THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—For Wisconsin: Light snows; colder Tuesday night; winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Iowa: Light snow; northerly winds; colder.

For North and South Dakota: Fair; northwesterly winds; colder.

For Minnesota: Fair, except in southeastern portion light snows; winds shifting to northwesterly; colder.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer	Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	Exposed Thermometer
St. Paul	29.96	32	Helena	30.30	30
Duluth	29.88	36	Ft. Totten	....	....
La Crosse	30.06	36	Ft. Sully	30.12	38
Huron	30.06	34	Minnedosa	29.84	24
Moorhead	29.92	38	Calgary	30.06	26
St. Vincent	29.80	40	Edmonton	....	....
Bismarck	30.04	34	Q'Appelle	30.00	24
Ft. Buford	30.10	36	Med'e hat	30.20	30
Ft. Custer	30.30	32	Winnipeg	....	....

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather; cooler.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Maj. Gen. Miles talks freely to a GLOBE reporter.

Two thriving Arkansas towns are wiped out by fire.

Senators Vance and Colquitt denounce the election bill.

St. Paul and Minneapolis county officers file their bonds.

Two North Dakota farmers have a desperate fight with wildcats.

Attorney Erwin opens the case for the defense in the Horton trial.

Four men are killed in Michigan by an explosion of giant powder.

An important meeting of railway presidents is held in New York.

Frank M. Carlson, with $3,000 in his pocket, commits suicide in Minneapolis.

George E. Lemon takes the witness stand in defense of Pension Commissioner Raum.

Sitting Bull, his son Crowfoot, and a number of other Indians are killed by United States troops.

In the sculling match for the world's championship on the Paramatta river McLean beats Kemp.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, introduces a bill to incorporate the Pan-American Transportation company.

A mortgage for $16,000,000 given by the Union Pacific railway to Oakes Ames is filed at Fremont, Neb.

Assistant Secretary Bussey decides that an ex-Confederate who served in the Union army can draw a pension.

A recount of the votes in Marine township, Washington county, gives O'Brien, Democrat, a plurality over Searles, Republican, in the county.

The wedding ceremony of Miss Minerva Cool and James Edward Kittson, son of the late Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, is performed at Faribault, Minn.

JERRY ON TRUSTS.

Uncle JERRY RUSK honestly desires to make the agricultural department of advantage to the farmers. He would have them somewhat warmly persuaded to that effect. He has had at times to attenuate his good sense to find in the policies of his party the needs of the producers. Some of his essays, disbursed in the official channels, have subjected him to kindly criticism, but he has struck a snag in the recent farm implement trust. He is not able to see any plausible explanation that will present it as a promoter of the interests of the farmers. He doubts their acceptance of any theory that its mission is to simplify confused matters and give the farmers the benefit of the reduction of cost, as is so often alleged by the monopolistic combinations. This harvester aggregation, he fears, will work injury to the organization he supports, as its "formation will be charged, however justly or unjustly, to the Republican party." He frankly says that the object of this trust is to increase prices, and says: "I have the information from an authoritative source, because I had an opportunity to take some stock in the combination, and know what inducements were offered." This statement needs no confirmation. The object of trusts is to remove competition in order to raise the prices. As an incident of the transaction, the secretary admits that it is true, as the Democrats charged and the Republicans so indignantly denied, that the great manufactories of agricultural implements in this country do furnish their productions cheaper to the foreign trade than to the tillers of the soil in this country. He says:

"An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling or offering to sell machinery in Russia and Australia and other wheat-growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country. This won't do, and I need not offer any argument to prove the weight or truth of this assertion. The first thing the farmer will do when he is acquainted with these facts will be to make a howl against trusts and protection that does not protect. I am as certain as I can be of anything that this mower and reaper trust will cost the Republican party hundreds of thousands of votes at the next presidential election unless it takes a firm stand against it and trusts in general. The fact that this trust will sell machinery cheaper in foreign countries than it will at home is sufficient to cause a complaint, and it will, too. The farmers will not only complain, but they will demand redress."

