

# News of the Northwest

## THE GOEBEL CASE.

### BRYAN'S INTERFERENCE IN KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Had He Remained Away Peace Would Have Probably Been Effected—Some Quotations from the Speeches He Made There.

(From the Louisville Evening Post, Sept. 1, 1900.)

In 1899 the people of Kentucky fought a great fight for liberty with the combined foes of greed and lawlessness.

It was a simple state issue. Kentuckians had lost the right to vote, and they were fighting to regain it. No national officer was to be elected, and no national issue was involved.

The friends of Mr. Bryan were opposed to Mr. Goebel. Their candidate for governor in opposition to Mr. Goebel was John Young Brown, former governor of Kentucky. In 1896 he led the fight for free silver in the Louisville district against Henry Watterson and his allies, and polled 17,150 votes to 16,707 cast for Mr. Bryan.

Major P. P. Johnson was the candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Gov. Brown. In 1896 he was chairman of the Bryan campaign committee. To him was due the credit for the magnificent fight made for Bryan and free silver in the state in 1896, by which the Bradley majority of 9,000 in 1895 was reduced to 281, and one Bryan elector was secured.

#### Goebel Spurned Bryan.

Mr. Goebel was in 1896 in alliance with Mr. Carlisle, and by his assistance secured control of the delegation from Kenton to the state convention. It was claimed for Mr. Goebel that when he got to the convention he voted this delegation against Carlisle, but it is not plain how this gave him any claim to Mr. Bryan's consideration.

With Mr. Goebel in 1899 was Henry Watterson. He made a tearful appeal to the railroads to help Goebel, and warned them that they had as well surrender in advance, as Mr. Goebel's election law had eliminated every element of chance from election in Kentucky.

This was the same Watterson who in 1896 telegraphed to Mr. Haldeman, "No compromise with dishonor," meaning thereby that he would not support Mr. Bryan.

In the course of the campaign it became evident that the battle was going against Mr. Goebel. Then he called on Mr. Bryan to come to Kentucky and help win in his state contest with the friends of Mr. Bryan and others who were contesting for a free ballot and a fair count.

#### Bryan Aided Goebel.

Mr. Bryan came. His first speech was made Monday, October 16, and was a plea to the people to accept the rule of Goebel as a substitute for democracy. At Bardwell, Ky., Mr. Bryan, speaking of state issues, said:

"What difference does it make whether the man nominated is your Democrat or mine? Is not any Democrat who stands for the Chicago platform better than any Republican? When we stand in the presence of an enemy, is it the time to air our personal opinions? I think not."

#### Bryan Turns a Sumerset.

"In this district we had a Democratic majority in 1896, and also in this county, but with all your majorities in this district and the county, you were not able to secure the electoral vote of the state. Shall we divide? The Republicans never divide. There is no principle involved with them, and they never endanger the spoils. You have it in your power to announce to the people and the friends of Kentucky that the state is now Democratic, and will be in 1900, and that I will elect a United States senator to champion Democratic principles in the senate of the United States."

Mr. Bryan spoke at Fulton, Ky., and among other things said:

"You can do some pretty good yelling here, but I want to tell you if you will elect Mr. Goebel governor, and Joe Blackburn senator, there will be more yelling in Nebraska than we have here. I want you to give Goebel a larger majority than you did me in 1896."

"While I appreciate the splendid vote of 1896, I believe our party is stronger than it was then, and there are sixteen reasons to one why it should be." (Cheers.)

#### Glad to Aid Goebel.

At Mayfield great preparations had been made for Mr. Bryan and a great crowd was present. Mr. Bryan spoke exactly forty-five minutes and endorsed in strong terms the Goebel ticket, advising Democrats to give it their enthusiastic support. In the course of his remarks he said:

"I believe this crowd came out to indicate what they will do for Goebel and the rest of the ticket. Today I shall accept it as evidence of a larger majority for Goebel than that of '96, and I shall rejoice if it is so. I am glad to come to Kentucky. It is the skirmish line of 1900. The bigger the majority this fall the better the chances in 1900. The skirmish of 1896 was our Burker Hill; that of 1900 will be another Yorktown. This Chicago platform of '96 was a new declaration. Like the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, it was not for a year, but for a generation."

