bombs in

Buily

"Don't know, chorused several news-

"I have it," cried Mrs. Parsons. "Now, don't give this away, will you? The way those bombs came into the possession of Louis Lingg was through his girl, Eda Miller. Of late you will have noticed that she has been wearing A Very Large Bustle,

much too large for style or comfort. Then again, if you have watched her very closely, she always sits down very carefully and quietly. If she did not, why, she'd be blown to atoms. She, then, must be the one who has furnished these bombs. There, you have an explanation of the mystery. Ha, ha. Thank God I don't wear a bustle at all and therefore I cannot be accused of any complicity in this latest sensation."

Changing her tone suddenly from sarcasm to that of intense earnestness, she expressed herself in emphatically plain English on what she declared the plot of conscienceless men to murder helpless human fellow creatures.

JOE HOWARD'S LETTER. Graphic Portrayal of Public Feeling in the Garden City.

Special to the Globe. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—When the man in the Bible story invited his friends to a feast, they forthwith began to make excuses, and now that the courts of Illinois have invited the Chicago news-papers to see seven confessed anarchists hanged, forthwith begin they to make excuses and fill their columns with so be its and peradventures that possibly it would be better policy to play the Jeff Davis game on them and leave them severaly alone. Most ingeniously do they coat the pill of clemency with suggestions of the ignominy which will attend the condemned if they are sent to prison rather than the gallows. Their idea is that, although the makers and throwers of bombs, the killers of men and maimers of others, deserve punishment, there are several kinds of punishment, and hanging is not the best. Crystallized into phrase, they say all

over town: "From the morning after the Haymarket riot, through the trial, as through subsequent long delays in reaching a decision in the reviewing

Intelligent Public Sentiment regarding the anarchists condemned for the murder of Degan has preserved marvelous consistency. The opinion firmly held during the period of public excitement, as during intervals when the condemned had passed almost entirely from public notice, approved the punishment of men who had ineited to murder in its most horrible form. Even now that, eighteen months after the bomb was exploded, the culprits stand within a few days of eternity, the opinion changes, where change is discernible, as to the kind of punishment to be inflicted, not as to the justice of inflict-ing punishment, in no intelligent and respectable quarter, is the conduct of the men justified or excused. No raeverything could be felt, it was so thick, puted citizen thinks of exalting the condemned as heroes or of challenging the patient finding of the courts upo the law and the evidence, but the conviction is forced upon some minds

equally to the utmost penalty, there were, in fact, wide differences between the Culpability of the Actors. "There was malice prepense in a bombmaker like Lingg, but the mere haranguer like Fielden or an irresponsible scribbler like Schwab had no mur der in his heart. The law puts them all on a plane and condemns them all to the gallows, but common sense discriminates between the chief and the merely incidental criminals and would not visit upon the one as full and fearful a penalty as upon the other. Minds not inquiring curiously into the relations of everyone of the seven with the crime in the Haymarket and having no opinion upon degrees of guilt feel as the hour of execution draws nigh that after all the exaction of the extreme penalty is a question of policy and that while the courts were right it is proper to present so important a case to an officer clothed

with plenary powers of reprieve, Commutation or Pardon, and untrammeled in his consideration of the case by those rules of evidence which are necessarily applied by judges, it was for the protection of society that justice condemned the convicts to die ignominously. In a larger and more humane view, would it not be desirable that the governor of Illinois, with like motive, would deem that they ignominiously live? Early in the week the whole question will be submitted formally to the governor. All that briefly subject ought to and no doubt will re-

ceive patient and intelligent attention

The decision honestly reached should

be loyally accepted.' In other words, they advise the weakening governor that if he will only commute the punishment the papers will joyfully indorse and cordially sustain his action. It would be impossible to exaggerate or overestimate the popular interest in the matter. I dined this evening with the family of a leading factor in affairs. In the company were the host, his wife and daughters, a prominent capitalist and his daughters and an artist of world renown. The host was emphatic in his belief that it