He says further, in explanation of why the Republican party will be the chief sufferer from the indignation at this trust, "The Democratic party has been conspicuous in denouncing trusts. The Republican party has not." Uncle JERRY is, perhaps, honest enough to go to the spirit rather than the letter. There can be found abundant instances of Republican resolutions, and some speeches, denouncing trusts; but they have not been translated into legislative enactments that penetrate the vitals of the devouring monopolies. The Democrats have sought to embody their denunciation of trusts in acts that will remove their props. They have proposed to take away the tariff duties that foster and uphold them. They are pledged, when they have the power, to destroy the pillars upon which they rest. On the other hand, the Republicans denounce the trusts and pass ineffective laws against them, but rely upon their contributions to fill the party coffers in campaigns. That is the difference in the denunciation of the two parties. The Republicans cannot knock out trusts effectively without abating their protective system.

MOODY'S TIN.

Senator Moody, of South Dakota, has been the representative of the Homestake Mining company rather than the people of that state. As a protectionist he would erect a veritable Chinese wall about the country. He stated in the senate that he would have the tariff prohibitory in many cases. In a recent interview at Washington he said:

I really believe that the adoption of the protective duty on tin in the McKINLEY bill saved the Republican party in South Dakota from defeat. That section of the state which is directly interested in the protection of tin ore turned out a handsome Republican gain, and the effect of the work of the citizens in that section was felt throughout the state.

There were some gains in that section, but the most reliable information has been that it was tin in hand and not in the ground that did the converting work. The monopolies could afford very large expenditures to elect members of the legislature who would vote for their man. The prices are alleged to have gone far above all Indiana precedent. But the senator is not likely to be himself one of the fruits of the McKINLEY bill. Even if a Republican is elected, it is not probable that the Homestake attorney will be the man. His great achievement was securing a duty of four cents a pound on tin ore, but it is likely to be repealed before it goes into effect in 1893. There are those who discredit the faith in Black Hills' tin, as a profitable and considerable production. They insist that the formation is such as to render it undesirable to work. It is to be hoped they are in error, but in the meantime South Dakota will find its highest advantage in sending a sound tariff reformer to the senate to fill the seat MOODY will hold down till the 4th of March.

BEING FOUND OUT.

It was a local pulpit expression Sunday that the time will come when the developments of medical science will enable the expert physician to measure with the most precise accuracy all the physical forces, and determine to a certainty what effort of the body or mind can be put forth safely. The strength of vitality can be tested by an infallible machine, and the duration of existence foretold. Almost anything is possible when the malevolent bacter a, bacilli, germs and such are hunted down as the causes of the most fatal diseases, and an antidote provided for them. One of the important assurances of the recent developments is that consumption is contagious, and needs similar precautions as in the case of diphtheria. This is now required with the patients that flock to Berlin to test Dr. KOCH'S lymph. This is of much practical importance.

THE Democrats will be likely to gain one seat in the state senate in North Dakota by the contest of Judge BENNETT, who was the candidate in the Botineau district. The judge filled the chair at the state convention, and caught that body completely by his masterly speech and dignified presence. He has strong grounds for a contest, his defeat being due to the labors of an English rancher, one LORD THURBER, who has vast means to expend for friends, and his effort was to gain a vote for HANSBROUGH for senator. The consideration of the case in the senate will apparently depend upon the strength of the HANSBROUGH faction. Recent indications are that he will not make much show, and Judge BENNETT will have a chance for his rights.

THE president undoubtedly wants to appoint his old law partner, MILLER, to the vacancy on the supreme bench, and he would have it understood that the kickers are about all Democrats or mugwumps. He is too small a man to fill the place with a GRESHAM, or one specially fitted for it.

A NEW YORK paper would have a department opened in female seminaries to teach ladies out shopping to turn to the right. They have not needed that suggestion much this season.

A MAN in Pennsylvania has been sent to jail eighty days for swearing eighty oaths. He was not a Quay-ker, or he would have been excused on the ground of emotional insanity.

ONE of those defeated at the election in New York has committed suicide. Should that disposition become epidemic, the Republicans would be short of candidates in 1892.

GOOD times are like the milk sick, somewhere else, or at a former period. There are very few instances of their being seen and recognized at the time of their appearance.

SNOW and the jingle of sleigh bells are on the programme of business. SANTA CLAUS is stubbornly opposed to the use of the wheelbarrow or the dude carts.

BEET SUGAR MACHINERY.

It Can Be Brought Into This Country Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided that under the provisions of paragraph 237 of the tariff act, such portions of machinery only as are exclusively adapted for use in the construction of apparatus for the production of sugar from beets will be entitled to the privileges of free entry. He says that the question whether any particular article is exempt from duty under said provision must be decided in the first instance by the collector of customs at the port of importation, whereupon he will be authorized to allow the withdrawal from bonded warehouses of any articles found to be so exempt, under a special bond conditioned upon the production of satisfactory evidence that the article has become an integral part of machinery erected in a beet sugar factory, and used in the production of raw sugar in the United States from beets produced therein.