#### Appealing to the Democrats.

He appealed to the Democrats to stand by the state platform and the candidates endorsed by the Louisville convention, and paid a passing compliment to the Brown state ticket and its supporters, holding that principles

are everything and the man nothing. Gov. Brown, believing Mr. Bryan was acting upon misinformation, wrote to Mr. Bryan the following letter, which was delivered to Mr. Bryan by Mr. John Tevis in the presence of Mr. Weaver, Mr. Lyons, Dr. Allen and others:

#### Bryan's Friend Protests.

Gov. Brown to Mr. Bryan, greeting: "Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1899.—The Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, Louisville, Ky.—Sir: I desire very respectfully to submit to you for answer in your speech today the following questions:

"If it be true that a secret written bargain was made prior to the late Louisville Music Hall convention, between Messrs. Goebel and Stone, Democratic candidates for the nomination, which provided that the friends of Mr. Goebel and Mr. Stone should unite their votes upon the temporary chairman thus elected, in the appointment of committees at large, upon resolutions, permanent organization and credentials, should give equal recognition to Goebel and Stone by naming men selected by each of them on each committee; that in all contests as to delegates between Hardin and Goebel, Goebel's delegates should be seated, and in all contests between Hardin and Stone, Stone delegates should be seated, but in all contests between Goebel and Stone, the determination of the committee on credentials should control the combined votes of Stone and Goebel."

"And, if it be true that this bargain was executed, thus placing in this convention over three hundred men selected by this conspiracy instead of the delegates elected by the 64,000 Democratic voters of the state, do you state that the action of such substituted delegates could give Goebel the nomination of the Democratic party?"

#### Fraud Made Plain.

"Was not such a contract fraudulent?"

"Has the chairman of a sovereign body of Democrats met in state convention, the right to deny an appeal from his decision when demanded, and thereby take away from them, who are the people's representative, the right to govern themselves and the proceedings of the convention?"

"If such things were done by the aid of armed police, drawn around this sovereign body, was and is not this a menace to free government?"

"Do you indorse the Goebel election law, which deprives the people of Kentucky of the right to govern themselves? If so, please explain why you advocate free government for the people of the Philippines and deny it to the people of Kentucky?"

"Have you any plea save that of political expediency to justify submission by American citizens to the outrages above indicated?"

Very respectfully,  
"JOHN YOUNG BROWN."

#### Bryan Dodges His Friend.

As usual, Mr. Bryan dodged the questions so respectfully submitted to him by Governor Brown. He did not even read them to the audience, but after referring to them he said:

"Let me say, in the first place, that I did not come to Kentucky to investigate the details of a state convention and sit in judgment upon the things done in that convention. I did come to this state to discuss the details of an election law. I came to this state to say, and I want to say it with emphasis, if there was in that convention anything done that a Democrat does not think ought to have been done, I want to ask what remedy that Democrat is going to offer to remedy the wrong that he thinks was done. Is it to elect a Republican governor and Republican officers in the state of Kentucky? (Cries of no, no.) If that is the remedy proposed I want the Democrat who applies the remedy to apply it with a full knowledge of the responsibility that he assumes. The man who attempts to correct a Democratic convention by electing a Republican governor assumes responsibility for all that governor does after he has elected him. (Applause.)"

#### Bryan Appeals at Fraud.

"We are on the eve of another national campaign—a campaign that will determine whether this is to be a government of the people, by the people and for the people, or a government of monopolies, by monopolies and for monopolies. (Applause.) You met in convention at Louisville; you indorsed the Chicago platform. The platform adopted at Louisville contained not only an indorsement of the Chicago platform, but it announced the party's position on the new questions that have arisen since; and that platform, among other things, indorsed the Goebel election law. There was no minority report in that convention. There was no fight on that platform, and when that convention adjourned and the ticket was nominated that ticket stood before the country as representative of that platform. Some Democrats met and organized another convention. It was not a convention called in the regular way, nor a convention to which delegates were sent in the regular way. It was a convention formed of those men who were opposed to the other ticket that was nominated. It cannot be called a representative convention. It cannot be called a convention representing the Democratic voters of this state."

#### Stealing an Election.

Mr. Bryan was in Kentucky three days, and it is said that he addressed more than 100,000 voters. He inspired the followers of Mr. Goebel with confidence and enthusiasm. Immediately after the election, the Courier-Journal began to falsify the returns, and the county boards, and the schemers through the county

boards, were planning to count out the duly elected officers.

