

# ROTTEN TIMBERS

### Wonder the Opera House Accident at Cincinnati Was So Long Delayed.

### Warning Given in Time For Most of the Audience to Leave the House.

### Huge Rafters Holding Up the Dome Worm Eaten and Dry as Punk.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The common expression with reference to the disaster at Robinson's Opera House, is "what good fortune it was that the house had so few people in it."

It has not yet been definitely determined how many were killed, and the unknown man who was killed is still unidentified. The chief interest now centers in the cause of the dreadful accident. From a careful examination it appears that not only was the construction faulty, but the work and material were defective. In a word the timbers were rotten.

The huge rafters composing the truss that fell in were as dry as punk, and the pieces of joist that connected them were worm eaten and rotten. The nails and bolts were rusty, and everything went to show that this entire part of the building was in such a dangerous condition, that it is strange that it had not been discovered long ago.

**How It Happened.**

The house was fairly well filled, but not crowded. About 8:30 o'clock the plastering began to fall, in small particles at first, but enough to alarm some of the timid or cautious, who retired. A little later it began to shower down in great chunks from the ceiling above, which supported the dome. The gallery and balcony were soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possible, and, strange to say, without an apparent panic. The crowding of those to the door obstructed the passage of people from the parquet, which accounts in a measure for the number of casualties. Nobody expected at that moment any other danger than from the falling plastering.

**Big Center Truss Drops.**

Suddenly and with a great crash the center truss of the ceiling, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings and doubled it up in the center, sending it down into the parquet with a great scattering of joists and timbers, killing several people and injuring scores of others. Alarms were sent in and police and firemen hurried to the scene. After several hours' hard work the bodies of the dead were recovered and the injured all removed to the Cincinnati hospital. The list at the hospital showed 3 dead, 5 dangerously if not fatally wounded, and 26 more or less seriously injured. The dead are Mrs. Lucy Cohen, Mrs. George Kleeman and an unknown man. In addition a large number, probably 25 or 30, were slightly injured and able to walk home. Of the dangerously injured at the hospital, several will require amputations. A score of surgeons volunteered their assistance to the hospital corps.

**Searching for Missing Friends.**

The scene in front of the hospital door was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there clamoring for the names of the injured. An attendant stood at the door with a list of those brought to the hospital and answered anxious enquirers. At the opera house ropes were stretched across all approaching streets, and the police had all they could do to keep the crowd of 7,000 or 8,000 people from crushing through. All sorts of wild rumors were afloat and public curiosity was on tiptoe, all the more ardent because of these rumors. The damage to the structure was nothing at all to the stage, comparatively little to the gallery, which suffered most; almost nothing to the dress circle, and much less than one would think from the debris scattered around through the parquet, where the main truss landed.

# COASTING STEAMER WRECKED

Fate of a Large Number of Passengers and the Crew Unknown.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The coasting steamer Triton from Havana to Bahia Honda, province of Pinar del Rio, has been wrecked between Dominica and Mariel, on the north coast of that province. The steamer went ashore during heavy weather, grounding about eight miles from the coast. The parer and one of the passengers have arrived at Mariel. They say they have no knowledge regarding the fate of the captain, 50 passengers, soldiers and civil-ians, and the 30 members of the crew of the Triton. The missing passengers include several well known merchants.

**Distinguished Voyagers.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Among the passengers on board the steamer Paris from Southampton which arrived here was M. H. De Young of San Francisco, Miss Claghorn, former Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, Anthony Hope Hawkins, the English novelist, and Lottie Collins, the dancer.

**Have Yield Enough Now.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Bank of British North America imported \$500,000 in gold a few days ago and sent the gold to the sub-treasury, asking for greenbacks in exchange. The treasury officials declined the proposition.

**Miss Claghorn Becomes a Citizen.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Evangelina Coscio y Claghorn has signed her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. Under the terms of her oath she has renounced all allegiance to Spain.