SAID TO BE POPE.

Arrest of a Young Man Alleged to Have Stolen $60,000.

CAYUGA, Ont., Dec. 15.—Chief Constable Farrel to-day arrested a young man supposed to be William H. Pope, charged with embezzling $60,000 of the funds of the Louisville City National bank, while employed as its teller. The prisoner was lodged in the Cayuga jail, pending his identification by officials of the bank, who will be here to-morrow morning. Farrel recognized the prisoner through a photograph and description sent him by E. O. Daly, chief detective, Louisville, Ky.

Another Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Evans, of Tennessee, to-day introduced a bill for the location of a branch soldiers' home, adjoining or within the limits of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga military park. Six hundred acres are to be set apart for the purpose, and $200,000 is appropriated for the necessary buildings.

GLOBE TOWER SHOTS.

A Milwaukee proprietor has discovered a defalcation through the drinking of champagne by an employe. Yet Prohibitionists would do away with champagne entirely.

* * *

St. Paul is obliged to abandon her ice palace owing to scarcity of ice, and three men freeze to death down East—one in New York and two in West Virginia. The hyperborean base of operations appears to be shifting east by so east.

* * *

The Cleveland Leader apologizes for having alluded to ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg as a Democrat. But apologies don't go in this instance; Democrats are right in their demand for blood.

* * *

The majority in the senate seem disposed to thwart in every way the Democratic party. Just now Republican senators are talking of laying aside the force bill.

* * *

All through summer and until late in the fall the base ball man plays base ball. In the winter he plays the newspaper reporter.

* * *

Every once in a while the French voters make a mistake and elect a Boulangist, just as the people of Minnesota made a mistake last fall and elected one Republican congressman.

* * *

All is not lost—if some one of the conflicting Irish parties only has the sapiency to issue a manifesto.

* * *

An Indian war seems inevitable. At least this is the only way in which cowboys, post traders and newspaper correspondents can be relegated to the rear.

* * *

The third party scare adds another shiver to the innumerable cold shivers that have been running up and down the spinal column of Republicanism ever since the 4th ultimo.

* * *

Everybody seems to take a great interest in Wizard Schaefer; he is such a cue-rious man.

* * *

As we go to press United Ireland is edited by—by—who is the last man?

* * *

Jason Gould now buys up all the copies of his book on Delaware county and destroys them. Mr. Gould points the way in which should tread one Ward McAllister.

* * *

The Philadelphia Record inquires editorially: "Who runs Philadelphia?" Nobody; Philadelphia invariably walks.

* * *

Along about this time look out for signal fires and ghost dances among the pension sharks. Their rations are likely to be cut off.

* * *

Parnell appears to have opened his campaign with a crowbar.

* * *

Secretary Rusk's presidential boom came to the surface, blew off like a porpoise, and immediately dove out of sight.

* * *

Senator Frye declares that the election bill is not "one-tenth part stringent enough: not one-tenth drastic enough." Just such men as Senator Frye and the Widow Hoar are making the Republican party look like an old rag carpet on a clothesline.

WHERE IS BLAINE?

An American Citizen Is Confined in a Wretched Mexican Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—News comes from Acapulco that another American citizen has been confined in a Mexican jail for twenty-three months and cannot obtain any redress. He is Frank Ford, third mate of the schooner Indiana, who killed the first mate in a quarrel at Acapulco in December, 1888. The schooner was from Bangor, Me. Ford was taken ashore and the case tried. The testimony was forwarded to the superior court in another city, and after a year a judge condemned Ford to twenty years' imprisonment. Ford then secured an appeal to the City of Mexico, but the case is evidently pigeonholed. Meanwhile Ford is confined in a wretched prison where he hardly gets enough food to exist. The killing was done in self-defense.

ARID LAND BILL.

House Committee on Irrigation Agree on a Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The house committee on irrigation of arid lands today agreed in the main on the provisions of a bill to authorize the survey of the arid lands into irrigation districts to be ceded to the states and territories in which they are situated for the purpose of reclamation and settlement. The bill will be modeled generally upon the measure introduced by Representative Vandever, of California. It will also contain the provision providing that before a state issues a patent to any land within any district the conflicting claims as to water rights shall be settled among the contending parties. The new bill including these general features will be submitted to the committee Thursday.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Two Important Arkansas Towns Go Up in Smoke.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 15.—Two thriving Arkansas towns, Dardanelli and Monticello, were almost wiped out of existence Sunday night by fire. Whole business blocks, including the Dardanelli Post and Monticellonian of the last named town, were burned together with their contents. The aggregate loss will reach $150,000; only partially insured. Dardanelli is in the western part of the state and Monticello in the southern portion. Neither place had facilities for fighting a fire.