Worse Than Folly

were

amute the sentences or in any way amelioriate the condition of the condemned. His wife and daughters made no pretense of concealing their fear and apprehension of trouble on the day of the execution, which they hoped would never come. The capitalist pursued a line of argument in lieu with Dion Boucicault's nonsense printed in Sat-urday's Sun. He wished the affair was ended because everybody was going out of town, and things in general are dull, and the artist, who chanced to be on hand the night of the slaughter, and saw the mangled officers when they were brought in and subsequently heard Fielden gloat over the few and wish there had been more killed and maimed, said he saw no way out of it but the boys," sneeringly replied the anarchist's highway built by the jury and the

courts. I am not quite ready to place Capt. Black. He is

An Enthusiast for Certain, but whether he is working for Black of the condemned is a question. Had he been quiet Parsons would never have come back. However, he is working hard now and will keep it up. He said to-day:

"I shall leave on the Alton road with a delegation to wait on the governor at Springfield Tuesday night. We have arranged to take with us the wives and children of the prisoners, but I am not yet in a position to say how many of them will accompany us. As to who will compose the delegation besides the labor members of the legislature and those of the defense committee and the amnesty association, it is impossible to say. We shall issue a general invitation to all who desire to join the dele-gation in a plea for executive clemency to accompany us. Aside from this word has been

Sent Broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land, notifying all delegations who desire to co-operate with us to reach Springfield not later than next Wednesday morning. I have written the governor as to our part of the programme, and requesting him to name a time and place where it will be convenient for him to receive us. Until we get his reply I cannot say what the arrange-ments there will be."

"How many do you expect will go to Springfield?"

"A great many, but I cannot tell, nor can any one, just what number. There are indications of a strong turnout from Cook county, and it has been intimated that considerable delegations will come from the principal cities all over the country.

From all that could be learned I infer there will be a gathering at Springfield on Wednesday next that will tax the hotel capacity of the capital to its fullest extent. The governor, it would appear, will receive delegations from so many points that, unless he can by

Receive Them in Bulk. he will not be able to dispose of the business in one day. The plan seems to be in the direction of brief oral statements from the heads of their several delegations. Capt. Black will present the case, giving the governor a brief history of the trial and the two unsuccessful appeals. C. G. Dixson will talk as the head of the legislative delega-tion, Dr. Schmidt or George Schilling for the defense committee, L. S. Oliver for the amnesty association and several others representing labor organizations. The wives and children will be pre-sented to the governor, and some of the former may have a word to utter on behalf of their husbands. No estimate has been placed upon the combined delegations that will be at Springfield on Wednesday, but if under-current rumors can be relied upon, a movement has been started to secure the greatest possible turnout. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, De-

be represented. The railroads and the hotels are to Reap a Harvest. and the governor is to be astonished, and, if possible, favorably impressed. Capt. Black is in high hopes of a commutation of all the sentences and speaks able to the condemned as more to his taste than the once-proposed social revolution, and Capt. Black is right. He knows that what I have wired about this revolution is correct. The papers may report according to their fancy. The fact is patent, and a maudlin sentiment is growing like the traditional snowball. Why? Is it because Fielden prophesied that Chicago would be in ashes if he and his colleagues are hanged? Has personal fear and corpo rate apprehension aught to do in the premises? It is also a fact that many Chicago men have gone to New York and others are to follow. Men who have capital and others who represent capital have found it desirable to be conspicuous by their abence, and under pretense of business in the East seek

troit, Cleveland, Kansas City, Omaha and threescore of smaller cities are to

the solacing bird and The Seductive Bottle far away from the theater of their fears and apprehensions. Many strangers are here, however, and the vigilant police know that some have legitimate business, others have not. We see them on the street, meet them in the theaters, notice them in the lobbies, catch them in the city hall, observe them in the iail. Among the results, good or evil. which will follow the final act of the amnesty association, in congregating here a delegation from all parts of the country to press the question of clemency upon the governor, will be that, to a certainty, of an immense surplus of cranks. St. Louis and Pittsburg and New York and Boston and scores of other cities will each furnish its quota. These people, sympathizers with anarchy, as well as the condemned anarchists, will come to Chicago pro fessedly as delegates representing various labor and other organizations. They will congregate upon the streets of Chicago and find their way into the various headquarters and saloons fre

