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FIXING HIS TESTIMONY

Edward Spellman Contradicts His Evidence Given Before the Coroner.

The District Officer of the Clan-na-Gael Tries to Help Out His Friend Coughlin and Makes a Botch of it—Burke's Confession.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The first witness in the Cronin trial this morning was Edward Spellman, of Peoria, Ill., district officer of Illinois and Michigan. As the examination proceeded, it became evident that he was an unwilling witness, and that his testimony was different from that he gave before the grand jury and from what the prosecution expected. He said he met Beggs on April 28, who said that the matter referred to in their correspondence, viz.: that the proceedings of the trial of the committee had been had in a certain camp and in violation of the rules had been amicably settled. The witness then said he knew Dan Coughlan, who, with a man named Kunze, had visited Peoria a year ago and presented a letter of introduction. He had no conversation with Coughlin about Dr. Cronin. This was in direct contradiction of Spellman's previous testimony, and he was asked by Longenecker if he had not sworn that Coughlin spoke to him about Dr. Cronin. There was a long wrangle over this question which was finally allowed and Spellman answered: I said before the grand jury that in conversation with Coughlin in Peoria, that he said Cronin was a s——b, but on reflection and on consultation with two other men present I sent my attorney to Chicago to notify the district attorney that I was mistaken. My attorney was unable to find Judge Longenecker and I came myself specially to Chicago and notified Judge Longenecker and other counsel that if they asked me that question on the stand I should have to deny it in order to do justice to my own self and to the facts. After I left the grand jury I went home and slept I felt annoyed and troubled. I felt that I had possiby done wrong to Coughlin and I went immediately to Pallor's and Downs and told told them what I had sworn to before the grand jury, and that I was bothered about it. They said: "Spellman you have made a mistake."

During cross examination Mr. Spellman was asked if Beggs ever spoke to him about the charges against Cronin in any case. He replied that a great deal was said about Cronin but to place it upon any one matter at any one period he couldn't do it at this time.

"Was it not because of his organization of other camps?"

"No," replied Spellman, "because he was always anxious to prefer charges. He was a kind of an agitator; he was an honest man not a bad fellow if he could have his own way. If not—" Mr. Hyde here objected to any such statements as Cronin is dead and could not respond. Spellman said no charges were made by Beggs against any individual in his official position as senior guardian.

The defense moved to exclude from the record all questions and answers in regard to what was testified before the grand jury. A lengthy debate ensued on this point, in the course of which it was stated that Spellman subscribed $500 toward the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, and that he had paid $100 of this. It was intimated that the testimony before the grand jury was given when he was in one frame of mind and his present attitude was the result of a consultation with friends. The court finally said authorities might be brought in on the point at the afternoon session. Cross-examination was resumed and the witness was asked a number of questions regarding the object of the visit of Kunze to Peoria with Coughlin, as to whether it had any connection with Cronin. Spellman said it had not as far as he knew, though he had no conversation with Kunze there. Coughlin as yet had no connection with Cronin, and a reference of counsel led to the inference that it was in connection with the fight between a Chicago distillery and the whisky trust.

John A. Mahoney, justice of the peace, testified that he was present at the hall at Lake View in March last when Cronin instituted a camp of the Clan-na-Gael. After the meeting Iceman O'Sullivan asked the witness about Cronin's standing as a physician, and receiving a favorable reply, arranged for the witness to visit Cronin with him to make arrangements for the latter to care for O'Sullivan's men. This arrangement was made about the middle of April and O'Sullivan gave Cronin some of his business cards saying, if the doctor was wanted when he (O'Sullivan) was out of town, or sick, one of these cards would be presented.

At the afternoon session Judge McConnell said he had considered the testimony of Spellman in controversy, and decided to exclude it.