To furnish defense and concealment, the Courier-Journal and Mr. Goebel and their hirelings everywhere were claiming everything and threatening everybody. Mr. Goebel went to Frankfort, declared he was elected and would be seated. In a speech from the Capitol hotel he said:

"I believe that I have been elected; in fact I know I have. I see my friend, Gen. Taylor, says he will assume the office of governor, but I say to you that the people of Kentucky are doing the assuming. All I have to say is, if I have been elected, as I believe, I will be inaugurated in spite of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and Bradley bayonets."

#### Bloody Revolution Threatened.

Mr. Willard Mitchell was there, and the report of his remarks was this:

"Before Bradley can name a governor in Kentucky, by the eternal gods, we will not leave a white Republican in Kentucky. Go home," he said in conclusion, "and prepare yourselves to assist in the inauguration of Bill Goebel."

The report did not please Mr. Mitchell, so he asked the following correction:

"Editor Evening Post: "The Louisville Dispatch of the 9th inst. published an alleged statement made by me in a speech of mine at Frankfort on Wednesday night, the 8th inst., which statement I did not make, as published."

"The statement that I did make was: 'If Goebel was elected, and I believed he was, and William O. Bradley attempted to make a governor other than the man elected by the people, then he and every white Republican who assisted him in the attempt should be killed.'

"The above sentiment was uttered, and meant, and I think should be indorsed by every fair man in the state, whether he be a Democrat, a Republican, or an Honest Election Leaguer."

"In this heated campaign I think a man should only be held accountable for the utterances he actually makes, and therefore, knowing that you will publish, when presented to you, a correction, even from an opponent, I ask you to publish this card in your paper. Respectfully,

"J. Willard Mitchell.  
"Nicholasville, Ky., Nov. 11, 1899."

#### Details of the Fraud.

At that time there was not the ghost of a show for Goebel except for such gigantic frauds as that attempted in Nelson, and that attempted when a motion was made before the Jefferson county commissioners were asked to throw out the vote of Louisville. The lowest estimate for Taylor was this table:

	Goebel.	Taylor.
First district.....	6,505	....
Second district.....	1,333	....
Third district.....	....	1,710
Fourth district.....	....	196
Fifth district.....	....	3,255
Sixth district.....	5,806	....
Seventh district.....	4,261	....
Eighth district.....	....	65
Ninth district.....	....	123
Tenth district.....	412	....
Eleventh district.....	....	16,573
Totals.....	18,317	21,922
Taylor's majority.....	....	3,605

#### Bryan Indorses It All.

This was the condition. Mr. Goebel and his fellow conspirators were moving heaven and earth to create somewhere an opinion that Goebel was elected and thus justify the course necessary to seat him. At this critical moment came this dispatch from Bryan:

"Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—To the Hon. William Goebel, Frankfort, Ky.: I have just learned that the returns are near enough complete to insure your election. Accept hearty congratulations. I am sure your administration will strengthen the party."

#### "W. J. BRYAN."

Notwithstanding all these schemes for falsifying the vote and reversing the count, the state Returning Board certified to the election of Taylor, and he was by the chief justice sworn in as governor of Kentucky.

#### The Goebel Tragedy Next.

Then the fifth act of this political tragedy opened. Mr. Goebel determined to force the Democratic members of the legislature to depose Taylor, and to install him, the defeated candidate, in his stead.

It was no light undertaking. Every citizen of Kentucky knew that in the face of desperate frauds and despicable crimes Taylor had been elected. His election was not open to question. The scheme could be carried through only by extraordinary measures, but it was determined on by Mr. Goebel and his associates that they would have Mr. Bryan come to Kentucky in person and throw his whole influence in behalf of this conspiracy. Nothing was to be left to chance, and Mr. Bryan came and spoke at Frankfort to a banquet, from which all anti-Goebel Democrats had been excluded. Mr. Bryan had a difficult role to play, and he played it to the satisfaction of his fellow conspirators against the ballot.

#### Bryan Again in Kentucky.

That the Evening Post may not be accused of misrepresenting the gentleman from Nebraska, it publishes the verbatim report of that portion of his address, admitting only his tribute to Mr. Blackburn.

"When the campaign was on and the people were considering what they ought to do, I assumed it not only a duty but a privilege to come to the state of Kentucky and tell the Democrats of this state what I thought they ought to do in the gubernatorial contest. (Applause.)"