quented by Reds and Radical Socialists and will no doubt serve as an igniting material to the already excited masses here. They will go to Springfield, some of them at least, and will bring back im pressions, favorable or unfavorable, pertaining to the final issue of the case. All this, which with the information on hand is but a moderate statement of what may reasonably be expected, suggests the idea that the police will have their hands full. Many of these visit ors, perhaps a majority, will be wellmeaning citizens, but on the other hand many of them will need to be carefully watched if the peace and safety of person and property in Chicago is properly guarded. While it is unwise to create needless alarm at this time, it is equally unwise to ignore the fact that there will be a large influx of visitors during the week, many of them errand that in itself suggests danger. Most of those people will be likely to

Until After Nov. 11.

especially if any or all the anarchists are executed. It has all along been felt that there was no danger from the an-Continued on Fifth Page.

IT ENDED IN TRAGEDY.

A Real Romance Back of the Richardson-Hanson Killing Affair.

Richardson's Career--He Was an Englishman of Good Birth and Breeding.

His Wife a Woman of Refinement, Who Left Her All for His Sake.

Heartbroken and Weeping, She Returns to St. Paul After His Funeral.

Back of the Richardson-Hanson tragedy at Eau Claire last Thursday night lies the romantic career of two young people which has had a deplorable tragic termination. Edward Richardson, who was slain in the Galloway house in that fatal encounter with Fred Hanson, was a young Englishman of good birth and superior education. He was a graduate of Cambridge universiy and has a mother and three brothers now living in England. One brother is a successful barrister; the second one is a physician, and the third one vicar of St. John's parish, Cambridge. When young Richardson left Cambridge he entered the British navy as a midshipman and saw a good deal of the midshipman and saw a good deal of the world. After a couple of years' service be left the navy and came to America. Being of a roving disposition he drifted from place to place, until he finally brought up at Bloomington. Ill. It was there he met and married the woman from whom he was afterwards divorced, and who is now the wife of Fred Hanson, the second victim of the tragedy. After Richardson separated from his wife he went to roving again, and here comes in the second romance. Helen Mason was the only daughter of a wealthy Toronto wholesale shoe merchant. She had just finished her education in the convent at Niagara Falls and returned home to be the

PRIDE OF HER FAMILY
and the belle of the city, when Ned
Richardson crossed her pathway. With
his robust frame, handsome face and
graceful carriage, Richardson was the
perfection of manly beauty. In addition, he was cultured and gentlemanly
in deportment, and in every way a man
to win the love of a woman. It was the
old old story. Gaze met gaze and heart. to win the love of a woman. It was the old, old story. Gaze met gaze and heart saw heart. Swift darted, as from the sun, the strong attraction, and the charm was done. Helen Mason loved Ned Richardson from the hour she first met lim. He was poor and in his extremity fad taken a position as a steward in a Toronto hotel. But that made no difference to the lovestricken maden. She would rather that made no difference to the love-stricken maiden. She would rather share his lowliest lot, walk by his side an outcast, work for him, beg with him, and live upon the light of one kind smile from him, than wear a crown. There was a scene when Helen's family learned of her infatuation with the English hotel steward. One brother is a prominent Toronto banker, another is an officer in the Dominion military service, and was wounded in the North-western war, and another is at the head western war, and another is at the head of a large wholesale establishment. With their wealth and social standing the idea was preposterous that their sister should wed a workingman; so Helen was bundled up and sent back to the convent for repentance and safe keeping. But love laughs at locksmiths, and it was not long until Helen had run away from the convent and landed in Detroit. Here she secured a situation as Detroit. Here she secured a situation as governess in the family of Senator Caskey, from whence she managed to communicate with Richardson. The sequel was that a little less than three years ago they were married and came to Minneapolis to live.