STODDARD'S STOCKS.

The Alleged Embezzler of $2,300,000 Gets a Continuance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The case of C. G. Stoddard, who is charged with embezzling stocks and bonds to the nominal value of $2,300,000 from the Kansas City, Arkansas & New Orleans railroad, came up yesterday afternoon for preliminary hearing. The defense refused to admit that Stoddard ever received the securities. A continuance was ordered until Saturday to allow the production of evidence that they were turned over to Stoddard in New York.

Death of Secretary Tracy's Sister.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Matilda Dodge, seventy eight years of age, who is the sister of Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, came from Oswego to Brooklyn recently to spend the holidays with her son. She appeared to be in good health, but this morning she died very suddenly of rheumatism of the heart.

Yale's New Captain.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15.—Thomas L. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn., was to-night unanimously chosen captain of the Yale football team for the ensuing year.

Ocean Vessels.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Steamer Scandia, from New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Steamer State of Nevada, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Steamer Werra, New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer La Normandie, Havre.

LONDON—The steamer Servia, from New York for Hamburg, has passed the Lizard. The North German Lloyd steamer Spree, Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sailed from Southampton for New York at 5 p. m., Dec. 4. She has on board 170 cabin and 345 steerage passengers. The British steamer Douro, from London, sailed from Gravesend for New York at 4 p. m., Dec 3.

An unknown man died at the city hospital last evening. He was found on the embankment Sunday with his skull fractured. Two more men were taken to the city hospital yesterday—one named Farringdon, who was knocked down by a runaway on Mississippi street, and the other named Rigg, of 567 Broadway, who fell down stairs, fracturing his skull.

ERWIN'S BOLD FRONT

Horton's Family Skeleton Laid Bare for the Public to Gaze Upon.

How He Became Acquainted With the Much-Talked-Of Miss Van Wie.

"The Woman in the Case" Knew Horton Was a Married Man.

Erwin's Eloquent Plea to Establish the Drowning as Accidental.

Attorney Erwin occupied the whole of yesterday's sittings in his opening of the defense of Walter F. Horton, indicted for the murder of his wife in the Mississippi the night of Aug. 14 last. In anticipation of the opening of the defense there was a crowded attendance of spectators. Women vied with men to secure a seat either in the galleries or on the floor of the court room. Of itself the fact that the great criminal lawyer was going to address the jury was sufficient to draw a big crowd, but when there was added the absorbing interest in the Horton trial and the curiosity evinced as to the line to be pursued by the defense, it was quite natural that hardly one-third of the people desiring admission could be accommodated in the court room. Consequently, during the whole of the day, there was a big jam in the corridors, and scores of men and women pressed their faces against windows and glass panels in the doors in the vain effort to catch a glimpse of the prisoner or hear an odd sentence as it fell from the eloquent lips of his counsel.

Mr. Erwin was most methodical in his opening address, and, in his resume of Horton's life, the history of his family and the events which led up to the drowning of his wife, nothing could have been more forcible or more clear before a jury. Mr. Erwin does not do things by half. He usually addresses the jury in a slow, conventional style. He speaks in a very low tone, excepting when he wants to drive any particular point into the far recesses of the jurors' brain, and then his voice is raised to a high key, his hands gesticulate wildly; it is as if a tornado had struck the court house, and then in a calm, easy and pleasant manner he suddenly drops from these rhetorical flights and quietly resumes the thread of his story.

Mr. Erwin at first touched upon the duty the jury had to perform, enlarged upon the jury system, paid his respects to sensational newspapers, and then in thundering tones he requested the jury to invest themselves with this idea—that he believed in the absolute innocence of the defendant. Horton's early life was portrayed. He was born on a farm, and raised there. In 1876, when nineteen years old, with his father he removed to Stevens county. The next year Walter went back to Mower county, and worked four months for a man named Parker, who bought his father's farm. The story continued:

How He Met Nellie.

