

COBURN TALKS BACK.

THE EX-CONGRESSMAN FROM INDIANA OBJECTS TO THE CRITICISMS OF MRS. FREMONT.

"Pathetic Story of Being Robbed of Her Old Home by the Government—But Mr. Coburn Won't Take This, Even from a Woman, and Sharply Retorts—The Facts in the Case.

New York, April 24.—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, wrote a story for the last issue of Jennie June's magazine, The Homemaker, that has caused much discussion. She calls it "A Home Found and Lost," and directly charges ex-Congressman John Coburn, of Indiana, with being responsible for her failure to get back her home in San Francisco from the Government.

According to her story she went with the General to San Francisco eight years after their marriage, and picked out an ideal spot for their home. It was thirteen acres of the extreme end of San Jose Black Point, which juts out into the channel near the entrance to the harbor. The General bought the property for \$42,000 in gold from Mark Brumagem, a San Francisco banker, and had the deeds made out in his wife's name. Mrs. Fremont gives a picturesque description of the home they made there. Then came the civil war, and General Fremont who had volunteered, wrote her to join him with the children in New York. She heard soon after her arrival that the Government had taken her home "for military purposes," but Secretary of War Stanton, assured the General that the occupation was only temporary, and would be satisfactorily settled. After the war Gen. and Mrs. Fremont tried to get their property back, but in vain. Today the commander of the department has the homestead for a pleasure ground. The locality is now known as "Golden Gate Park," and the property is very valuable. The story ends as follows:

"Twice we made application to Congress. Twice the application bill passed the Senate to restore my property. When the bill reached the House the last time it was stopped by a single objection. The objector refused to give any reason for his opposition to what was otherwise sure to pass by a large majority, despite the remonstrances of friends. He was a Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, a Republican who had asked and obtained Mr. Fremont's personal aid for his re-election, which had been doubtful otherwise. Mr. Coburn was proof even against the tears of a young girl, whose father was waiting the verdict that would leave him in poverty or restore him to fortune. The father was suffering from wounds contracted in the war, and Mr. Coburn's obstinate, unexplained objection killed him. I trust that, as there are few men capable of such cold cruelty as Mr. Coburn, I may have success in the renewed effort I am making this winter to regain my lost home."

This article came to ex-Congressman Coburn's attention last week, and he sent a letter of general denial to the Homemaker at once, for which he demands as much publicity as was given to Mrs. Fremont's story. The reply will appear in full in the June issue of the magazine; but the following synopsis has been given for publication. He says that Mrs. Fremont has attacked him entirely without provocation, and that she has given an erroneous statement of facts. He quotes from the Congressional Record to show that Mrs. Fremont's bill came before him as a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and that on January 11, 1872, he read the report on it before the House. The committee investigated the matter thoroughly, had open hearings on it and gave opportunity for all testimony to be handed in. It came to the conclusion "that the claimants have no title to the lands, and at most have an equitable claim for pay for improvements upon lands upon which they were mere squatters." The House concurred in this report without one dissenting vote. Next year, late on in the evening of March 3, a similar bill, passed by the Senate, was handed to the House, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected to its passage, because it had not been given to a House committee, and Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, objected, as it had previously been examined and rejected by the House. Mr. Coburn, on the other hand, proposed a substitute providing that improvements on the land be paid for to the extent of \$40,000. But the House refused to hear anything, and the bill was dropped. "I had nothing to do with the death of the invalid father—in fact, I never saw the weeping daughter," says Mr. Coburn, "and I hold myself innocent of any injury to Mrs. Fremont. I am not indebted in any way to Mr. Fremont for political help—in fact the aid is on the other side, and anyhow, I do not believe that political debts should be paid from the public treasury." If not only a political creditor is to be paid, but in addition a gang of his squatter friends are to be subsidized out of the public money, then let me be considered an ingrate. I have not been at Washington since March 1875," concludes ex-Congressman Coburn, "and if the bill is such a popular one I fail to see why it has not been presented and passed in the past seventeen years."

THE NEGRO AND THE SOUTH.

Dr. Depew and Amos Wilder Discuss the Problem Before the Yale Alumni.