# HALF A MILLION VOTES.

Indications From the Registration Lists in Greater New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—With but one month's registration to be recorded of the four days allowed for the inscribing of the names of voters the indications are that approximately 500,000 ballots will be cast at the first election in the new municipality of New York. The registration is likely to be somewhat less than for the presidential election last year.

In Tammany precincts there is a fuller registration than in other sections of this city, which is taken as an indication that the regular Democratic organization, which Tammany professes to be, is working with all its might to bring out votes to counteract possible defections to Henry George.

**Tracey Still Looking Up.**

The events of the last 48 hours seem to indicate that General Tracey is gaining in strength and not a few acute politicians are recorded as believing that the contest will be between him and Van Wyck. The straight Republican organization, it is pointed out, includes veteran campaigners who, as soon as they learned definitely that no compromise would be effected with the Citizen's Union, recognized that the hardest kind of a conflict was before them. They took steps to meet the difficulties. Of money, there is said to be no lack, and the unique spectacle is presented of contribution to the Tracey campaign fund by bankers and business men who favor and will vote for Low—at least a number of prominent men are credited with thus giving and thus intending. Nothing is more noteworthy in this campaign than the inter-tribe bitterness evolved. It is an "ancient strife" and many of the prominent leaders do not hesitate to apply epithets the most opprobrious to each other. George and Dayton Democrats both announced in plainest terms that their fight is against Tammany and Crokerism. The Citizen's Union speakers, a majority of whom are Republicans, inveigh most bitterly against Mr. Platt and his adherents, while the latter call Low and his followers traitors, disorganizers and hypocrites.

**Abram S. Hewitt's Opinion.**

Abram S. Hewitt, who has just returned from Europe, in the course of an interview, said: "Why should Mr. Low retire? Nobody disputes his eminent fitness for the place. Shall he retire simply on the demand of a boss so that some one shall be put up who will be satisfactory to that boss? By no means. It is now his clear duty to lead the fight of decent men against the bosses and against George and his party, who are worse than the bosses. If I were in his place I would stay in the race, if I were to get only ten votes. I did something of that sort myself once. Mr. Low is in honor bound to lead the fight for honest government."

# GERMANS ENDORSE LOW.

Resolution Passed After the Most Bitter Opposition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—After a stormy session lasting until midnight in the Grand Central Palace, the general committee of the German-American Reform union endorsed Seth Low and the entire Citizen's Union ticket. The vote was 383 for Low and 99 against the resolution. The opposition made a desperate resistance, but was overcome by numbers. Some of the speeches were very bitter showing strong opposition to Mr. Low.

Secretary Bliss is expected to act as chairman of a straight Republican meeting in Lenox lyceum next week, and this will be accepted as evidence that the Washington administration favors the election of the ex-secretary of the navy. A queer thing in this campaign is that, while George says he will be satisfied if Mr. Low is elected, the scholar candidate declines to reverse the proposition, and says he cannot accept Mr. George's peculiar doctrines.

# RECOVERIES NUMEROUS.

Excellent Feature of the Situation at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Fever cases rolled up rapidly, numbering 48 at 6 p. m. The deaths numbered three. An excellent feature of the situation, however, is that recoveries and discharges of patients are numerous. This is the 40th day of fever and during the afternoon the total number of recoveries exceeded the total number of cases now under treatment, showing the success which local physicians are meeting with in treating the cases.

**For Running the Quarantine Gauntlet.**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Douglas Bolte, a negro, was lynched at a small settlement on Bayou Barataria, about 15 miles from this city, during the day. His offense was running the quarantine gauntlet.

**Rate of the Quarantine.**

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 18.—The last of the yellow fever cases has been discharged. Several towns near Galveston and Houston have raised their quarantine.

**Quarantine Against Montgomery.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 18.—Owing to rumors of suspicious cases of fever in Montgomery several of the surrounding towns have quarantined against her.