Some of the boys in that vicinity went to La Crosse to attend a business college, and Horton accepted an offer from Mr. Parker, who advanced him the money to pay his expenses, with the understanding that he would come back the next summer and work out the indebtedness. He went to the La Crosse business college, worked in the family of Dr. Ballard, doing chores for his board. Later he worked on the railroad and levee. While living at the house of Dr. Ballard he first met Nellie Hanson. They were married in 1879, came to St. Paul; visited a day or so and then went to Hancock county and remained with his wife during the winter. The next spring the young couple went to the frontier in Dakota, where he had previously been to locate a home. They located at Wabey lake, and at that time there were only two white families in the settlement. During the early summer of 1880 Horton harvested the poor man's first crop, when a son was born to them. The only lady of any experience in the neighborhood was completely blind. It was fifty miles to the nearest doctor, and this defendant was obliged to usher his first-born into existence. The same summer Horton came back to Minnesota and worked in the harvest field. He returned with $72, and this was all the money the family had to live on until the year 1882.

Mr. Erwin here dropped the thread of his story and interpolated:

There will come a time when all such hardships as these will be celebrated in poetry and prose, and the men who underwent the hardships and toils of frontier life, while some of us, perhaps, in the hurry and bustle of metropolitan life, know nothing of the borderland of civilization, where the forces of nature were being blended to the theories of civilization under the influences of the cross of the Redeemer, that synonym of peace on earth and good will to men.

Frontier Life.

The trials of frontier life were brought out, and then Horton's flight from the territory because he had no money with which to meet a note of $250 which fell due the next day; his temporary residence in Big Stone county, Stillwater and Minneapolis. From Jan. 1, '84, to July 4, '86, Horton worked with a surveying party inspecting timber land for the Northern Pacific, and in that time rose from the position of cook to chief of the party. Resigning his position with the railway, he was seized with the iron craze, visited Tower and the other iron centers in the northern part of the state; returned to the company several months later; went into the field again; was seized with an affection of the kidneys; returned to St. Paul and was working in Mr. Postlethwaite's office at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Erwin now took a backward tack, and, in a low, modulated voice, yet with great dramatic force, he said:

There occurs a time in every man's life a place where he seems to be the victim of a cruel, unkind fate. It often occurs in a very crude fashion, under the most unkind circumstances; but I doubt if any man on this jury can imagine circumstances more unkind and cruel than overshadow the defendant at this moment. The mischief-maker found its inevitable way into Horton's home. The matters I now refer to we will prove were never spoken of by the man most interested in them, except to the family of his wife, the wife herself and an intimate friend. These were matters which ordinarily produce in the minds of men the utmost incoherency, the wildest storms, unless that man has the character and manliness to carry in his own bosom, as Horton did, all this storm alone.

Was Egelund Guilty?

With this, by way of introduction, Mr. Erwin proceeded to unfold the alleged story of Egelund committing adultery with Mrs. Horton at Brainerd, in the absence of her husband. The family were living in the house of Ben Shortall. He proceeded:

In July, 1886, Horton came home and found his wife sitting in a chair, pale and sick. She told him that she was ill. Horton tried to engage a girl to look after the household cares, but could not succeed. Shortall at that time made a startling statement to the defendant and said that Mrs. Horton could not live in the house any longer. Horton made inquiries of Shortall, and learned that a man had come to the house, remained all night, and as a result Mrs. Horton had been ill. Shortall told the defendant that he had better learn the full particulars of the affair from his wife. The next day Mrs. Horton went to see Dr. Paten. The doctor pronounced her able to undergo a journey, and Horton therefore told her to pack up her things and come with him. They came to St. Paul, where Horton gave her $50 and left her, returning to the headquarters of his party at Motley. What passed between husband and wife the testimony of this defendant can alone disclose. Afterward Mrs. Horton wrote to her husband that she had been robbed of the money he had given her, and he sent her $40 more. Upon the defendant's request Dr. Paten had written Horton a letter describing the nature and character of his wife's illness, together with her statement to the physician, giving the details of Egelund's visit to his house on the night previously mentioned.

Miss Van Wie.

