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VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1887.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 176.

WE WILL WELCOME HIM.

President Cleveland to Include the Capital of Minnesota in His Coming Western Tour.

A Saw Mill Fire at Winona Reduces Property Valued at $100,000 to An Ash Heap.

The Flames Subdued Only After a Long and Determined Battle by the Department.

The Row at the Iowa University Promising to Become Serious---Northwestern Notes.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—From a most reliable source it was ascertained to-day that the president intends to visit St. Paul this autumn, and he may be induced to take the long-promised Western trip even earlier. Mrs. Cleveland has looked forward to a renewal of old friendships in the Saintly City, where she formerly resided, and it is understood that her wishes in this matter have had a great deal to do with influencing the president in arriving at his present conclusion. Ever since the subject was broached at the White house the president's wife has been an earnest advocate of the proposition to enlarge their circle of acquaintances in the West, and it is to her efforts principally that the citizens of St. Paul will be indebted for the long anticipated visit of the chief magistrate. From every quarter have come assurances of a royal welcome awaiting the distinguished couple, and members of the cabinet have been urgent in their solicitations that the president should take such a trip as has been suggested. It is not definitely known how many of his cabinet will accompany the president, but Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Lamar have signified a desire to be included in the party, and will in all probability go West in the special train that will be placed at their disposal. A change of scene and climate has been recommended by those interested in the preservation of the health of the president, and he to-day made up his mind definitely to accept the invitation of his Western constituents, and will spend several weeks among them. This effectually disposes of all talk as to the probability of an extra session of congress, for there is no necessity for such a proceeding according to the ideas of the leading men of the administration.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION.

Winona Visited by the Largest Fire in a Long Time.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, June 24.—The large saw mill of the Laird-Norton company, situated on the levee, was entirely destroyed by fire shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. When first discovered by the watchman the fire was beyond control, the whole building seeming to be enveloped in flames at once. The watchman immediately gave the alarm by blowing the whistle. The whistles from half a dozen other mills, together with the fire bell, at once spread the alarm throughout the city, and in a very short time the hose companies from the mill and the fire department were on hand, and eleven streams were soon playing on the flames. But it was useless work trying to save the mill, and the firemen, assisted by scores of willing citizens, turned their attention to saving the adjacent property and keeping the fire confined to the saw mill. Fortunately it was a quiet morning with no air stirring, or nothing could have saved the manufactories and immense lumber yards on the lower levee. The heat from the burning mill was intense, and it was with difficulty that the firemen could get near enough at times to do effective work. The lumber sheds in the yards are all covered with iron, but they became so heated that the smoke issued forth, and the paint on the general office some distance away

SIZZLED AND CRACKED.

But the men worked faithfully, keeping the building well drenched, and numerous bucket brigades watched the yards and woodpiles, and prevented the fire from spreading. The saw mill burned to the ground, and the machinery is almost a total loss. The firemen worked for about four hours. The total loss is closely estimated at $100,000. The insurance on the mill and machinery was $30,500, divided among the following companies:

Minneapolis Mutual	$2,000
Mutual Mill, Chicago	2,000
Phoenix	2,500
Commonwealth	1,500
Canton Mutual	1,500
Forest City	1,500
Illinois Mutual	2,500
Providence, Washington	1,500
People's, Pittsburg	1,000
Factors' and Traders'	2,000
Concordia, Milwaukee	2,000
National, Hartford	1,500
Transatlantic	1,000
Island Home, Tennessee	1,500
Mount Holly, New Jersey	1,000
Lincoln, Nebraska	1,000
Kansas City Mutual	1,000
Germania, New Orleans	1,000
Indiana, Indianapolis	1,000
East Texas	1,000
East Tennessee	1,500
Total	$30,500