Last night at Delmonico's Amos Parker Wilder talked to his fellow alumni of Yale College about what he had seen in a recent trip through the South. The negro question, he said, would settle itself, provided the North kept its hands off. The Southern understanding was that the black man and the white man should each follow his own way independent of the other, a situation which to-day seems a cruel one for the negro. Underneath the present almost hostile attitude of the whites, however, could be discerned an acknowledgement of the benefits which the South derives from the population which promises well for the future.

Mr. Wilder said that the enterprise and advancement of the so-called "New South" was due almost entirely to Northerners who had gone there since the war. Some years ago, he said, Mr. Depew had advised young men to go South, and many Yale men, among others, had gone there and were now among the most prosperous of Southerners.

Mr. Depew, who presided at the meeting, then said:

"When I returned from my Southern trip three years ago and told you of the observations I had made, a reporter who was present printed a synopsis of a portion of what I had said, dwelling particularly upon my words of praise of the South. I heard from that report. My correspondence amounted to a bushel a day or thereabouts. People wanted to know where they must go to profit by this wonderful El Dorado. They inquired about trains and what stations they should get off at. Then the Southern land boomer got hold of the report. He took extracts from it and printed them over my name on handbills as big as that mirror over there. In consequence thousands of families in all parts of the North and West, who had not succeeded very well, packed up and went South.

"Then I began to receive more correspondence. But it was a different sort. Some of it was inflammatory. Some of it was vituperative. A good many of my correspondents asked for loans."

Mr. Depew talked of the negro question entertainingly, and, on the whole, hopefully. He said, however, that prejudice gave the negro no chance in the North, and that so far as he could see, this Northern prejudice was increasing. He said he looked upon Hampton College as the eventual solution of the negro question. In speaking of the prejudice of Southern whites against the negro he said:

"When a white man goes South, before long he joins in helping to suppress the negro vote, no matter how good a Republican he may have been in the North."

S. A. & O. EXTENSION.

Talk of Extending the South Atlantic & Ohio to Asheville.

The Washington Correspondent of the Chattanooga Times says: The Co-operative Town people who last week went down to Elizabethton, are well pleased with the prospects for new town. It is now certain that one or more railroads are soon to be built across the valley of East Tennessee through Elizabethton. One of these is to be, in reality, an extension of the South Atlantic & Ohio, running at present from Big Stone Gap to Bristol. The proposed new line runs from Bristol, through Elizabethton, to Asheville. This is a Chesapeake & Ohio scheme and is a Vanderbilt enterprise.

One of the visitors to Elizabethton offered a few pertinent criticisms of the present population. Said he: "They are too slow. Think of it. A big excursion of outside people went down there to consider the scheme of building up a town there. Certainly the benefit to come to people who now live there would be enormous in the event a big town should be built up. Under the circumstances the people should have shown a more liberal spirit in providing for the comforts of the visitors who would have been as free as water. When the visitors desired to go up the mountain to see Cranberry, the railroad charged half fare for the trip. It should have allowed those visitors the freedom of the road. It would have paid the road well. It is true this road passed the guests from Johnson City to Elizabethton and return free. That was commendable. My idea is that the people there should have left no stone unturned in hospitality. That is the way to capture visitors and send them away singing the praises of the people. I don't consider that the people there were selfish. They were only a little behind in their ideas of how things of this kind should be done."

TOM OCHILTREE NEXT.

He Has Intimated that Duellist Fox Avoids the Truth.

BRUSSELS, April 24.—The much-talked-of duel between Edward Fox and Hallett Alsop Borrowe took place yesterday afternoon on the seashore at Newport Bains, near Ostend. William B. Bacon, Jr., of Boston, acted as second for Fox, and Harry Vane Millbank, as second for Borrowe. It was arranged between the seconds that their principals should each fire two shots at twelve paces, and this programme was carried out. The weapons used were dueling pistols of forty-five caliber. When the word was given the two men fired simultaneously, but neither shot took effect although the ball from Fox's pistol passed close Borrowe's head. The pistols were then reloaded by the seconds and handed to the duellists, both of whom fired promptly when the word was given. This time Borrowe's bullet pierced his antagonist's coat in the region of the waist, but Fox escaped unhurt. The seconds, in accordance with the conditions previously made, then declared the duel ended.