"There is now a contest before the legislature. I am going to do my duty now, as I did it in the campaign. (Great and continued applause.) I am afraid that you have applauded too soon. When it was persuading a citizen how to vote, I took my position and did what I conceived to be my duty. You are now engaged in a contest that is to decide not what ought to have been done, but what was done. Your legislature is the court. That legislature must decide upon the law and upon the evidence; and every member of that court will be better informed upon the law and the evidence than I am, and it is as much my duty now not to interfere as it was in the campaign to interfere, and I shall do my duty as I see it now, as I did then."

#### Bryan to Goebelites.

"I neither advised a contest, nor advised against it. I took no position on this subject. I would be ashamed if I were presumptuous enough to attempt to interfere with the conscientious performance of a duty that devolves only upon the members of the legislature. I want to say this, however, that when men say you cannot expect a just decision from the legislature because it is Democratic, I want to say that every contest in regard to human government must be settled by human tribunals, and that whether a contest is presented to a court or to a legislature it must be decided by men, and that those men must have political opinions, and if this was a Republican legislature it would have the same power to decide that a Democratic legislature has."

"I am glad it is a Democratic legislature. When questions have to go before a court, I am always glad when it is a Democratic court that they go before, and if the Republicans of this state feel that they are unfortunate in having to submit their questions to a Democratic court, they can come out to Nebraska and console with us Democrats, who for years have had to submit our differences to a Republican court." (Applause.)

#### What Bryan Stands For.

This closes the story. Mr. Bryan has not appeared in Kentucky since January. He will no doubt be brought here again before the campaign closes, but when the significance of these three invasions is borne in on the minds of thoughtful men nothing Mr. Bryan could say about duty, morality, loyalty to popular institutions and obedience to the will of the people can have the least consideration. Here in Kentucky Mr. Bryan stands for Crokerism, for Goebelism, for Haldemanism.

#### French Naval School Studies.

The commission appointed to consider the reforms in the French naval school has adopted a resolution to the effect that the programme of competitive examination for admission should be so arranged as to permit the candidates to present themselves without previous special preparation, the programme of the class in elementary mathematics to be the basis of the competitions. The Journal de la Marine points out that this resolution does not decide the question, by forcing the candidates to turn toward mathematics instead of letting them pursue at will the normal course of their classical studies. If specialization no longer exists, it asks, why are 30 points accorded those who are provided with a classical or modern baccalaureate? This commission was appointed as a result of the bad condition of the naval school as shown by the poor recruiting for it. Among the causes to which is attributed the deterioration of the school two are conspicuous. One is the obligation on lads destined for the school to abandon their general studies and from the age of 13 or 14 years to make special preparation. The other is the attachment of these lads to the service at an age when it is practically impossible to know whether they have any natural aptitude or the character necessary to make good sailors. These two points do not appear to have been treated definitely, and conditions, it is predicted, will remain as before.

#### Tea at \$400 a Pound.

At the exposition the other day I bought a pinch of the "emperor of China's tea," writes the Paris correspondent of Truth. "The cost of a pound would have been about \$400. The price of the pinch was 40 cents. This will give you an idea how tiny it was. The emperor's tea, when dry, is of a pale color, and long and delicate in grain. It is composed of the top shoot of endless plants. Infused by itself it is flat, but as a blend gives delicate and delicious flavor. One should never drink it out of a deep cup—only out of porcelain or glass. I find, however, that if taken in the evening it causes a sleepless night."

#### Forty-Five Days Passage.

The New York harbor tug L. Luckenbach has started on a voyage to San Francisco, around the Horn. The tug, one of the fastest and staunchest, is scheduled to make the passage in forty-five days, record time for a tug. Much difficulty was had in finding fifteen men who would make up the crew, as the dangers that the little vessel will encounter will be enormous, even for an ocean-going tug. Only three or four tugboats have made the trip around the Horn, the best record of sixty-three days, having been made by the G. W. Pride, which successfully navigated the southern seas eight years ago.

Good manners will tend to make anyone attractive.

## REAR END COLLISION.

Fortunately No One Was Seriously Hurt, but the Cars Were Ditched. Ortonville, Minn., Oct. 11.—Owing to the misunderstanding of orders as to the whereabouts of train No. 1222, train No. 1360 ran into the rear end of 1222. The accident occurred about one mile west of here. Tom King of No. 1360 was slightly injured about the head and neck from jumping. The trainmen had very narrow escapes. Engine 1639 and the caboose of 1222 are ditched and three cars are demolished and a number of others derailed. The track is torn up for nearly a quarter of a mile.