The insurance is not as heavy as the firm has usually carried on the mill. Laird & Norton put up their first sawmill in Winona in 1856. Their business increased so steadily that in 1878 they replaced the old one with the large mill burned this morning. It had a capacity of 200,000 feet per day. Of late they have been sawing on an average about 175,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 feet shingles and 50,000 feet of lath per day, and have been having a very

PROSPEROUS SEASON,

with large orders on hand. The mill was one of the largest on the river, equipped with the very latest machinery, it having been thoroughly overhauled last winter. Its biggest cut was 264,000 feet of lumber in one day. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The firm keep five watchmen, two in the planing mill, two in the yards and one in the sawmill. The watchman at the sawmill states that twenty minutes before he gave the alarm he made a trip through the lower half of the mill and opened up the doors as usual, but there was not a trace of any fire. When he discovered it the mill was all ablaze in the upper story. The firm do not believe that it was the work of an incendiary, as the time of day and circumstances generally are opposed to such a theory. Some attribute it to a hot box setting fire to the sawdust or chips around the machinery, but Mr. Norton says they have made it a point always to have the mill swept thoroughly every night of every vestige of debris, and they had been complimented by insurance inspectors for this. The company will doubtless rebuild at once, although to-day they could give

NOTHING DEFINITE

regarding it, beyond the fact that they would of course put up another mill. The burning of the saw mills throws 200 men out of employment, and this fact worries the firm more than the loss of their property, as a new mill can not be built in time to do much this season, and the bulk of the men employed are dependent upon their summer's labor for their support. The Laird-Norton company is largely interested in the Winona Lumber company and the Chippewa Lumber and Boom company at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and at the big Hayward, Wis., saw mill. It is probable that they will meet what orders that are pressing, from one of these mills. They now have on hand in their Winona yard about 20,000,000 feet of lumber, and maintain forty yards principally on the lines of the Winona & St. Peter railway in Minnesota and Dakota. The business of the firm has amounted to about $750,000 annually. They have been in receipt of offers of financial aid from different sources today, but say they are thankful that such are not necessary. The Laird-Norton hose companies and the Winona fire department are deserving of much credit for the faithfulness of their work.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

The Iowa College Professors Feel Very Ugly.

Special to the Globe.

IOWA CITY, Io., June 24.—Rev. Dr. Fellows announces for himself that he will refuse to resign his professorship as requested by the board of regents, and it is understood that his colleagues, Profs. Parker and Leonard, will follow his lead, he being the aggressive man. He says he will not make any fight against the university, but will explode the true inwardness of the bargains by which the heads of himself and Leonard were sold to the river counties for votes in support of an appropriation in the last legislature. In a week he will have out an open letter which will probably contain some reading of great interest to Gov. Larrabee and Regents Wright and Crosby. Dr. Fellows alleges that the prohibition sentiments of himself and Prof. Leonard are the only reasons for their removal, and that if they had padlocked their lips at the commands of the regents they could have stayed. While not positively saying that Prof. McClain's retention and promotion in the law department is the result of his compliance with the famous request of the regents, he plainly indicates his opinion. The chances are that the doctor will lead a strong fight, and the next Republican state convention will be very apt to have an entirely new disturbing element in the shape of a university question.

A German Episcopalian.

Special to the Globe.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 25.—Rev. Carl E. G. Oppen, was ordained a priest of the Episcopal church by Bishop Brown, of the Fond du Lac diocese, assisted by six other clergymen this morning in the presence of a very large audience. Mr. Oppen has been instrumental in building up what is known as Christ's church in this city, having now a membership of 300. It is the first German Episcopal church in the state, if not in the Northwest, and as Bishop Brown states, makes a new era in the history of Episcopalianism. Rev. Mr. Oppen established the Northwestern Orphan's home of Greenbay also. To-night a class of twenty-three was confirmed by Bishop Brown and authority given to purchase the United Presbyterian church in which the services were held to-day for the use of Christ's church society hereafter.

By Another Sheriff.

Special to the Globe.