Having heard the story of Richardson's romantic career, a GLOBE reporter

son's romantic career, a GLOBE reporter visited Mrs. Richardson last evening at her home on West Third street, in this to gather further particulars. The

HAD JUST RETURNED from Eau Claire, whither she had gone to bury her husband. She was apparently overwhelmed with grief, but recovered the composure sufficiently to talk for awhile. Mrs. Richardson looks to be somewhere between twenty-five and thirty years of ace, her auburn hair, blue eyes and cast of features denoting Celtic origin, and is evidently a lady of culture and refinement. After substantially confirming is evidently a lady of culture and refinement. After substantially confirming the statement related above concerning the details of her own life and that of her late hu-band, Mrs. Richardson said: "This has been a terrible ordeal for me, but the most horrible part of it is the statement made by an Eau Claire paper that my husband was a tramp and that I was not a woman to be believed. I knew the whole history of his life, for knew the whole history of his life, for he was an honorable man and withheld nothing from me. I knew of his former marriage and divorce. I married him because I loved him, and God knows I idolized him. He loved me, and was as tender in his affection as if I had been a child. He was kind to me, always, and provided well for me. From the day I harried him down to this hour not one single regret have I had that I gave up friends and a luxurious home for him. He had to work for his living, but I was satisfied to share his lot. All last winter wewere at Jamestown, Dak. Mr. Richardson had charge of the Gladstone hohe was an honorable man and withheld wewere at Jamestown, Dak. Mr. Richardson had charge of the Gladstone hotel at that place for eight months. We went from there in the spring to Geneva Beach, where Mr. Richardson took a position in the Alexandria hotel. At the close of the lake season we came to St. Paul and Mr. Richardson took charge of the restaurant in connection with the Bodega. When Mr. O'Neill left the Ryan, Mr. Richardson turned over the Rodega. When Mr. O'Neill left the Ryan, Mr. Richardson turned over the Bodoga restaurant to him. He had just completed a purchase of a half interest in the restaurant at the corner of Fourth and Sibley, and was to have taken possession on was to have taken possession on Wednesday last. Tuesday morning he received a telegram from Eau Claire, signed "Mrs. Fred Hanson," saying Eda was very ill and to come immediately. Eda, as you know, was Mr. Richardson's child by Mrs. Hanson, and is and is

and is

A LOVELY LITTLE GIRL,
eleven years old. He was devoted to
his daughter and the news of her illness
was a great snock to him. Supposing
from the tone of the telegram that the
child was dying, he hastened to catch
the first train to Eau Claire. I went
with him to the depot and saw him buy
a return ticket. He told me that he
would telegram, me as soon as he got a return ticket. He told me that he would telegraph me as soon as he got there. Wednesday I received a telegram from him saying that Eda was not ill, and he would be home in the morning. He never came. At 4 o'clock next morning I was aroused with the announcement that my husband had met with an accident and desired me to come to him. Through kindness of heart and in consideration. of my delicate condition. my friends did not think best to break the news to me in all its horrid reality." Mrs. Richardson will be a mother in about three months. "Judge of my feelings then, when, as I took the morning train for Eau Claire, I bought the Globe, and the first thing my eye fell upon was the account of his death. I want the Globe, in kindness to the dead, and as an act of justice to me." said the sobbing woman, "to refute the false theory that he committed suicide. He was struck by two balls; one in front, which struck a rib and glanced, and the other, the fatal bullet, entered the back of his head. Suicides do not shoot themselves in the back of the head. Moreover, both balls that struck Mr. Richardson fitted Hanson's pistol and did not fit the one that he had. There is another thing that is a mystery to me. When Mr. Richardson left home he had a considerable sum of money with him. I know it because I saw him take it from that drawer and put it in his pocket. I said to him: 'Ned, if your child dies don't let Fred Hanson bury it. Bring her here and bury her.' And then I advised him to take the money out of the drawer, which he did; and, in addition, I gave him \$15 that I had. Yet when I got to Eâu Claire there was

NO MONEY TO BE FOUND on his person, and all his papers were gone. I have no charges to make against anything, but I do want my dead husband's name vindicated. He was a honorable a man as ever walked God's carth, and as devoted a husband as ever blessed a woman's life."