A Winnipeg special to the *Daily News* gives the text of convict Mills' version of the alleged confession of Martin Burke. Little additional to what has already been published is developed except the statement that Coughlin got Burke loaded with liquor and then informed him that lots had been drawn and that it had fallen upon Burke with others to remove Cronin as a spy. On the night of Cronin's disappearance, Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Cooney and Beggs were in the cottage. Kunze was to bring the doctor to the cottage. The gory details of the supposed scene in the cottage are given.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at McCoy's hotel Sunday at which $376 were collected for the purpose of seeing that the prisoners now on trial for their lives before Judge McConnell, be supplied with the means to make a proper and legal defense. About one hundred men were present, the most of them looking as if they needed all the money they had for themselves and families. A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to summon subscriptions from Irishmen to create a fund for the defense. While not going into a question of guilt or innocence, the meeting desired that "justice be allowed freedom of action." The meeting was presided over by P. N. Fitzpatrick, who keeps a small store on the south side.

The friends of Dr. Cronin who are arranging for a public gathering to add to the prosecutors' fund, also held a meeting Sunday. After the various committees had reported, P. W. Dunne said: "Dr. O'Reilly and Dr. Atkinson of Detroit have gone to Ireland. It is not possible they had no object in view, and I move we send a cablegram to Parnell at once to advise him of their true mission. The opposition of the murderers of Dr. Cronin and the arch fiend of it all, have sent them there to poison the minds of our race. They are now trying to find support in the old country, and if we don't let our countrymen know who they are and what they are there for, we will suffer for it." P. O'Connor coincided with this view and added that four-fifths of the Irish people were so mystified that they believe there was justification for the murder of Cronin and that he was a spy on the man we know to be responsible for his murder, and who has long been the underhand spoilsman of his people as their demi-God. These men who have gone to Ireland know what they are about and will get aid, either of a sentimental or financial kind, for the acquittal of the tools of the arch fiend.

Miss Addied J. Farrar testified as to the conversation between herself and O'Sullivan after Cronin's body was found. She asked O'Sullivan, "was it not a terrible murder?" The woman hesitated a moment and then said, "they say he was a British spy." Mrs. Farrar asked: "Well, why should they kill him?" O'Sullivan said: "He gave away secrets of the order if a man did that he ought to be killed; if he did that he got no more than he deserved."

Three policemen from Lake View district testified to having seen a wagon occupied by three men late on the night of May 4, and noticing a trunk or box in the body of the wagon.

ARE THEY THE BENDERS.

The Two Women Arrested in Michigan Not Yet Identified.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—Ed. Parker, who was working on a paper in Kansas when the Benders took their flight, and again in Parsons when the report was rife ten years ago that "old man Bender" and his wife had been found in Colorado, says his investigations at those times convince him that old Mrs. Bender and Kate have not been found in Michigan. Working in the office at Parsons was an Indian boy who said his father saw the whole Bender family killed in 1874. Parker interviewed the old Cherokee, who told him that while hunting he saw a camp fire down in a valley about dusk, and as he was looking at it saw a body of horsemen approach, kill an old man and his son, and then the old woman and the daughter. The latter fought as desperately as the men. After this they killed the horses, piled all together in a heap, wagon, men, women and horses, added brush and burned them up, burying the burned debris. The old Cherokee detailed the surroundings so minutely that Parker, with the Indian's son easily found the spot and by digging unearthed harness irons, wagon tires, pieces of chains, etc., and this convinced them that the old Cherokee's story was true. Parker says, however, he has confidence in Officer Dick, whom he knew personally and well, and if he says the prisoners are old Mrs. Bender and Kate he will believe it. Parker says further that in 1879 he went to see Colonel York, leader of the pursuers of the Benders at Fort Scott, and asked him what he thought of the reported capture of the Benders in Colorado. His response, made with a knowing look, was that when he was the sole survivor of the band he would tell the fate of the Benders, but till then he must be silent.

OSWEGO, Kas., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Davis, arrested on suspicion of being the Bender women, have not yet been identified. An old man named Storry thought he recognized them as belonging to the Bender tribe. Five others, however, who have been well acquainted with the Benders, could see no resemblance. Further examination has been postponed until November 18th.

KEPT THEM GUESSING.