HUDSON, June 24.—In yesterday's GLOBE the credit of capturing Kelly, the Cumberland fiend who ravished the seven-year-old daughter of A. W. Wright, is given to Sheriff Stone, of Barron county. When Stone arrived in this city he left a description of Kelly with Chief of Police Carroll, who worked the matter up, and succeeded in finding him and had him in the lock-up before Stone knew of the arrest. Kelly was working on the new school house here and was found in a crowd down street in the evening. He confessed to Carroll before they reached the jail.

Predicts Small Crops.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., June 24.—William Rea, one of the oldest and most successful farmers in the vicinity, who has generally been accepted as good authority will publish a statement in the Argus to-morrow that those who expect a large crop of wheat in the Red River Valley this year will be disappointed. He asserts that there will be but half a crop of wheat and one-fourth crop of hay.

Temperance Camp-Meeting.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 24.—The Temperance Jubilee camp-meeting south of the city closed to-night after addresses by Rev. C. Henry Mead and Prof. A. A. Hopkins, of New York. About 2,000 attended the closing meeting. John P. St. John and his aggregation of speakers left to-night to continue their tour of the Northwest.

Fortieth Anniversary.

Special to the Globe.

KASSON, June 24.—The friends of John Shearer, to the number of about 100, called upon him and his estimable wife Monday evening last, the occasion being the fortieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Shearer was one of the early settlers, having lived where they now do for thirty-one years.

Duluth's Delegates.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, June 24.—Following are the board of trade delegates to the Northern Pacific celebration at Tacoma on the Fourth of July: President Fargusson, Walter Vanbrunt, J. McLeod, O. C. Hartman and George Rupley. About 100 prominent citizens will attend from Duluth.

Frost in Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., June 24.—Frost night before last in the western part of the county is reported to have set back wheat considerably. Some fields look brown. Corn in the southern part of the county is also injured.

New Postmaters.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Postmasters commissioned—Dakota: William Record, Kampeska. Wisconsin: Albert Robinson, Greenbay; Willard Breakey, City Point; John Solen, Richmond; G. B. Wilcox, Fellows; F. R. Holmes, Minneapolis.

Triplets and Twins.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., June 24.—Mrs. Henry Keller, of Langdon, was delivered of triplets on Thursday evening—two boys and one girl. It is reported she also gave birth to twins two years ago.

WALL STREET GOES WILD.

A Tremendous Raid Made on the Stock Market by the Bear Combination.

Manhattan Elevated Has the Wind Completely Knocked Out of the Balloon Prices.

The Scare, However, but Temporary, and Confidence Restored Before the Evening.

Jay Gould Shows Up and Puts His Shoulder to the Wheel---An Interview.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, June 24.—One after another the speculative bubbles have burst. Last week it was coffee, then wheat, and to-day stocks went a kiting. It has been a day filled with rumors and intense excitement. In the early dealings, when the decline in staunch securities began to get good headway, brokers rushed around in a frenzy of fear, not knowing which way to turn. Money became tighter and tighter and the raid upon the diminishing surplus reserve fund increased. Suddenly the banks became suspicious of inflated Manhattan elevated stock, and refused to loan on it except on wide margins. This peg withdrawn the stock took a terrific tumble and pandemonium reigned. Even the personal assurance of Cyrus W. Field that the stock was as good as ever was insufficient to save it. It was a colossal smash, and every commercial center from here to San Francisco was soon tangling the news, but it was

A SHORT SCARE

and fortunately not a severe one, for with all the fuss not a failure is recorded. The experience is not unlike the one which the street passed through on Dec. 15 last, although it stood the beating much better to-day than it did then. The causes which led to the decline then and now were, however, of vastly different character. In each case a tightening of money rates was a prominent factor. That the recent wheat panic and ugly disclosures in connection with the Fidelity bank failure, aggravated by unwarranted sensational rumors, was responsible for to-day's exciting events, is beyond dispute. When it is hard to obtain money brokers call on customers for margins as a measure of self protection, and it is easy for any combination with capital and nerve to shake out the weak holders. That such a combination has been at work several days there is little doubt. The big slump in Manhattan to-day, coupled with rumors industriously circulated of a quarrel between Gould and Sage, was just what they had been waiting for. Anticipating a rush to sell long stocks, they made a desperate onslaught on the whole list, offering stocks down anywhere from ½ to 5 points at a time. For an hour or more holders were