Mrs. Richardson's statement was interrupted by frequent outbursts of grief. At one time, when the reporter thoughtlessly took up from a table the photograph of a wondrously handsome man and asked it it was a picture of her dead husband, the lady lost all control of her emotions, and the scene that followed was one of utmost distress.

A. GREAT IRON REGION.

Gløbe.

A. GREAT IRON REGION. Wonderful Developments on the Baraboo Iron Range. NORTH FREEDOM, Wis., Nov. 4.—The town of Baraboo, Wis., is on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, distant 175 miles from Chicago and 245 miles from St. Paul. It is on the Baraboo

175 miles from Chicago and 245 miles from St. Paul. It is on the Baraboo river, which at this point flows in an easterly direction and joins the Wisconsin river at Portage City. Driving west from Baraboo and following the river for seven miles brings one to North Freedom, a town on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. This town lies at the foot of the Baraboo Bessemer steel and iron range, which begins a mile south of the town and stretches off in a southwesterly direction. It is in the valley at the foot of the north slope of this range that the marvelous deposits of soft hematite ore are now being developed.

The Bessemer Range Land & Mining company controls all the choice iron lands in this district. This company is developing certain of its properties under its own management, and others it leases in tracts suitable for development. Ten mines are now under development on this range, six being operated by stockholders of the miling company and two by citizens of Baraboo, and two by St. Paul and Minneapolis parties. Of these mines the "Douglas" is a little further developed than the others. One of the other mines, the "Ellenborough," is operated by St. Paul parties, the company consisting of E. H. Ozmun, J. H. Knox, R. T. Knox and J. C. Bullitt, Jr.

This range derives its name from the quality of the ore discovered, which is so rich in metallic iron and so extremely low in phosphorus as to be pronounced a distinct ore in itself, and of great value in the manufacture of steel. The ore bearing rocks are uniform, easily found and cheaply worked. The great ore markets of Chicago and Joliet are less than 200 miles distant. The range lying right along the great Chicago & Northwestern railway enables shippers to place the product of these mines at those points at the same prices as the ores from the Gogebic range can be

to place the product of these mines at those points at the same prices as the ores from the Gogebic range can be placed on the docks at Ashland. In this respect this range has an incalculable advantage over the Gogebic and Varieties. calculable advantage over the Go-gebic and Vermillion ranges. Capt. Pease, the veteran of the Gogebic and superintendent of the great Colby, mine, is now superintendent of the Douglas mine. The captain says that the discoveries at the Douglas far avoed the discoveries at the Douglas far exceed

the discoveries at the Douglas far exceed anything that ever have been made on the Gogebic range. It would seem that while immense fortunes have been made during the past four years in the Gogebic and Vermillion districts, even greater developments are promised on this new range with the knowledge acquired in past workings.

This place, North Freedom, is the coming mining city. Located, as it is, at the mouth of the valley leading to these mines, only two or three miles away, it is the place where a second and larger Hurley is to spring up. The larger Hurley is to spring up. The Cheago & Northwestern is to build a spur road from Freedom up this valley to the various mines. As one of the officers of the mining company remarked to me, "If these old mossbacks to Freedom up they want is in store." at Freedom only knew what is in store for them they could not sleep at nights." The next thirty days will see a growth and development at this town that will astonish these natives. Here is the place for a large town, and no other place offers such opportunities for in-vestment.