**Falling Get Three Years.**

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—In the municipal court Judge Walber sentenced Colonel Bradley W. Pulling of Marshfield, Wis., to three years at hard labor in the house of correction at Fond du Lac. The attorneys for the prisoner withdrew their motion for a new trial.

**Charged With an Old Murder.**

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 18.—Frederick McAdams was arrested at Milton Junction by Sheriff Arbenau. He is charged with the murder of William Ewing, a painter, in the town of Fulton, Rock county, on June 18, 1895.

# THEY WILL TALK

### Further Conferences With the American Monetary Commissioners Probable.

### But It Is Not Believed They Will Result in Any Concessions.

### British Cabinet Meeting at Which Opening of India Mints Was Discussed.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British cabinet held its first autumn meeting at the foreign office. The premier, Lord Salisbury, presided, and all the ministers with the exception of Lord James, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal; and Mr. Walter Long, the president of the board of agriculture, was in attendance. The meeting lasted two hours. It is understood that the question of reopening the Indian mints for the coinage of silver was not decided, but it is added the matter was discussed and will possibly form the subject of further communications between the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the United States monetary committee.

**Will Talk, but That Is All.**

In addition to discussing the silver question it is understood that the cabinet ministers were in deliberation upon the Anglo-French situation in West Africa and in reviewing the Cretan arrangements. In spite of the statement that the question of reopening of the Indian mints for the coinage of silver will form the subject of further communications between the chancellor of the exchequer and the United States monetary commission it is believed that the British government has reached the decision not to enter into an international monetary conference. Further meetings with the American commissioners will be held simply because they were previously arranged, as cabled last week.

In regard to India, it may be regarded as certain that the mints will not be reopened at present, or until the Indian authorities are fully prepared; and though the decision rests with Downing street, it is certain the views of Simla will prevail, and it is known that the Indian authorities oppose the step.

It is understood that a statement will be issued next week to the effect that the British government does not intend to suggest that the Bank of England should hold its reserve partly in silver.

# ANTI-SILVER PROTEST.

Manifesto From London Bankers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The following memorial to the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has been signed extensively by the English bankers: "Sir: We, the undersigned, are engaged in various mercantile, banking and financial enterprises in the city of London of no slight magnitude, and we are therefore deeply interested in all that affects the monetary position of the country, the credit of the bank note and the solvency of banking institutions. We are aware of the visit of the delegates from the president of the United States to this and other countries, but have no authoritative information as to the nature of their proposals. From the communication of the governor of the Bank of England to yourself, lately made public, and from general report, we cannot but assume that

**Negotiations of Some Sort**

touching the metallic currency of this country are proceeding. We feel impelled by a strong sense of duty respectfully to lay before her majesty's government the following considerations, the great importance of which we first may be apparent:

"First.—That no alterations should be introduced affecting the circulating medium of this country, except after full discussion in parliament and by the public at large.

"Second.—That under no circumstances whatever should the pledges of successive governments as to the British pound sterling and the single gold standard of this country be set aside, either directly or indirectly, and that no steps should be taken by or with the consent of our government which has for its object any alteration in the value of that standard."

# ALGERIE ISSUES ORDERS.

Secretary of War Instructs Gen. Brooks Regarding the Hammond Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Alger, after a further consultation with the president and with General Miles, issued an order to General Brooks at Chicago in relation to the case of Captain L. A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry, who is charged with the ill treatment of Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan. The order is withheld from publication until it reaches General Brooks, but it is believed that it directs the trial of the officer by court-martial.

# KILLED FOUR HUNDRED.

Monstrous Manyema Soldiers Defeated by Belgian Troops.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.—The Congo troops under Lieutenant Henry, it is officially announced, have won a decisive victory over the bands of monstrous Manyema soldiers who revolted in February last and murdered their officers and who have since been hiding the country. Lieutenant Henry's force encircled the rebels near Lake Albert Edward Nyasao and killed 400 of them. The survivors fled to the mountains, where they are starving.