PANIC STRICKEN

and an avalanche of stocks came on the market. This state of things continued until absurd rumors about Gould, one of them that he was dead, were exploded. Then the market bobbed around for a while until it began to react. There were several sharp rallies at the close. The final figures were in most instances the best of the afternoon. Some attribute the real cause of the wreck in price this morning to ill feeling between certain Wall street magnates. The impression was quite general after the situation had been fully discussed that the Gould interest was largely instrumental in bringing it about, and the remarkable drops in Gould stocks seemed to support this view. What the motive actuating the attack may have been time alone will tell, but it is probably preliminary to some important deal that necessitated the weeding out of a lot of bulls and accumulation of cheap stock at the same time. If this was the intention, the operation was

A BIG SUCCESS.

but conservative people incline to the opinion that while the speculation may be feverish a few days no recurrence of to-day's break need be apprehended. The following review was issued by Henry Clear & Co. to-day: "The surge in the markets should not have been unexpected, as every day for a fortnight or more past we are on record as predicting just such a setback as Wall street has now met with. The effect will be beneficial, however, as it will very likely prevent a more serious settlement. If the day of reckoning had been deferred to the crop-moving season instead of to-day, further trouble must have resulted here and elsewhere. The stock market, not unlike that of the wheat and coffee market, is likely to be more or less dazed for several days to come, as a natural sequence of to-day's shock, occasioned by the heavy losses which innumerable operators have met with. There are too many cripples, we fear, left on the field for the survivors to watch over at a quick, active pace on the way to recuperation. Still Wall street is going to stay just where it is, and will survive this shock and witness many ups and downs in the future. The way to make money is to catch the fluctuations. There has undoubtedly been for a long time past a lack of fluctuations, showing

AN UNWARY MARKET.

Its sluggishness has been due to that fact. When stocks went go up the next best thing is to make them go down. They have just gone down. Vice President Sykes, of the Northwestern, said he did not see any reason for the flurry. The Northwestern and Omaha Railroad companies were large lenders of money, up in the millions, and never exacted over 6 per cent. Northwestern was, he said, disbursing this week $1,300,000. The dividend on Northwestern is due to-morrow, but the company was anticipating its payment and had, up to 1 o'clock, paid on account thereof $800,000. Wall street was puzzled to account for the fact that such a great decline could occur without dragging down some of the bull houses which have been carrying large lines of stocks, but this is explained by reports that Gould, Field, Vanderbilt and the Philadelphia capitalists had taken up stocks which were in weak hands and relieved the holders of the necessity of sacrificing them. Cyrus W. Field, one report said, had taken up $7,000,000 of Manhattan stock.

JAY GOULD.

An Interesting Talk With the Great Speculator.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Jay Gould on Thursday scented danger in Wall street and came down in his steam yacht Atalanta from his country place, Irvington on the Hudson, to be present at the opening of the stock market at 10 o'clock this morning. He has been through every panic and disturbance in the street for the past quarter of a century, and it turned out that he was not wrong in reading the signs of coming trouble. He had been in the habit of coming to the street only occasionally since he left his city residence, and he was not expected to-day. In fact, scarcely any one outside of his office knew of his presence. If the story spread all over the street

THAT HE WAS DEAD,

was started deliberately for its effect on stock values, the originators of it probably calculated that Gould was so far away that he could not be reached in time to make a denial that would prevent a smash. Mr. Gould remained down town all day, and let it be known as far as he could that he was helping to stem the panic. He was visited in his office by Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage and many of the large operators. Just as the sun was tinting the waters of the Hudson with crimson Gould boarded his yacht and sailed for home. A reporter of the New York World met him when he got there. Gould did not look like a sick man. He was in excellent spirits and conversed very freely.