WITH A GAILING GUN. How Belligerents Are Pacified in

Ohio. ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 6 .- The wildst excitement has prevailed here all day over a threatened railroad war. For months several roads have been fighting for terminal facilities here. A few days since the Baltimore & Ohio and Zanesville, Newcomerstown& Columbus companies purchased property for right of way. To-day the Zanesville, Mt. Vernon & Marion company began lay-ing track over the disputed territory. It was not long before 200 Baltimore & Ohio section men were on the scene. Ohio section men were on the scene, ready, it is asserted, to tear up the track as fast as it was laid. As it was impossible to get an injunction the governor was appealed to, and he ordered out one company of militia, and later a Gatling gun battery was sent to the scene. This had a pacifying effect and the Baltimore & Ohio men dispersed, prom-ising not to interfere with the track-

Flooded With Bogus Money. READING, Pa., Nov. 6 .- At midnight William Frit, Edward Youse and Adam Miller, three well known police char acters, charged with passing counterfeit money—notes and coin. The officere have obtained a full confession, giving a have obtained a full confession, giving a less iption of the place where the coun-terfeit money was made and implicating a dozen persons. According to the confession Eastern Pennsylvania has been flooded with bogus money Further arrests are expected to follow

No Cholera Aboard. NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- The steamship

Bergundia, from Gibraltar, arrived today. A thorough inspection disproved the rumors that she had cholera aboard. Everything was in good shape, but the I will be detained at lower quarartine for a few days.

THE PIVOTAL STATE.

Both Republicans and Democrats Confident of Winning in New York.

The Labor Vote the Element Which Neither Can Correctly Calculate.

Henry George Conceded Fifty Thousand Votes in New York City.

The Prohibition Vote and Other Elements Difficult of Estimation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The politicians of this state are entering upon the last pull of the present canvass with more trouble and uncertainty in their minds than in any contest in years. There are so many unknown quentities that results cannot be figured upon with any definite certainty. The general course of the campaign has been singularly like those of 1885 and 1886. The Republicans entered upon the campaigns of those years with confident cries of success They had carried the state before the conventions were over, but when election day drew near it became evident to close observers that the votes were slipping out of their hands. The same thing has been true of the canvass this year, and the closing days of the campaign see growing Democratic confidence, which alarms the Republican leaders. This condition of things is by no means a certain indication that the Democrats will win the contest. The chances are decidedly in favor The chances are decidedly in favor of the Republicans. The unknown qualities, which are the prohibition, liquor and the labor votes, are so distributed as to give the Republicans the most advantage. The Republican party will lose votes in the state from both directions of the liquor issue. That is

to say,

THE PROBIBITION VOTE,
which will be as large as in previous
years, will be almost entirely drawn
from the Republican party. A large
German and Irish vote, which is controlled by the brewers and liquor dealers, will be thrown with the Democratic
party. The Crosby high-license bill,
which was made a party measure by the
Republicans at Albany last winter, was
extremely obnoxious to the brewers and
liquor dealers in New York, Albany,
Buffalo and other cities. The weight of
their displeasure will be felt on election
day. But against these two influences
the labor vote is a large offset. The
lowest estimate made of the probable
labor vote in this city is 50,000. In that
number are included both the followers
of Henry George and the socialists, number are included both the followers of Henry George and the socialists, who were driven out of his party by the platform adopted at his state convention, but have nominated a ticket of their own. Three-fourths of these voters were former Democrats, and they may be more than sufficient to give the Republicans the majority that they so much covet. In both of these old parties there are serious disturbing contenmuch covet. In both of these old par-ties there are serious disturbing conten-tions. The Democratic party has been enervated by the domination of mug-wump influences at Washington. The rank and file of the party in the state are not satisfied with President Cleve-land. They have rallied around Gov. Hill, and seek only an opportunity to throw over

to say,

throw over CLEVELAND FOR HILL. At the same time there has grown up an element controlled by the federal office-holders which has become as agressive in the attempted management of party affairs as during Republican administration. The state officials in the several counties create opposing factions, and where one has been dominant to the framework of the other than the counties. inant the friends of the other have sulkily retired from activity. This condition of things is unhealthy for the party and promises to lose large numbers of votes for the state ticket. The Republican troubles grow out of the senatorial contest in which Frank Hiscock was the winner. Ex-senator Warner Miller, who came within one vote of succeeding himself, had a large following of the old wheel-horses of the party in the farming communities, the dairying interests and the solid business men. They have never been satisfied with his defeat, and it has been with the utmost difficulty on account of their lukewarmness that any number of them could be induced to take any part in the canvass for the Republican ticket. The nomination of