# OKLAHOMA'S PROGRESS.

Governor Bards Says It Has Been Something Phenomenal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Governor C. M. Bards of Oklahoma Territory, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, just submitted, makes an interesting review of existing conditions in Oklahoma. He claims that in the seven years since its creation as a territory it has made greater progress than have most commonwealths in three times that period, and that Oklahoma farmers are prosperous and even more hopeful.

He says the territory is a distinctively American community, whose proportion of foreign born citizens is smaller than in any state in the Union, and estimates the population as in excess of 300,000. He says that although clearly entitled to it, the citizens are not clamoring for immediate statehood, as the best interests of the whole people will be subserved by the union of Indian territory and Oklahoma into one state and they are willing to wait on the negotiations of the government with the five civilized tribes. The formation of two separate states, he adds, would be burdensome and annoying. Figures are cited to show that there are many thousands of acres of uncultivated and fertile lands open to homeseekers, either wholly free at the government price of from \$1 to \$1.50. This year's wheat crop is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels and all other crops are reported yielding finely.

**Council Will Reject the Treaty.**

DENISON, Tex., Oct. 18.—Hon. Clark Elkins, just arrived from Okmulgee, capital of the Creek nation, says that it is a foregone conclusion that the council will reject the Dawes treaty with the Creek commissioners. The full blood Cherokees and Creeks no longer disguise their intention to resist by force the opening of their countries and this sentiment is encouraged by Ispahogera, an aged lieutenant of the Muskogean nation.

# McKENNA'S SUCCESSOR.

State That Judge Wymore of California Has Been Suggested by the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A special from Washington says: Judge J. A. Wymore of California is more than likely to be the next attorney general.

When the place was originally filled at Canton Judge Wymore was told by the president-elect that there would be a vacancy six or eight months after the inauguration and that he could have it if he wanted the place. At that time the retirement of Justice Field had been communicated to the president and the promotion of Judge McKenna to fill his place was partially agreed upon. Judge Wymore visited Canton on the express invitation of Major McKinley and was then told that he could have the succession to McKenna's place if he desired it and furthermore that if for any reason that McKenna's name could not be submitted for the supreme bench Judge Wymore could probably have this place.

# STILL AFTER SUNDERHAUF.

A Motion Has Been Made for a Rehearing in His Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Referring to the charges filed against the register of the Fargo land office, a motion has been made for a rehearing in the case, to permit the moving party to rebut the testimony of the defense. The motion substantially charges Inspector Swinford with being prejudiced and biased, and that the so called investigation was partial. A copy of the motion was served on Sunderhauf last Saturday, and on the same day transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office. If the motion is denied it is understood an appeal will be taken to the secretary of the interior.

# BIG LOGGING CONTRACT.

Weyerhaeuser Makes a Deal for 150,000,000 Feet.

CHIPPWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 18.—The largest single logging contract that has ever been let in Wisconsin has just been secured by Gero & Stinson of this place from the Weyerhaeuser syndicate. It is for 150,000,000 feet lying tributary to the Clam river, and it is estimated that it will take 12 or 15 years to complete the contract. Each season's cut will be paid for when the logs are delivered in the company's boom in the Mississippi. About 10,000,000 feet a year will be cut, and if the contractors have good luck they will clear at least \$100,000 on their contract.

# EDWARD LANGTRY DEAD.

Husband of the Actress Passed Away at the Chester Asylum.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Edward Langtry, the husband of Lily Langtry, the actress, died in the asylum for the insane at Chester to which he was recently committed by a magistrate, having been found wandering in a helpless condition in that vicinity. It is supposed that Mr. Langtry was suffering from concussion of the brain, due to falling down the gangway of the steamer on which he travelled from Dublin to Holyhead.

**Will Feed Sheep Now.**

ELDORA, Ia., Oct. 18.—Six thousand sheep from Mexico have just been shipped into Hardin county. On account of the immense death rate of hogs by cholera farmers have commenced the feeding of sheep.