Mr. Erwin intimated that this letter was returned to Dr. Patten, but that the doctor was on hand, ready to testify to the matter. Mr. Erwin had to break off his address at this point for the noon adjournment. The afternoon sitting promptly opened at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Erwin at once plunged into Horton's repeated attempts to get his wife to sign a paper bearing out her statement that Egelund had used force upon her, but without avail. In 1889 he therefore wrote her that he did not want anything more to do with her, but would find a home for the children. At the same Horton wrote Egelund, charging him with the act, and received a reply from him denying it. Mr. Erwin now turned his attention to Horton's conduct in St. Paul. In April, 1889, he boarded with a Mrs. Linch on Jackson and later with a Mrs. Unger, of 410 East Tenth street. He here formed the acquaintance of Miss Van Wie, who was also a boarder. Mrs. Unger gave up her boarding establishment in December of that year, and the boarders were scattered. But so pleasant had been their associations that all agreed, if another suitable place was found, to acquaint each other. Horton for a time boarded at the Clarendon, and in April of this year, as had been testified, rented rooms at Ensley's, on East Thirteenth street, where Miss Van Wie also roomed. Once Mr. Erwin turned from the line of his story, and interpolated:

It is perfectly right and proper for me to say right here that between Miss Van Wie—as perfect a lady as one would wish to see—and Mr. Horton—so far as I have been able to ascertain a gentleman in every particular of life—there grew up a respectful and admiring friendship to a point that they both recognized each other as warm and devoted friends, Miss Van Wie understanding from the beginning of their friendly acquaintance that Mr. Horton was a married man. The cause of his separation from his wife drew from Miss Van Wie her absolute admiration for the character of this defendant.

Reconciliation.

Mr. Erwin stated that while boarding at the Kees', July 14, Horton went to Attorney Hiler H. Horton and consulted him with reference to obtaining a divorce. Mr. Horton advised him that under the circumstances it would be necessary to obtain a refusal of his wife in order to base an action of possession or comply with his demands. At the same time Mr. Horton strongly advised the defendant that he had better try and compromise the matter with his wife to stand by the marriage bond. Out of this arose the telegrams and the letters produced by the state. Mr. Erwin said it was extremely strange that the letter which would show most light upon the reconciliation which followed was gone. This letter, from Horton to his wife, in substance was that they had been parted for four years; that Louis had told him she was working; that if she would tell the truth of the Egelund matter, telling him as much as she had told other people, he was willing to forget all on his part and make a home for her in St. Paul. Aug. 2 Horton received an answer, and that answer was to this effect: She was not well; that she had been sick; that she had drops in the limbs; that she had been working out; describing her circumstances and tell Mr. Horton unless he found a home for her and the children they would have to go and beg upon the streets; that she had been to the justice of the peace with the statement he left, but that the justice had advised her not to sign it. This letter appealed to Horton's heart, and he at once set about to have his wife to come and live with him in St. Paul. Mr. Erwin claimed that there was nothing strange; nothing concealed, nothing singular; but his conduct fully explained itself.

Will Clear Him.

I have covered the ground so far as to have Horton and wife and the little girl Mabel in St. Paul. Mr. Erwin turned his attention to the case against the defendant. He said:

What have they attempted to prove? What are we required to answer? What person is there comes here and says we killed his wife and child? Who comes here and says he heard us kill the wife and child? The dead body of the wife was found. No mark of violence on her. Is there a bruise, one mark, one strange thing? Not a thing. But what have they proved, and on what do they rely, and what must we rebut? That she kept his room at Kees' and paid $1 a week?

Mr. Erwin said that this was easily explained. Horton merely kept this room for storage purposes until he went to housekeeping. It would have cost him more to move them to West St. Paul than to keep the room. It was said that it was a circumstance of guilt that Horton did not tell the Kees he was a married man. Mr. Erwin combatted this by saying that it was not likely Horton was going to take practical strangers into his family secrets. It was said the letter he wrote his wife to bring no furniture and bring Mabel was suspicious. Mr. Erwin claimed that the letters fully explained this. There was no place to put the furniture; so why should he not tell his wife not to bring any for the present. Mr. Erwin added:

You will find when you come to apply the claims of the prosecution to this case, you will find yourselves compelled to believe—if you can believe the case attempted to be made out. You will find yourselves compelled to admit that he sent for little Mabel for the purpose of killing her. When you do that you must have strong reasons for any such. Men may kill their wives in an insane mood, but never kill children. It would be the most absurd, most disgusting platitude ever put before a jury for contemplation, and there is not evidence enough in this case to stand its shadow upon in any department of it.

Purely Accidental.