The Deadly Current Roasts a Horse and Knocks Down Three Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The electric light current this morning roasted a horse to death, threw the driver to the street and knocked a police sergeant senseless. The deadly current was carried to its victims through a telephone wire. A big pole carrying numberless wires, stands on Fourth street near the corner of Twenty-Eighth. Some time this morning one of the wires of the telephone line fell to the street and formed a loop across down to the track of the Fourth avenue railroad. Soon after it fell Thomas Whelan, driver of a *Herald* delivery wagon, came along. The horse stepped on the wire and instantly came to halt and then sprang aside and fell. The jolt to the vehicle threw Whelan to the street, and when he arose to his feet he received a shock which threw him prostrate into the gutter. Regaining his feet again the driver undertook to raise the horse, but as soon as he touched the animal another shock passed through him. He then comprehended the cause and lay still. Citizens were attracted to the scene by flashes of blue flame emitted from the prostrate animal. The flashes came from all parts of the horse's body and the smell of burning flesh was perceptible half a block away. Whelan was assisted to his feet but the horse was given a wide berth. The police established guards at points sufficiently far from the roasting animal to warn all wayfarers from nearing the fatal spot. Sergeant McDonald came in contact with a wire and fell to the pavement senseless. Roundsman Cassidy went to the rescue and when he caught hold of the sergeant's leg received a shock which compelled him to release his hold. The second effort was more successful.

The Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—The locomotive engineers to-day considered and adopted the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. The report disposed of only a few minor motions and resolutions. A very important amendment to the constitution was then adopted. Heretofore when a fireman was promoted to be an engineer he could not join the Brotherhood of Engineers without first resigning from the Brotherhood of Firemen. The amendment adopted to-day allows a new fireman to join the engineers and at the same time retain his membership with the firemen's brotherhood. After some routine business in which complimentary resolutions to the citizens of Denver, local engineers and railroads were adopted, the convention adjourned to meet at Pittsburg one year hence.

Killed by a Premature Blast.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 4.—By the premature explosion of a blast in a quarry in Barbour csunty yesterday two men were instantly killed and one fatally injured.

Signor Crispi Will Visit the Emperor.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says Emperor William has invited Signor Crispi to visit him at Germany's capital, and that the latter will go there soon after the emperor's return.

CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES

The Two Great Parties Lock Horns For To-Day's Struggle in Ohio.

It is Admitted That Fire Alarm Foraker Will Run Behind the Rest of the Ticket—The Contest in Other States.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The campaign which closed to-night has been exciting. While the platforms of both parties laid down principles relating to the tariff and other matters, the canvass has been marked with much personal bitterness. The contest is recognized pretty generally as confined to the two great parties. The labor party has made scarcely an effort to push its ticket. The prohibition party has not given as much attention to the canvass as usual. The indications are that the vote in the state will fall below that of last year. Both parties are claiming the state. There is some personal objection to Foraker in Cincinnati, Cleveland and other points, growing out of his appointments and he is likely to run below the rest of the ticket. The *Enquirer* (democoat) expresses confidence in a brilliant victory for the whole democratic ticket. The *Commercial-Gazette* (republican) says the republicans are feeling hearty over the ticket and that they need the victory that is coming to-morrow to set them right.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—The campaign in Ohio closed to-night and while the enthusiasm has not been very great, the managers of both parties have been active. It is thought that Governor Foraker will be scratched by some republicans who do not believe in three terms. On the other hand, it is thought Campbell will not poll a full vote of his party because he is not regarded as being in line with ex-President Cleveland's policy on tariff reform. In reviewing the situation the *Leader* (rep.) will say that within the past week the situation has materially brightened for republicans. News of the active part the National Liquor Dealers association is taking to elect Campbell has aroused the republicans. The prospects are favorable for a heavy vote and it means republican victory.

The *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) will say, the democrats have made a vigorous fight against great odds. They have put the republicans to confusion, and if they but stand by their guns as manfully to-morrow as they have battled thus far, they will secure a governor and the legislature. This will secure a senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—The chairmen of the republican and of the democratic state committees were interviewed to-day regarding to-morrow's election. The estimates given by Col. Conger indicate a republican plurality of between 15,000 and 20,000. The chairman of the democratic committee gives out no figures or estimates, but stated to-day: "We are going to elect Campbell sure. We have figured for that, and there will be no mistake."