No reconciliation took place after the contest, and the duellists left the ground without having spoken to each other. The principals and seconds afterward took the boat at Ostend to return to London.

LONDON, April 24.—From Ostend Fox went to Brussels. He will come to England to-night. The Belgian police made frantic efforts to capture the party, but the penalty for dueling in Belgium being a month's imprisonment and a fine of £40. The affair is not yet ended. There is now a row between Fox and Col. Tom Ochiltree, the former claiming that Ochiltree advised him to sell the letters. Ochiltree denies that he did so.

An Alaskan Exile.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 21.—Miss Jould of Buchanan, West Virginia, has arrived here on her way to Jackson Island a little dot of land in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Alaska, where Mr. and Mrs. McCloud and Miss McFarlane have lived nearly ten years, teaching the native children, who number about sixty. Mrs. McCloud is Miss Jould's sister. Twice a year a steambot touches at Jackson Island, bringing provisions and letters, and in good weather a canoe is paddled over to Fort Wrangle every month by some of the Indians. Miss Jould is a bright comely young woman of about 24, but she feels that she has been called to exile herself for the sake of teaching the Alaska savages and doing mission work among them.

ANIMAL HEROISM.

The Brute Creation Bears Pain With Heroic Endurance.

One of the pathetic things connected with this kaleidoscopic nonsense people call life is the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance. In battle, and after the first shock of a wound, they make no sound. They bear the pain with a mute, wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battle-field it comes from their loneliness, the loss of that human companionship which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals.

The dog will carry a broken leg for days, wistfully, but uncomplainingly. The cat, stricken with club or stone, or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its way to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and other cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint.

The dove, shot into death, flies to some far-off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken, save by the patter on the leaves of its own life blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick break, and in pitiful submission waits for death. The eagle struck in mid-air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan or sound of pain, and the defiant look never

DR. TALMAGE AVERTED A PICNIC.

He Stopped in the Middle of His Prayer to Do So.

The great organ in Dr. Talmage's big Brooklyn Tabernacle temporarily broke down last night while the noted preacher was in the midst of his opening prayer for the saving of souls. The church was crowded in every part. Dr. Talmage had been praying but a few moments when a noise like that of distant thunder was heard, immediately followed by a loud hissing sound.

The thousand of heads that had been bowed in worship, were instantly raised, and all eyes riveted upon the platform upon which Dr. Talmage stood and from which the disturbance seem to emanate. The organist, Henry Lyre Brown, jumped from his seat on the organ-box and ran behind the platform. Some of the congregation half arose from their seats with a frightened look on their countenances. Dr. Talmage, however, appreciated the situation.

He cut short his prayer, and before the congregation had a good chance to become panic-stricken, stated that there was some fault with the organ, but that he hoped the organist would be able to put his hand upon the defect quickly. When Mr. Brown returned from behind the platform, the organ gave a series of shrieks and moans in response to his touch upon the keyboard. In a few moments the organ was righted and the service progressed without further interruption. Ex-Senator Birkett later explained that the trouble had been occasioned by a big nail falling upon the wires.

Court Proceedings.

GLADEVILLE, VA., April 28.—Circuit Court still in session; heaviest docket on record. Judge Morrison quite sick and unable to try a number of important cases. At request of Bar Association he will therefore call a special term for the hearing of chancery cases, beginning May 13th, next.

The Snodgrass writ of error was argued by able counsel on both sides and submitted. The judge will render his decision this week. It is thought he will refuse to grant new trial, if so, the defendant will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

The case of the Norton Land & Improvement Company against Lambert on a bill for an injunction to get possession of their Hotel property, which has for months been held by Lambert, the contractor, with shot guns and rifles etc. was argued on demurrer, and the demurrer overruled. Lambert will now answer but it is thought he will not be upheld by the court, having forfeited his rights to protection by his bulldozing methods etc.