Mr. Erwin detailed the boat ride, arguing from first to last it was purely an accident. The defendant's conduct afterwards proved that he was not guilty of the wicked crime charged against him. It could be proved that the boat was a dangerous one; that it was dangerously loaded the night of the accident; that defendant was an inexperienced oarsman; that the body of the child must still be at the bottom of the river. A witness would also be produced who heard Mrs. Horton or the child scream when the accident occurred. This witness was bathing in the river at the time near the government light. Mr. Erwin remarked the defense having proved the drowning was accidental, Miss Van Wie cut no figure whatever in the proceedings, adding:

Not that we don't want to approach that question fairly and honestly, but we want you to approach it with the understanding that we are not compelled to approach it at all.

Miss Van Wie had no hesitation to go onto the stand, but the state had not called her. They had introduced a letter from Miss Van Wie to the defendant, but that letter affected the case no more than if it was directed to him. There was nothing in the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Horton which showed and convinced the mind of any sane man that Mr. Horton drowned his wife and child by force and by premeditation. The relations of Miss Van Wie and Horton would be clearly shown to the jury; Horton would answer fully, fairly and manfully what those relations were.

Mr. Erwin concluded his address shortly before 5 o'clock.

Some remarks passed between the counsel and the judge respecting the jury visiting the river where the drowning occurred, but nothing definite was decided, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

South St. Paul Council.

At the meeting of the South St. Paul council last night a petition was received from the First ward asking for the appointment of Thomas Rowland to the office of alderman of that ward, vice F. J. Watrous, resigned. The matter was laid over. The recommendation of the board of education to close the school from December 23 until Jan. 5 was approved. Sidewalk assessments were levied on Concord, Littell and Simon avenues. J. M. Tracy's liquor license bond was accepted, and the city clerk was directed to advertise for bids for desks and furniture for the addition of Stickney school. The council heard from attorneys in favor of appealing the case in which one Bryant was alleged to have obstructed Concord avenue, and regarding grading assessment.

SITTING BULL SILENCED.

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their home life for a few weeks, but after which all worry and uneasiness would cease, while if the ghost practices continued, all the participants being Indians regularly rationed by the government without any appearance of withdrawal of this support, anxiety among well disposed and the greater temptation for others to join is increased.

WERE THERE TWO FIGHTS?

Indications That More Than One Row Occurred in the Bad Lands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received at army headquarters from Battle Creek, S. D., stated that a letter had just been received by a courier from Capt. Wells, at the mouth of French creek, stating that a fight had occurred there Dec. 12 between twenty citizens and a roaming band of Sioux. Five Indians were reported killed, but the loss of the whites was not given. A dispatch from Gen. Brooke said that reports received by him on the night of the 13th showed a decidedly hostile intent on the part of the Indians in the Bad Lands. He feared that the collision between some citizens and the Indians had turned the scale. Information from Fort Bennet goes to show that the Indians at Cherry Creek agency are greatly excited, and that under the leadership of Big Foot they are keeping up the ghost dances. The Indian excitement is increased by the report that bands of Sioux from Rosebud and Pine Ridge are moving in the direction of Cherry creek. Col. Corbin said last night that it was not known whether or not the fight referred to by Gen. Brooke was the one that occurred at French creek.

"If not," continued the colonel, "there have been two rows, and of the one referred to by Gen. Brooke we know nothing as yet. It is to be feared, now that blood has been shed, that there will be more trouble, for if an Indian knows that some of his tribe have been hurt he will forego his peaceful intentions. Two Strike was on his way into Pine Ridge, and it is to be hoped that he won't turn back when he hears of the French creek affair. In all probability Kicking Bear and Short Bull are the instigators of such trouble as has occurred."

REDS MAY COME IN.

Gen. Schofield Receives Assurances to That Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Gen. Schofield this afternoon received two telegrams from Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of Dakota, in one of which he says he hopes to get in all the Indians who turned back from the Bad Lands. Two Strike's party is trying to induce them to come along with them. He says that the Indians are moving slowly on account of poor stock. The other telegram includes a dispatch received yesterday from the commanding officer at Oelrichs, Dak., saying that his interpreters just in from White river report that fifty lodges in the Bad Lands are trying to work their way north to the Cheyenne River agency. Gen. Ruger adds that the necessary steps have been taken to intercept them if possible.

PAN HANDLE REDS.

Capt. Levy Fears an Outbreak Down in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 15.—Gov. Ross has received a telegram from W. T. Levy, captain of the Pan Handle cavalry, stating that an outbreak was feared among the Indians near the line of Childress and Greer counties, and that the sheriff had ordered the company to the scene of danger. The governor ordered Assistant Adjutant General Seiker to go to Childress and he started this evening. Before leaving, he telegraphed to Capt. Levy to await his coming.