"Mr. Gould, to what do you attrtbute the great disturbance in Wall street to-day?"

"I do not know that I can tell the exact cause. The market was raided, for one thing, and a scare was created. They had Mr. Field broke and mended, but they found out that Mr. Field was not broke, and that I was not dead."

"Do you think the bottom has been touched in values?"

"That is something it would be difficult to say. I believe that

STOCKS ARE CHEAP.

I bought some. I bought Missouri Pacific, Western Union and Manhattan. I know of one operator who bought 10,000 Missouri Pacific and another who bought 15,000 of the same stock.

"Do you regard the danger as over?"

"Yes, the worst has unquestionably passed."

"How do you think the street stood the shock?"

"Admirably, I should say. There was not a single bull house that failed. It showed the strength of the bulls. There was more of a capacity for taking stocks than was looked for."

"Do you consider it a good time to buy stocks now?"

"That is according to the way a person looks at it. My remark that I regard stocks as cheap is about as applicable a reply as I can give."

"Do you care to state the extent of your purchases to-day, Mr. Gould?"

"Well, I am not in the market as a speculator, and I'm not a very extensive buyer of anything. I don't owe any money, and have a little to buy good things, occasionally, when I see them."

"What is the condition of the country from a business point of view?"

Good. I know that is particularly true of the West. The earnings of our roads out there are big."

"Has the political situation any bearing on the railroad and

BUSINESS INTERESTS

of the country, and would a change back to a Republican administration be hurtful?"

"I don't think a change would have any effect," replied Gould, after a moment's reflection. "The present administration is a discreet one, and I don't believe any administration would interfere with the prosperity of the country?"

"What policy would produce the best results for the country at large?"

"To let it alone," was Gould's quick reply. "The country is able to work out its own prosperity. The Americans are a great, noble and brave people and all they want is to be let alone. They don't want interference from president or congress, state legislatures or governors. It would be better if legislatures met only once in five years. The people are able to take care of themselves and run their own affairs. The flower of other lands have to serve from one to seven years in the armies. We have no great standing armies, and our best men can prosecute industries and make the country rich and people contented. Our people will always be prosperous as long as they can attend to their own affairs."

"Mr. Gould, have you ceased speculation in Wall street wholly and for good?"

"I may buy stock, as I did to-day, when I think I am acquiring property cheap, but I have absolutely stopped speculation. I

WITHDREW FROM WALL STREET

to remain out a year ago last January. I shall never under any circumstances be a speculator again."

"Do you also contemplate a retirement from the active management of your business interests?"

"Yes, as soon as possible. My son has familiarized himself with the management of the different properties with which I am connected and he can now attend to them as well as I can. It is a relief which I am grateful for and I shall never return to any of the hard work."

"Are some of the important matters adjusted so that you can make your retirement simple—far instance is there anything looking to the settlement of the telegraph fight?"

"Nothing, the telegraph rates are down to stay. Our gross earnings are bigger than they ever were before, even at the reduced rates. There is a vast amount of new railroad construction. We have to equip the construction with new telegraph lines ann the cost comes out of our earnings. If it were not for that we could show 7 per cent. net on our stock."

Mr. Gould said he was in good health and expected to pass a pleasant summer.

Fairchild's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Fairchild said this afternoon that he had arranged with Assistant Treasurer Canda at New York to keep him informed of the condition of affairs in Wall street, especially if anything serious should occur, but that, so far, he had heard nothing to cause any particular uneasiness. He said that the situation at that hour did not seem to require any assistance from the treasury. He intimated very plainly that, should a panic seem imminent, he would authorize the prepayment of the interest due July 1, which would release about $9,000,000. He also said that, if it should become necessary, he would offer to redeem at once, without rebate, the $19,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds maturing July 1.