In the case of J. B. Payne, Jr., against the Big Stone Gap Improvement Company, for recision of sale of lots in Plat 3, the plaintiffs made strenuous efforts for a continuance alleging that they had not had time to take all their evidence. In view of the determination to hold a special term the judge did not pass on motion for continuance. The plaintiffs will have until May 13th, to take any evidence they may wish and it is almost certain the case will be then tried.

A number of small jury cases were tried and disposed of but the important common law cases were nearly all continued.

On Tuesday the Democrats held a convention to elect delegates to the Richmond convention. A strong Cleveland sentiment prevailed and resolutions were adopted in favor of tariff reform and in favor of making this the issue of the next campaign, indorsing Cleveland and instructing the delegates to Richmond to do all in their power to send a Cleveland delegation to Chicago.

MADAME BARRIOS WEDS. A Spanish Nobleman Secures a Very Wealthy Bride.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Madame Francisco de Barrios, the young, beautiful, and rich widow of the late president of the republic of Guatemala, was married last evening to Senor Jose Martinez de Roda, a Spanish nobleman, at the magnificent residence of the bride, 855 Fifth avenue. Mme. de Barrios is only thirty-two years of age. She is the mother of eight children, ranging in age from eight to fifteen. The wealth of Mme. de Barrios is estimated at over \$5,000,000.

In the afternoon the civil ceremony was performed by Mayor Grant, and was witnessed by only a few friends. In the evening the religious ceremony was performed by Archbishop Corrigan. Madame de Barrios was attended by Apich, who acted as godmother by proxy for the queen of Spain.

The bridal gown was an apple green brocade, with decollete bodice, with falls of pale yellow chiffon. The skirt was plain and the train long, each bordered with Persian embroidery and set with emeralds. She wore no jewels nor did she carry flowers.

Earthquake Shock in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 22.—Another slight shock of earthquake occurred here at 7:15 last evening. Shocks last evening are also reported from a number of other places in the northern part of the State, and also from Carson, Nev. No damage is reported.

DIXON, CAL., April 22.—At 7 1/2 o'clock last night there was another sharp shock felt here, but it was not as violent as the one in the morning. Several more tremors were noticed during the night, but no further damage was done. "The people are still greatly alarmed, and very few went to bed last night."

VACAVILLE, April 22.—A number of tents arrived here from Sacramento last night, having been sent by Gov. Markham. Many people were afraid to pass the night in their homes, and slept in tents. Several slight shocks were felt during the night. The work of repair is going on at a rapid rate.

MASS MEETING.

Held by the Republicans of Lee County. Pursuant to a call the republicans of Lee county met in mass meeting at the court house, Monday April 18th, 1892. The county chairman being absent, the object of the meeting was stated by Geo. W. Blankenship, secretary. Upon motion and second, Capt. H. C. Joslyn was elected temporary chairman, after which the following delegates and alternates were elected: Yokum Station district.—Harvey Young, delegate; B. F. Cox, alternate; Rocky Station district.—A. J. Littol, delegate; George Hughes, alternate; Jonesville district.—T. J. Ely, delegate; A. J. Fiitts, alternate; White Shoals district.—W. W. Smallwood, delegate; James McDaniel, alternate; Rose Hill district.—S. C. Hamilton, delegate, N. M. Thomas, alternate.

Delegates at Large.—Col. O. Slomp, W. G. Colson, G. W. Blankenship, Judge Carr-Bailey, and J. M. Morgan; alternates—R. J. McClain and Dr. J. P. Graham.

The above delegates were elected to attend both conventions, the district convention at Tazwell C. H., April 26, and the State convention at Roanoke May 5, 1892.

Any and all delegates present at either or both of the above conventions were instructed to cast the full vote for the county.

A reorganization was also intended to be made at this meeting, but was laid over until the first day of the next county court May 1st, 1892. All parties interested are requested to be present on that date. Upon motion this convention was adjourned.

H. C. Joslyn, Temporary Chairman, G. W. Blankenship, Secretary.

How It Looks Politically.

The number of candidates for presidency seems to be alarmingly on the increase. Mr. Harrison is in a very chilly state of mind, for he cannot regard himself as anything more than a probability. His dreams would be a good deal more pleasant if the leaders of his party were not working against him on the sly. If they can find any other available candidate they will leave this one in the lurch, but if not they will murmur the adage, "Of several evils choose the least," and take the present incumbent.