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—The campaign in this state has been remarkably quiet even for an off year. The only state offices to be filled are those of judge of the supreme bench and two regents of the State university. Owing to the dissatisfaction of the anti-monopolists over the defeat of Judge Reese for renomination, it is probable that the Republican majority on the head of the ticket will be reduced somewhat. Chairman Richards, of the republican state committee, expects an old-time majority, while Chairman McShane, of the democratic committee, is confident that the republican majority will be reduced, especially in the larger cities. In the Second congressional district, Haws, republican, will be elected by a considerably reduced majority.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 4.—M. M. Horn, formerly a member of the democratic central committee, of Iowa, in an interview this evening, said the result of the coming election was more doubtful of any held in Iowa for 35 years. Most of the democrats expect to elect Boies and, the republicans as a rule are more frightened than they have ever been before. The reaction from prohibition is great, the stand of the druggists, Farmers' alliance and the workingmen are all encouraging to the democrats. Hopeful reports have been received from all parts of the state and great disaffection has been shown among republicans while the democrats are solid.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 4.—J. J. Richardson, a member of the national democratic committee, was asked this evening by a press reporter his views on the outcome of to-morrow's election in this state. Mr. Richardson said during the past week he had advices from all parts of Iowa of the most assuring kind, enough changes being noted, if correspondents were not misinformed, to overcome the majority given Governor Larabee two years ago. In this part of the state, Mr. Richardson said, many republicans claim they will vote for the democratic candidate on account of his pledged opposition to prohibitory legislation. Mr. Richardson is confident of the defeat of the republican state ticket, and particularly its head, Senator Hutchison.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4.—The *State Register* (Rep.) says: Iowa voters to-morrow for governor and other state officers and for members of the legislature who are to elect a United States senator to succeed Mr. Allison. This last fact has given the campaign some national features, both parties having discussed the tariff issue to a greater or less extent. The main fight has turned upon prohibition, the democrats claiming it was a failure and the republicans that it is to be regarded as the settled policy of the state until a majority of the people demand a change. The campaign, however, has been of much less interest on both sides than usual and a rather light vote is expected to-morrow. Besides the republican and democratic tickets, a union labor party has a ticket out which may receive five or six thousand votes. A few straggling votes will probably be cast for the prohibition ticket but the third party as it is called is not popular in Iowa. The chairman of the republican state central committee is confident of the election of Hutchinson, with a plurality of 13,000. The chairman of the democratic committee left for home to-day and could not be seen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Interest in the election to-morrow centers in the balloting for the legislature. The republicans had a majority in the last legislature of about 40 on joint ballotr It is their ambition to increase it to a two-thirds majority so it will be possible to pass measures over the governor's veto. On the other hand the Democrats hope to reduce the Republican majority, and if possible to wipe it out fairly. The state officers to be chosen are secretary of state, comptroller, state treasurer, attorney general, state engineer and judge of the court of appeals. As the state is considered naturally democratic and no issues have arisen to divert votes in large numbers there is reason in the claim of the democratic leaders that the state ticket will be successful, although the republican leaders are hopeful. In New York city the situation is complicated by a singular combination made between the county democracy and republicans to defeat the Tammany Hall ticket.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 5.—Mississippi will elect state officers to-morrow. There is no opposition to the democratic state ticket and the vote will consequently be small.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.—The indications from a democratic standpoint are that McKinney will be elected governor with the rest of the ticket beyond peradventure of doubt, and the majority range from 10,000 to 25,000. On the other hand leading republican managers of Mahone's campaign assert they will carry the state by a good majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The only office to be voted for in Pennsylvania to-morrow is a successor to State Treasurer Hart. Three candidates are in the field, republican, democratic and prohibition. Advices from all parts of the state indicate that the vote will be light. The democrats claim the republican majority will be greatly reduced.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—To-morrow the biennial state elections will be held. The only state offices to be filled are comptroller of the treasury, members of the legislature and part of the state senate. The fight in Baltimore promises to be a heated one, as the republicans and independent democrats are united and opposed to the regular democracy.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The state election which occurs to-morrow will have chief interest in the fact that it is the first election under the new Australian form of voting in the state. The campaign has not been particularly exciting except in the contest for some of the minor offices. Some democrats claim that they will carry the state by from 2,000 to 5,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN UTAH.