**Will Help Sagasta Out.**

MADRID, Oct. 18.—General Ascarerra, the former premier, in an interview, is quoted as reiterating that the Sagasta ministry will receive the support of the majorities of the chambers owing to the exceptional situation in which it is placed.

**Cyclonic Disturbance in Cuba.**

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—There was a cyclonic disturbance over the Southern part of Cuba. The barometer fell considerably and the wind attained great velocity.

# LONG IN SERVICE

### Justice Stephen J. Field of the Federal Supreme Court Retires.

### His Resignation, to Take Effect Dec. 1, Accepted by the President.

### Appointed by Lincoln in 1863, He Has Served Nearly Thirty-Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It was announced at the supreme court that Justice Stephen J. Field of California had notified President McKinley of his intention to retire as a member of the court, and had informed his colleagues of this fact. The members of the court after adjournment, at 4 o'clock, will call in a body on the retiring justice to pay him their respects. It is expected



JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

that his successor will be nominated by the president immediately after the convening of congress in December, and that Attorney General McKenna, also of California, will be named for the office.

The following letter, dated Oct. 12, was given out during the afternoon:

Dear Mr. Chief Justice and Brethren: Near the close of last term, feeling that the duties of my office had become too arduous for my strength, I transmitted my resignation to the president, to take effect on the first day of December next, and this he has accepted, with kindly expressions of regard, as will be seen from a copy of the letter, which is as follows:

**The President's Letter.**

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—In April last Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Mr. Justice Brewer, handed me your resignation, as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to take effect Dec. 1, 1897.

In hereby accepting your resignation, I wish to express my deep regret that you feel compelled by advancing years to sever your active connection with the court of which you have so long been a distinguished member. Entering upon your great office in May, 1863, you will, on the 1st of next December, have served upon this bench for a period of 34 years and 7 months, a term longer than that of any member of the court since its creation, and throughout a period of special importance in the history of the country, occupied with as grave public questions as have ever confronted that tribunal for decision.

"I congratulate you, therefore, most heartily upon a service of such exceptional duration, fidelity and distinction. Nor can I overlook that you received your commission from Abraham Lincoln, and, graciously spared by a kind Providence, have survived all the members of the court of his appointment.

"Upon your retirement both the bench and the country will sustain a great loss, but the high character and great ability of your work will live and long be remembered, not only by your colleagues, but by your grateful countrymen.

"With personal esteem and sincere best wishes for your contentment and happiness during the period of rest which you have so well earned, I am, dear sir, Very truly yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

My judicial career covers many years of service. Having been elected a member of the supreme court of California, I assumed that office Oct. 13, 1857, holding it 5 years, 7 months and 5 days, the latter part of the time being chief justice.

On March 10, 1863, I was commissioned by President Lincoln a justice of the supreme court of the United States, taking the oath of office on the 30th day of the following May.

When my resignation takes effect my period of service on this bench will have exceeded that of any of my predecessors while my entire judicial life will have embraced more than 40 years. I may be pardoned for saying that during all this period, long in comparison with the brevity of human life, though in the retrospect it has gone with the swiftness of a tale that is told, I have not shunned to declare in every case coming before me for decision, the conclusion which my deliberate convictions compelled me to arrive at, by the conscientious exercise of such abilities and requirements as I possessed.

**Wholesale Jail Delivery.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 18.—Advised just received from Brunswick report that nine desperate prisoners escaped from Glenn county jail at midnight at that place. Within 30 minutes their escape was detected and a squad of bloodhounds was on their trail.

# BRITISH COMMENT.

London Newspapers on Sherman's Latest Note to Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The afternoon papers take the same views of Secretary Sherman's latest dispatch to the Marquis of Salisbury, on the sealing conference question as expressed by the morning papers.

The St. James Gazette says: It will be a relief if this transatlantic Polonius is restricted in the future to playing the fool in his own home, and the foreign affairs of his country are transferred into more capable hands. But we need not count upon this too confidently. We, ourselves, allowed an elderly statesman to play tricks in the national name with national interests for many a long year.