Mr. Blaine seems to be serene and contented. He has reached the age when the fires burn rather low, but still if there should be a great uprising, a thunderous demand, he will undoubtedly bow to fate and accept.

On the Democratic side Senator Hill is dead sure of being his party's nominee. Whether he is indulging in a harmless delusion or not time will tell. Mr. Cleveland has bucked his belt a little tighter and is ready for the race. That is to say, "Barkis is willin'."

Behind these two gentlemen looms up the stalwart form of the western man, not named by the national convention. And that western man, whoever he may be, will be the next President of the United States.

RAVACHOL'S TRIAL.

The Dynamite Fiend Admits His Responsibility for the St. Germain and Clichy Outrages.

PARIS, April 26.—The trial of the anarchist Ravachol was begun to-day at 11 o'clock in the Seine Assize Court. There was great excitement, and the jurymen and all connected with the court showed signs of nervousness and apprehension. After the indictment had been read, charging Ravachol with various bomb-throwing outrages, he admitted his full responsibility for the St. Germain and Clichy outrages. Ravachol is being tried at the same time with Simon, Beala, Chaudmartin and Rosalie Souberie. The evidence was at once begun and is now proceeding.

Ravachol throughout the arraignment maintained an aspect of impassiveness and addressed his utterances directly to Judge Gues, who presided, and the jury. The table in the center of the court-room was covered with apparatus alleged to have been used by the alleged dynamiters.

Ravachol, in reply to questions asked by the judge, coolly claimed that he was the author of the explosions. When asked his motives he said he had been roused to indignation by the condemnation of Levallois and Barret, the anarchists. Judge Benoit and Prosecutor Bulot ought not to have demanded the death penalty for men who were fathers of families. The police also had bitterly maltreated his comrades who had been arrested. He had therefore resolved upon vengeance. Ravachol boasted that he personally loaded the bomb which was exploded at the Rue St. Germain. He placed sixty dynamite cartridges in it. He dressed himself well and gained entrance to Judge Benoit's house unnoticed. He deposited the machine in the hallway, ignited the fuse and rushed down the stairs. He reached the pavement just as the bomb exploded. He managed the explosion in the Rue Clichy in the same way, but in that case the powder had become displaced in transit and he feared that the explosion would be instantaneous. Nevertheless he did not hesitate to risk his life and it turned out that he had time to escape injury.

Ravachol seemed to glory in the recital of his crimes. His fellow-prisoners regarded him with admiration, while all the others in the court-room listened with looks of horror and anger upon their faces.

GUITEAU'S LAWYER.

Charles Reed Dies of Progressive Paralysis, in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Charles H. Reed who gained wide notoriety as assistant counsel to Geiteau, Scoville, defending counsel for Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin; is dead. He had lived in Baltimore five years when he married Miss Fannie Daniels, the daughter of a wealthy brewer. The event was celebrated shortly after Mr. Reed's sensational attempt to commit suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat in the East river, New York. His death, due to progressive paralysis, occurred Thursday night, but was to-night made public for the first time. He was 58 years old. A family from whom he was divorced survives him in Chicago, and a widow mourns his loss in Baltimore. The funeral will occur tomorrow.

Blown Up.

Tom Darnell and Zach Wells were blown up Thursday night at the camp on Walens Ridge, where the Furnace Company is getting out iron ore.

The two men had been to town and on their return to camp attempted to build a fire. As the fire did not burn fast enough Darnell took up a keg of giant blasting powder and pouring some into his hand threw it upon the fire. The blast flashed up and set the keg of powder off, which he had in his hands. Also the keg on which Wells was sitting and another keg near by.

Neither is expected to live.

OPPOSITIONS OF HARRISON.

EX-SPEAKER REED ONE OF THE MOST OUTSPOKEN OF THEM ALL.

He Refused to Speak at the State Convention in Vermont if Harrison Was to be Endorsed, and Declined to Aid Senator Aldrich in Rhode Island Until the Senator Assured Him That the Delegates to be Elected From that State Should not be Instructed for the President.