Killed by Apaches.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Dec. 15.—The bodies of Bridger and Robinson, who were killed by Apaches Saturday, were brought in to-night. The bodies had been stripped, roubed and mutilated. Cattlemen and prospectors feel unsafe, as the Indians are still believed to be in the vicinity. These men are now coming in for protection. No action has yet been taken by the military.

General Rejoicing.

Special to the Globe.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 15.—The Eighth cavalry scouted south of Dickinson to-day, but found nothing. They will go to New England City, on the Cannon Ball, to-morrow, unless new orders are received. There is general rejoicing over the reported death of Sitting Bull.

Reports Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Gen. Schofield received a telegram this morning from Gen. Miles confirming the press reports of dissension among the Indians on the Bad Lands.

NASHVILLE MEETING.

The Spring Gathering Will Convene April 27.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—The spring meeting of the West Side club will open April 27 and close May 9. The following list of stakes has been announced, to close Jan. 15, next:

Ivy Leaf Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, $5 entrance, $100 additional to start; $1,000 added; half a mile. Trial stakes, for two-year-olds; $5 entrance, $100 additional to start, with $1,000 added; five furlongs.

The Belle Meade stakes for three-year-old fillies, $5 entrance, $100 added to starter; $1,000 added by the Belle Meade stud, one mile. Duncan stakes, for three-year-olds and upwards; $5 entrance, $100 added to starter, with $1,000 added by the Duncan hotel, one mile. Maxwell house handicap for three-year-olds and upwards; $5 entrance, $100 additional, with $1,000 added by the Maxwell House, mile and a furlong. In addition to these the Brood Mares sweepstakes, which closed Jan. 15, 1889, with 126 mares, forty-four of which are eligible, and the Two Thousand, which closed Jan. 15, 1890, with twenty-five entries, will be run at the spring meeting, 1891.

The following additional stakes close Jan. 15 and to be run at the spring meeting, 1892: The $2,000 sweepstakes for three-year-old foals of 1889, $100 entrance, $100 additional to start, with $2,000 added; mile and a furlong. To be run at the spring meeting, 1893: Brood mares' sweepstakes for two-year-olds; mares named to pay $5, $100 additional to start, with $1,000 added; half mile. J. J. Burke will be the presiding judge, while Sheridan will handle the drum.

THE WINTER MEETING.

Elsie B Is Wretchedly Handled by Her Jockey.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—There was pleasant weather, safe track and average attendance, and six bookmakers on the grounds. The favorites should have won, but Elsie B was wretchedly ridden, and Barnett got off badly.

First race, selling, five furlongs—Elsie B, the favorite, led easily from the start, and seemed to have a walkover, but later went to sleep, and Lala W stole the race at the finish by half a length, Elsie B an open length before Moimiloi. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, selling—Napa jumped the fence and delayed the start, but finally got several lengths the best of the start and was never headed, winning by a length and a half, ridden out; Barnett coming from the rear and taking the place from Col Cox by a nose; Carmen left at the post. Time, 1:09.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Jessie McFarland made the running to the stretch, where Mark S came up, and the two made a fighting finish; Mark S, Jessie McFarland and Winnie Davis finishing lengths apart as named. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, handicap, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Shibboleth and Vattell set a lively pace until in the last turn, when Bankrupt went up with Shibboleth as they came in the stretch and hurried the favorite at the end, but Bankrupt won by a length, Shibboleth four lengths before Buckler. Time, 1:36.

DEMPSEY TO TRAIN.

He Leaves To-Day for the City of Galveston, Tex.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 15.—Jack Dempsey, the pugilist, leaves to-morrow afternoon for Galveston, where he will train. Jack McAuliffe will probably come down before the battle to second him, and an attempt will be made to bring Carroll and McAuliffe together again. Dempsey only weighs 150 pounds stripped, and expects to be compelled to give Fitzsimmons ten pounds in weight. Dempsey has been trying to get a look at his rival under the plea of consultation about a referee, but Fitzsimmons has not yet appeared.

GONE OUT TO FIGHT.

The St. Paul Kid Matched With Billy Murray for $1,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Billy Murray, of this city, and Jimmy Kennard, the St. Paul Kid, who are matched to fight to a finish with skin gloves for $1,000 a side, the largest stake ever put on men of the weight (110 pounds), left this city for the battle ground this afternoon, after weighing in. Kennard was accompanied by Jack McMas