## PROMINENT CITIZEN GONE.

Charles Friend, Sr., Dies at His Home on Dayton Avenue. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.—Charles Friend, Sr., a pioneer harness man of this city, passed away at his home, 490 Dayton avenue, shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been confined to his bed for the past two weeks with a complication of ailments. Mr. Friend had been a resident of St. Paul for forty-four years. During the first five years of his residence here he worked at his trade, journeyman harnessmaker. He started in business for himself in 1891 and has been one of the leading harness and saddlery men of the city ever since.

## A FATAL MISTAKE.

Hunter Who Thought Woman Was a Wolf, Kills Her. Stephon, Minn., Oct. 11.—While Nels Fernstrom was out hunting about fifteen miles east of here he mistook Mrs. Stromer for a wolf and shot her, killing her almost instantly. It seems that Mrs. Stromer had been out looking for some of her stray cattle, and not finding them she got on a stack to see if she could see them, and it being slightly dark, was taken for a wolf or fox and shot.

## CORBETT CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Grand Jury Indicts Deputy Game Warden. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.—An indictment charging murder in the first degree was returned against Edward P. Corbett by the grand jury in its partial report made yesterday. Corbett is the deputy game warden who shot the aged fisherman, Joseph Mrozinski, at Pig's Eye, Sept. 19. The coroner's jury found that Corbett killed Mrozinski, but exonerated him on the grounds of self-defense. Corbett is in the county jail, where he has been confined since the shooting.

## A MINNEAPOLIS RUNAWAY.

Boy Who Took His Mother's Watch and Cash Is Caught at Duluth. Duluth, Minn., Oct. 11.—The police arrested Arthur Elroy, a Minneapolis boy employed in the St. Louis hotel is bell boy. He left his home in Minneapolis to go to Sunday school, taking with him his mother's gold watch and \$25 in money. He came to Duluth instead of to Sunday school. When arrested he still had the watch and \$14 in money.

## DIGS UP THE PAST.

Reilly, a Canadian Official, Said to Be a Citizen of the United States. Montreal, Oct. 11.—A Toronto paper prints an extract from the court of record in St. Paul, Minn., showing that James Redmond O'Reilly, now county judge from Stormont, Can., is a citizen of the United States, having taken an oath forswearing Canadian citizenship on March 30, 1887. The publication has caused a political sensation.

## LEVEE GIVES WAY.

Thousands of Dollars of Damage Now Inflicted on Portage, Wis. Portage, Wis., Oct. 11.—The government levee gave way, causing a tremendous rush of water to spread over the low-lying part of the city. Streets and basements are flooded and people are hurrying to higher ground with household goods and other valuables. The resulting damage will reach into hundreds of dollars.

## Stabbed and Robbed.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 11.—Fred Geroux was held up, robbed and stabbed. He was found in a fainting condition from loss of blood. He left superior for Duluth in company with "good fellow," whose name he did not know, and his companion held him up on the way over and relieved him of what cash he had on hand. When he objected the footpad stabbed him in the forearm, making an ugly wound.

## Wrecked by a Storm.

Dakota, Minn., Oct. 11.—A severe electrical storm visited this place on Sunday last. Lightning struck the athletic church and completely wrecked it, making it necessary for services to be held elsewhere. Wind also damaged a number of other buildings besides uprooting a number of trees. The loss to the church will amount to over \$10,000.

## Lilly Is Indicted.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 11.—Two indictments charging assault in the first degree were returned against Red W. Lilly. Lilly shot his wife and ella Feige at the California wine house July 11. Last month he was adjudged insane by the probate court and removed to the city hospital. Later he was taken to Rochester at the order of the strict court. In a few days he was recaptured, and was brought back to the county jail.

## Young Man Kills Himself.

Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 11.—Andrew Anderson, residing on South Bush street and employed by the Minnesota Stoneware company, committed suicide this morning by firing a shot into his heart. His age was 21.

## Soldiers' Home Destroyed.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 11.—The Idaho soldiers' home was destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of \$40,000. There were 9 inmates. Thomas Hayes, an inmate, lost his life, being suffocated in his room.