What the Governor of the Territory Has to Say of Mormons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the course of his report upon public and private schools the governor of Utah says: While Utah has a very fair system of public schools, they fall far short of what they should be. The tax collected for the support of schools does not pay half the expense of maintaining them, consequently pupils must pay tuition, or the schools be closed. In many of the poorer districts children are denied school priveleges for many months of the year. There is but little prospect—in fact, there is no prospect—that this will be changed. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that the Mormon people with entire unanimity are quietly preparing for denominational schools in which their children may be taught Mormon theology in addition to the ordinary branches of education. State or county academies have been established under church auspices, and in some of the districts Mormon children have been withdrawn from the public schools and placed in the church schools. The governor quotes a letter written by Wilford Woodruff, the president of the Mormon church, to establish church schools. Woodruff, in the course of the letter quoted, says: "We feel that the time has arrived when the proper education of our children should be taken in hand by us as a people. Religious training, if practically excluded from public schools, and the perusal of books which we value as divine records is forbidden our children, if left to the training they receive in these schools, will grow up entirely ignorant of those principles of salvation for which the Latter Day Saints made so many sacrifices. To permit this condition of things to exist among us would be criminal." Remarking upon this letter, the governor says it is a very plain church school system, the principles of which are at its foundation. He recommends congress to place the control of the public schools in the hands of those who are disposed to be friendly to the public school system.

During the last year, the governor says, the people of Utah have enjoyed unusual prosperity. The Indians in the northeast part of the territory, he says, are contented, and give but little cause of complaint. The Governor, however, strongly protests against the removal to Utah of the Utes, now in southern Colorado, merely to satisfy the selfish demands of the people of another state.

The apportionment of 1887 under the Edmunds-Tucker act was based on the census of 1880 and the governor asks that a new apportionment be made after the next census. Speaking of Gentile strength in the territory the governor says the time may come when the gentiles will be in the majority, but it will be many years hence. The facts are that outside of Salt Lake City the gentile population is found in mining camps and in smaller towns. In Salt Lake and Ogden they own more than one-half of the real property. Nearly all the land under cultivation and water that can be used to irrigate it without great expense is owned and appropriated by Mormons, and as they hold and own the land and water they hold and own Utah.

The governor writes at some length upon the present attitude of the Mormon people. They have accepted the doctrine of polygamy, he says, and will probably adhere to it so long as they live. Firm religious enthusiasm is their leading characteristics, and as a rule they are law-abiding, especially as far as the law is concerned by the priesthood, but they accept the doctrine of plural marriage in all sincerity as a radical and necessary part of their religion. It may be as well to understand, continues the governor, that the strength of Mormonism, the masses and officials, is in its sincerity and not in its imposture. A fair degree of sincerety is the only virtue we can ascribe to political and official Mormons. When it has a point to gain in behalf of Mormonism, it deals in evasions, meaningless words, words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses, false associations and every policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the territory, is only delaying final settlement and that future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church, which has been the main pillar of its strength in Utah.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 4.—The boiler of the steamer S. Brown exploded this afternoon, fatally scalding Chief Engineer Bailey, Assistant Engineer Ludlow and Fireman Decarsy. Several others of the crew were slightly injured.

Three Men Frozen to Death.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—In the blizzard of Saturday three cowboys were frozen to death near Folsom, New Mexico.

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT.

Particulars of the Latest Battle Between the McCoys and Hatfields.

MILTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—Reports of another terrible battle between the Hatfields and McCoys reached here to-night. Full details have not been received, but enough is known to show that it was the bloodiest encounter that has occurred in the history of the feud. Thursday night a party of about thirty of the McCoys came across a Blumfield camp in the woods about six miles from Green Shoals. Both bands were bound for the headquarters of their respective factions and were heavily armed. When the McCoys discovered their enemies they sent out scouts and discovered there were about a score in the camp. They crawled up through the dense underbush and poured in a volley on their sleeping foes. In an instant it was returned. The Hatfields, although taken by surprise, were so much better armed than the McCoys, having repeating rifles, put them to flight. The one volley fired by the McCoys did terrible execution, one dozen were wounded and two were slain. John Blumfield, and one of the leaders of his faction, were instantly killed, having four bullets through his head. By his side lay Edwin Brown, the son of the woman shot in her farm house at Fudgy's creek. Two bullets had gone through his body, one piercing his heart. One of them, whose name is unknown, was fatally hurt. After dawn, the Hatfield's found two more dead men and four desperately wounded men were captured. Some of the wounded McCoys must have been carried off by their friends, for their retreat through the woods was marked with blood stains. The prisoners captured are Charles Lampkin, John Caine and Pete McCoy. The names of the dead are unknown. The Caine, whose first name has not been learned, was so badly wounded that his captors left him to die where he lay but the other three were compelled to march to the Hatfield headquarters, which they reached about noon yesterday. As soon as the story of the attack and capture was told, a sort of court martial was held. The prisoners were not allowed to speak in their own defense, and after a short deliberation a vote on their life or death was taken by the entire Hatfield party. The result was unanimous and the three men will be shot. The courier who brought this news was shot at twice from ambush while riding through Lincoln county.

HE SAW A GHOST.

A Young Lady Walking in Her Sleep Frightens a Man.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Pauline Schultz, a white, fair, dark-haired girl of 24, living with her mother at No. 9 Frankfort street, has just undergone a most romantic and startling experience and nearly frightened a Jerseyman out of his wits. He had been "spending the evening" with his girl, and along about 2 o'clock he set out for home across the salt meadows lying between Constable Hook and Centerville. He was startled right in the midst of the of the marsh by the sudden appearance of a figure clad in white. Badly frightened he didn't stop running till he reached police headquarters at Bayonne, and then he gasped between his chattering teeth that he had been pursued by a ghost. Policemen were sent out and found the "ghost" finally in a ditch. They dragged it out of the mud into which it had sunk up to its knees and on a little firmer ground. They examined it. It was a young woman, unconscious and as cold and clammy as a corpse. She was clad only in a chemise and night robe. The officers hurried her in in the house of the nearest physician and she revived sufficiently to tell that she was Miss Pauline Schultz, and had been visiting with her mother at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Freunde, Avenue A, Bayonne. She did not know how she happened to be in the marshes at that hour and clad so unseasonably. She was in bed at her aunt's at midnight last night, and must have had a fit of sonambulism during the next hour. She can remember nothing about leaving the house nor how she got more than a mile away in the marshes.

Attacked by Hungarians.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Nov. 4—Late last night a riot occurred among a number of Hungarian laborers, and Chief of Police Robinson and Officer McQuade were probably fatally injured. Robinson was stabbed in the head and about the arms and hands, while McQuade received three ugly wounds in the back and neck. When the officers appeared the Hungarians charged upon them and but for the timely arrival of other officers they would have been murdered. Four rioters were arrested and after a desperatate fight placed in the lock-up. The Hungarians were celebrating a wedding and had been drinking all the evening.

A Fight With Indians.

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 4.—News has been received of a fight between a detatchment of troops under Sergeant Pickett and Indians, which took place ten miles from Crittenden this morning. A number of shots were exchanged. None of the soldiers were hit, but Corporal Griffin is missing. Signal fires are seen on the Whetstone mountains to the south and Salt River Pinal mountains to the northwest. From this it would seem that there were more Indians out than the fugitives who murdered Sheriff Reynolds and guard Saturday, as the distance necessary to reach Crittendon would necessitate traveling 150 miles in twelve hours.

Fatal Wreck in Texas.

BROONWOOD, Tex., Nov. 4.—The south bound Santa Fe passenger train was wrecked this morning south of Brownwood. Two rear chair cars were thrown from the track and rolled down a 15-foot embankment finally landing bottom up. They were full of passengers, who were piled together with chairs lying on top of them. They screamed for help and the windows had to be broken open to get them out. Twenty were injured, four fatally. J. B. Jones of Belleville, Ill., was left in Zephir in a dying condition.

Captain Wissmann's Movements.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 4.—Explorer Ehlers arrived here with Captain Wissmann Friday. Wissmann left a guard of a hundred men at Napwapwa. He reports that the road thence to Bagamoyo is safe.

North Dakota, in Full Blast.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4.—The new ship of state was formally launched this afternoon by the formal qualification of the state officers. The legislature has been called to assemble November 19.