The St. James Gazette taunts Mr. Herbert Gladstone with "copying Secretary Sherman's manner" in a speech which Mr. Gladstone said that the Venezuelan question would not have been peacefully settled if there had been no United States concerned, adding that in the latter case "our sailor lads would have been sent there and our troops would have made short work of the Venezuelan question. But the United States appeared on the scene, and the virtues of arbitration became obviously apparent."

**The Times says:**

"Allowing for the peculiarities of American diplomacy, there is no reason to quarrel with Secretary Sherman's reply on the subject of the Bering sea conference. We entirely disbelieve that Lord Salisbury, in his oral communications with Ambassador Hay, ever departed from the position adopted in his final note of July 28. But it is unnecessary to deal seriously with expressions of astonishment obviously intended to cover the failure of an attempt to bluff the British government in a manner disapproved by the leading organs of American opinion."

**Object to Currency Agitation.**

LONDON, Oct. 15.—All the afternoon papers published editorial articles, urging the British cabinet, at its meeting Saturday, to "give the coup de grace to all rumors of any intention upon the part of the government to tamper with the currency."

**Brotherhood of St. Andrew.**

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew opened at St. Pauls during the day. It is estimated that 2,000 Brotherhood men are in attendance. Rev. William D. Walker, bishop of Western New York, delivered his charge to the Brotherhood. The bishop spoke of the benefits of organization by the laymen.

**Fraternal Insurance Not Assignable.**

DES MOINES, Oct. 16.—The supreme court decided that certificates in fraternal insurance orders like the Ancient Order of United Workmen cannot be assigned. A case was taken up from the Polk district by Mrs. C. D. Crocker, in an action against Mrs. Annie Hogan, the beneficiary named in the certificate. She joined her husband in the assignment.

**Miss Palmer Buys a Paper.**

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Miss Emma E. Palmer, until recently associate editor of The Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis, has purchased The Illustrated News, a weekly publication of this city devoted to literature, society and art. Under the new management the paper will be known as The Critic.

**Called Two More Cuban Girls.**

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The police of Guines, this province, have arrested and imprisoned Senorita Blanca Ortega, a young woman of distinguished family, and Senorita Virginia Castellanos. They are both charged with conspiring against the government.

**Demand Amnesty and Pardon.**

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The government has received information from Manila that the insurgents of the Philippine islands have replied to the overtures of Captain General Primo De Rivera, who has been trying to induce them to submit, demanding extensive amnesty to be given, with a full pardon eventually.

**He Got Even.**

"An Episcopal clergyman of Grand Rapids who belongs to the order of the Elks," says a member of that order, "attended a meeting the other evening. The chairman, noticing his presence, said: 'I see our Rev. Brother among us this evening. As this is such an unusual occurrence, I think he will have to be assessed \$5.' The roper put his hand into his waistcoat pocket, and, marching up to the desk, put down his little V and made a nice little speech in which he told how glad he was to be with his brother Elks and ended by inviting them to come and hear him preach the next Sunday evening. Some one moved that the Elks accept the invitation and go in a body to their brother's church, which was unanimously carried. The next Sunday evening the front pews of the church were filled with Elks, and when the Rev. Mr. ascended his pulpit he said, 'I am delighted to see so many of my brother Elks here this evening, but as it is such an unusual occurrence with the most of them I think they should each be assessed \$1. Let your light so shine, etc. The way the silver dollars rattled on that plate was a caution. The contribution was much heavier than usual, and the Elks voted their reverend brother all right.'—New York Tribune.

**To Negotiate Reciprocity Agreements.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. John A. Casson, formerly member of congress from Iowa and ex-minister to Austria, has been appointed a special agent of the department of state for the negotiation of reciprocity arrangements under the Dingley tariff law.

**Judge Noah Dead.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Judge Jacob L. Noah, one of Minnesota's territorial pioneers, is dead. He was a member of the board of pension appeals.