## WATER RECEDING.

### Danger at Portage, Wis., Passed—Great Damage Resulted.

Portage, Wis., Oct. 12.—The river fell seven inches during the night owing to breaks in the levees above the city on the Caledonia side. The gauge at Portage lock shows the water at a standstill. The low lands west of the city for five miles are under from four to six feet of water, and buildings and crops are damaged. Much stock was drowned. People fled for their lives when a second break occurred Tuesday night on the west side of the river near the northern city limits. Several families were rescued by boat from isolated farm houses crumbling in the flood. The levees on the east side of the river, protecting the city proper and the railroads, still hold. Two hundred men patrol them. No further rise is expected.

La Crosse, Wis.—The situation along the Mississippi is generally improved. The river here is still rising slowly, but the high water has spent its force.

## CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

### State Board Recommends Changes in the Law.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—The state board of corrections and charities has advised the authorities of Wadena and Red Lake counties that the proposition to change from the county to the township system of caring for the poor does not meet with its favor. Following its action on the Ramsey county jail, the board has condemned the Red Wing lockup also, on the ground that it is inadequate, unsanitary and in bad general condition.

The board will renew to the coming legislature the recommendations made to the session of 1897, with reference to eliminating five and ten day and other short term sentences in city prisons, workhouses and jails; that more than one trustee of a state institution reside in the institution town; that separate residences be afforded superintendents of state institutions; that provision for the insane criminal and dangerous insane be made; that provision be made for epileptics; that the poor law be recodified and that an increased appropriation be granted for the deportation of alien and non-resident paupers.

## WHITE EARTH LAND.

### Opening of Reservation Attracting Attention of Settlers.

Crookston, Minn., Oct. 12.—The opening of the lands on the east side of the White Earth reservation to homestead filing, is already attracting the attention of homeseekers. The tract to be offered contains some of the finest agricultural lands in the Red River valley. As the area of the public domain is rapidly lessening, there is likely to be a great contest to secure valuable claims in this tract.

## DYNAMITE FOR WIFE.

### It Exploded Prematurely, Killing Frank Sellinger.

Spring Valley, Minn., Oct. 12.—Frank Sellinger, near Farmhill, had a stick of dynamite which he said he intended to use at a charcoal that night. His wife became scared and ran out of the house, and immediately an explosion occurred, wrecking the house and blowing the man to pieces. The wife says he intended to kill her with the dynamite.

## Aeronaut Falls to His Death.

Gay's Mills, Wis., Oct. 12.—A. P. Deer, an aeronaut of Chicago, fell to his death from a balloon which had ascended to a height of 200 feet. The ascension was made at a fair and was witnessed by 5,000 persons. The balloon exploded and fell 100 feet before the parachute opened and the sudden jerk caused Deer to lose his hold. He struck on his head and shoulders. The jaw, nose and arm were crushed and Deer died in less than two minutes. This was his 31st ascension during the past twelve years.

## Victim of Tramps Will Die.

Appleton, Minn., Oct. 12.—Floyd Lundun a laboring man, was held up near the Milwaukee depot yesterday by two tramps, and in the struggle to get away was shot in the right hip, the ball penetrating the bowels. He will die. One of his assailants has been arrested. The other escaped.

## Closed for Selling Booze.

Grafton, N. D., Oct. 12.—G. W. Poogman's drug and jewelry store has been closed up as a result of a search for liquor made by the enforcement league. Poogman will ask to have the injunction dissolved. The case will come up for hearing this week before Judge Fisk of Grand Forks.

## A Shoeman Missing.

Dickinson, N. D., Oct. 12.—There was some excitement in town when it was learned that John Currie, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Currie of this place, in charge of a branch store located seventy miles south, had been away from his business for four days and his whereabouts unknown.

## Fell to His Death.

West Superior, Wis., Oct. 12.—Frank Wood of Chicago was killed instantly yesterday afternoon by falling from the roof of the new Great Northern elevator, a distance of 140 feet. He was riveting there when he lost his balance and fell to his death.

## Instantly Killed.

St. Paul, Oct. 12.—Frederick Beckman, a carpenter, fell from the roof of the home of Mrs. Frank and was instantly killed. Mr. Beckman had only been at work a couple of hours. He lost his footing on the roof.

## Killed While Blasting.

Custer, S. D., Oct. 12.—Leon Bertsey, a miner in the Globe mine near this city, was killed in the shaft bottom while making a blast. He was unmarried and twenty-eight years of age.

## Fargo Robber Will Recover.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 12.—Efforts to discover the identity of the man who was shot by Officer Korsmo have been only partly successful. He gave the name of John McGuire. Unless complications set in he will recover.