(New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Henry Watterston's recent remark that "Tom" Reed would make a strong Presidential candidate, being possessed of both wit and audacity, two qualities most admired by the American people, has given new impetus to the Presidential boom of the ex-Speaker which has flourished in a fitful sort of way ever since he made a party hero of himself in the fifty-first Congress. Mr. Reed is, however, in no sense a candidate, although he would be willing to become one if by that means he could aid in the defeat of Benjamin Harrison. There is at present no hope so dear to the heart of the Big Congressman from Maine as that of seeing the political ambition of Benjamin Harrison extinguished forever. That hope burns brightly in Mr. Reed's breast at present, for he is one of the many strong Republican leaders in Washington who regard the problem of defeating Harrison's re-nomination as an easy one. For several months passed Mr. Reed has taken part more or less in the disjointed and irregular, but none the less earnest, conferences that have been held by Harrison's political opponents in the Republican party, and he has been one of the most outspoken of them all in favor of almost any plan that will result in sending Benjamin Harrison back to Indiana as a private citizen. When Mr. Reed was invited to speak at the State Convention in Vermont, and replied that he would not do so if Harrison was to be endorsed, he was told that he might consider the invitation cancelled.

"Very well," he replied; "you know your own business best, but I assure you you will miss a very fine speech."

Mr. Reed was dead in earnest when he told the Vermont managers that he would not appear at a Convention which intended to endorse Harrison, and he was still dead in earnest when he made the rejection of Harrison the price of his participation in the Rhode Island campaign. Although not generally known, it is a fact that before going to Rhode Island, where he did such effective work for the Republicans, Mr. Reed received the assurance of Senator Aldrich that the delegates to be elected from Rhode Island to the Minneapolis Convention should not be instructed to vote for Benjamin Harrison. This will be news to the President, and not pleasant news either, for he has regarded Senator Aldrich as one of his staunchest friends and supporters. He will be badly disappointed, however, for Senator Aldrich will control that Rhode Island delegation absolutely, and he has already given his word that it shall be an anti-Harrison delegation.

Mr. Reed knows that he cannot be a candidate this year, if for no other reason than that the shadow of James G. Blaine hangs over him—not so darkly as he did a year or two ago, perhaps, because Mr. Blaine has not the same hold on the party management in Maine as he once had, but still sufficiently strong to preclude all hope of a delegation in the interest of Mr. Reed as a Presidential candidate. But though his name will probably not be presented to the convention, the ex-Speaker's influence will be felt there, and it is said that not more than one of the eight district delegates from the Pine Tree State will be Harrison men. One of these, already chosen, is an enthusiastic supporter of Blaine's nomination, but the President has been totally unable to secure the selection of friends of his, and it is generally thought that his failure is due to the opposition of Mr. Reed, who has had his hand tightly on the machine in Maine during the last few months.

In Washington the suggestion of Reed as a presidential possibility meets with much favor, and especially in the House of Representatives he is strong and popular, and has many friends who think that a ticket composed of Reed and some strong western soldier would be invincible. It is said to be the private opinion of Mr. Reed, however, that no Republican ticket will be invincible this year, and he is inclined to think that the Republican, be he Harrison or some one else, who is made the standard bearer of his party, does so with the prospect of defeat before his eyes. "This does not mean that the ex-Speaker would decline to allow his name to be used, in case there should be a chance for him, because he is far too active, Republican or Democrat, who would not accept the nomination for the Presidency in any year. Mr. Reed knows that the time has not yet arrived, however, and he hopes this year only to accomplish the defeat of Harrison. That will satisfy him almost as much as his own nomination, and he feels very confident of winning, although he admits that at present Harrison appears on the surface to have things all his own way."

COMPLAIN OF OUTRAGE.

A Delegation of Colored Men Appeal to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A delegation of colored men called on President Harrison to-day and asked, on behalf of their race, that the attention of the country be called to the frequent outrages of the Afro-Americans in the South. Replying, the President said, in brief, that the Constitutional limitations of his office prevented his interference, and advised a compilation of the outrages, covering a period of a year, for presentation to the country. He promised to aid in any proper way in an effort to arouse such a state of public opinion as would make a repetition of such outrages impossible.