col. Fred Grant,
was an experiment. The Republicans
needed an advertisement. They got it
by the nomination of the son of a
hero as the head of their ticket. The intensely bitter feeling against the old soldiers has been fostered in Col. Grant's nomination. The Grand Army boys have given him a hearty and unanimous support. As a young man he has received the generous support of the younger men of the party, who are not bound up in the old factional fights. His wife has been no small factor in bringing him popularity. She is a swrewd, tactful woman of great personal charms and mental accomplishments, who has accompanied him over the state, and has left a beneficial impression everywhere. After all, the entire contest is to be decided, and solely decided, by the size of boys have given him a hearty and unan-

THE LABOR VOTE.
In considering this elemen In considering this element immediate recognition must be given to the honesty and sincerity of Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and their lieutenants. There will be no selling out of their party to any one. Their aim and purpose is to poll for the Labor party every possible vote. They are not politicians, they are agitators. They have not even the capacity of holding their own, but they have had the ability to stir up the working masses of people in this city they have had the ability to stir up the working masses of people in this city that they flock together on election day with much the same blind impulse as sheep seek shelter. One might as well attempt to find a needle in a hay-stack as to ask for information at either of the old party headquarters here. They are either unwilling to talk, or what is more probable, they are unable to speak intelligently. Chairman Knapp said to me this morning at Republican headme this morning at Republican head quarters:

TWO OPINIONS. "Unless all the signs by which we may judge of polities are useless, we shall carry the state. The only thing that can disturb us is the enormous use of money and the corruption of voters, but at the present time we have the best of the canvass, and in the few days that remain I do not believe that it is possible for the Democrats to turn the tide and secure the state."

Stepping across the way to the Hoff-

tide and secure the state."

Stepping across the way to the Hoffman house I found Chairman Murphy, of the Democratic committee. He said:
"The real Democratic fight for the election loss only just loops. During the tion has only just begun. During the last month we have merely been laying

election day we shall rout the Republicans, horse, foot and dragoons. We are going to carry this state, and we have not told the Republicans how we are going to do it. They will be better posted after election."

NOW OR NEVER.

It is worth while to note, as a feature of the campaign, the last ditch feeling that pervades the Republican party. "Unless we win this election in New "Unless we win this election in New York," is the common expression among Republicans, "we cannot hope to succeed next year in the presidential election, and that ends the party." Such a statement of judgment may be heard any hour of the day about Republican headquarters. The Republican voters believe it, and this belief will be a strong factor in getting out a full vote.

believe it, and this belief will be a strong factor in getting out a full vote. Leverett Saltonstall, the mugwump collector at Boston, whose retention of 5 per cent of the old Republican offices holders has raised such a storm of indignant protest from Massachusetts Democrats, is in New York to-day, having just returned from a visit to Washington, where he went on Sunday in company with Secretary Endicott. Mr. Saltonstall is a lantern-jawed, smoothfaced man, with clean-shaven,

BEEFY RED CHEEKS.

faced man, with clean-shaven,

BEEFY RED CHEEKS.

In general appearance and conversation he would be mistaken for an Englishman. As I left him to-day after a brief conversation I was accosted by a friend, who inquired: "Who is the noble lord?" and proceeded to tell methat he mistook the collector for the Duke of Marlborough or some other. English nobleman. The collector denied in set terms the correctness of the supposition that he went to Washington to explain to President Cleveland the method by which he has distributed offices. When I asked him if he had met the president he said: "Certainly. I called upon him, but not a word was said about offices. There was nothing to be said. The civil service law fixes that. The officials in the Boston custom house are, with very few possible executions compared to the certain of the control of house are, with very few possible exceptions, competent men and good fellows. In my talk with the president no lows. In my talk with the president no mention was made of the struggle between Nicoll and Fellows in this city, or of any similar contest in Massachusetts. Lean say for the president that he is firm as a rock for civil service reform. He is firm, also, as a rock for the integrity of the Democratic party. He believes in not diverting his attention from great and overshadowing issues by the contemplation of side issues and complications. He is not disposed to read men out of the party for disagreeing with the party or with himself on minor matters. He has set his heart on the accomplishment of a great task, and he will accomplish it."

THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

great task, and he will accomplish it."
THE SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.
When asked about the Massachusetts election, which will take place on Tuesday, Mr. Saltonstall said: "The situation may be summed up in the statement that the Republicans are afraid and the Democrats are not confident. The natural thing would be for Massachusetts to go largely Republican. But the Republicans are squawking so loudly that the Democrats think there is some show for them. It may be only a ruse of the enemy to get out their voters and otherwise deceive the Democrats. There are so many uncertainties crats. There are so many uncertainties that I would not attempt to predict the

"What is the uncertain quantity?"

"What is the uncertain quantity?"

"The general disturbance of party lines more than anything else. You could not reasonably expect two great parties to go along forever, in both of which there are large protective and free trade factions, without a re-forming of party lines sometime or somewhere. That process is going on in Massachusetts and all over the country at the present time."

VILAS AND BLACK They Have a Peculiar Interest in

Each Other Now. Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There is a well-defined rumor to-day that friends of Gen. Black object seriously to the advancement of Vilas to the secretary-ship of the interior department. They allege that the plan is made by the friends of Vilas to boom him for the friends of Vilas to boom him for the vice presidency. One of them says: "Vilas as secretary of the interior would gain all the credit which attaches to Black as commissioner of pensions. The soldier votes of Black would go to Vilas. There has been a protest made to Cleveland that Vilas should not go to the interior department." The gentleman coemical ways. gentleman occupied a prominent military position during the war, is a friend of Błack, and consequently opposed to Vilas. On the contrary, friends of Vilas deny the allegation, which is the contrary, friends of Vilas deny the allegation. tion, and assure Black and his friends that Vilas in the interior department would not menace the aspiration of Black. They say they never dreamed of such a thing. Nevertheless Black and his friends fear Vilas there. Cleveand his friends fear viast there. Cleve-land is annoyed by the unexpected complication. Under the circumstances, if Vilas remains in the postoffice depart-ment, the friends of Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, believe a Southern man should succeed Lamar, and are urging Gordon for the place. It is positively asserted by a Michigan man that Dickinson has been offered a position in the cabinet.

Day Talks Politics.

Special to the Globe.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-M. H. Day, Washington, Nov. 6.—M. H. Day, of Dakota, is registered at the National hotel. He greeted the Globe man smilingly, saying: "You thought M. H. Day had been caught napping, didn't you? Well. I'm here and assure you that I have not been napping at all. Everything is lovely and I shaft start west to-morrow, meet my wife in Chicago and go home again. I understand that Gov. Church is coming this way. We are the best of friends and may meet in Chicago. I do not know whether Judge Francis will be removed or not. The president alone can tell." Mr. Day has been to New York and predicts the election of Col. Fellows, whom he calls the pluckiest fighter in the state, who looks likes Stephen A. Douglas and is another little giant on the stump. He has doubts as to the state election, but believes the Democratic state ticket will be elected.

Military on the Move.

tary company from Opelousas passed down to-day. An artillery detachment of the Iberic guards left on a local train in response to Capt. Cade's call for more men. Ten more of the Iberia guards will leave to-night to join their com-mand at Pattersonville. All is quiet here. All the mills in the Fausse Point section, as well as in the interior, are at work. A large number of negroes went down on a train to-day, going to take the places of the strikers. Married a Criminal.

Married a Criminal.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—James Billingsly, convicted of attempting to assassinate the husband of a woman with whom he had been intimate and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, was married in the county jail yesterday to pretty Tillie Northup, against the protest of her family. Sae was just of age and defied her parents. She is madly in love with Billingsly.

The Father of Silk.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6 .- A cable announces the death of John Ryle. He was the father of the silk industry in this country, and was on a visit to his birthplace.