Killed by Indians.

DENVER, June 24.—A special dispatch to the Durango Idea from McElm, Utah, gives the following particulars of a fiendish murder by a lot of Navajo Indians: Last Wednesday about noon a party of Navajo Indians, five in number, crossed the San Juan river at Barton Bros'. trading post, eight miles below Bluff City, and after a short quarrel with Amos M. Barton, who was the only man about the place, they killed him by shooting him twice in the head. They had a scuffle with him before they did the shooting, and at the time of shooting they had him on the floor with a rope around his neck. One Navajo was holding this rope which had poor Barton choked, another was holding him by the feet and another by the hands, and while they had him in this shape they shot him. They then robbed the store and pulled out. The only persons at the ranch were Barton's wife and mother-in-law, whom the Indians, for a wonder, did not molest. There is considerable excitement in this part of the country, and the trouble is not over yet.

A PHYSICIAN SHOT DEAD.

Deliberate Killing of a Very Wealthy and Popular Doctor at Williamsburg, N. Y.,

By a Young Man Whose Sister, It is Hinted, Had Serious Wrongs to be Avenged.

An Ohio Laborer Slaughters His Wife and Stepson With a Convenient Hatchet.

Two Hangings in Missouri---Work of the Fidelity Bank Sharps---Criminal Notes.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Dr. E. H. Duggan, one of the wealthiest and best-known physicians of Williamsburg, North Brooklyn, was deliberately shot and killed at 2 o'clock this afternoon by George Weidler, of Williamsburg, as he, the doctor, was leaving a patient's house in Williamsburg. The murderer sauntered up to the house, while the doctor was inside, and asked the doctor's coachman how soon his master would come out. The coachman told him he would be out in five minutes and advised him to wait. Weidler did so and chatted with the coachman until Dr. Duggar came out. As he stopped on the sidewalk Weidler walked up to him and the two men conversed in low tones for a moment. The murderer then cooly drew a five-barreled revolver and, taking aim at the doctor's head, fired. The doctor threw up his hands and started to run, but Weidler fired two more shots and

HE FELL DEAD

in the street. Weidler made no attempt to escape and quietly submitted to arrest at the hands of a police officer who happened to be passing. He was taken to the police station and on being searched was found to have $130 in bills and a large number of Havana and Louisiana lottery tickets on his person. A stub book with the record of numerous tickets was also found in his pocket, and despite his claim that he is a paper box maker, it appears that he is a lottery agent. He is twenty-five years old and is married. He seems perfectly rational and calm and will make no statement of his reasons for the murder other than the affair is simply a family matter; it will be explained in due time. The murdered physician is reported to be worth $300,000 or more and had a large practice. He leaves a wife, two sons and a daughter, the latter being the wife of a Chicago insurance agent named Malittio. A number of people witnessed the shooting, but no one can advance any theory regarding its cause. It was evidently a premeditated murder, and this fact, coupled with Weidler's peculiar actions and remarks, has given rise to the mention of the prisoner's sister's name in connection with the affair.

A Double Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—At North Industry, a small village in Stark county, Ohio, this afternoon, Conrad Doll, a coal miner aged forty-five years, killed his wife and step-son with a hatchet. The murder was a horrible one. The family had just eaten dinner when the quarrel between Doll and his wife started. Procuring a hatchet Doll attacked the woman and boy. Mrs. Doll was struck several times on the head and body. The boy was killed while sitting in a chair. One blow of the hatchet crushed his forehead, another nearly severed his head from the body and a third nearly cut off one hand. Doll escaped after the murder and has thus far eluded capture. A large posse is out in pursuit of him, and it is hinted that if caught he will be lynched. Doll is an intemperate fellow and has had frequent quarrels with his wife, to whom he was married six months ago. To-day Doll found a letter written by another man to his wife, in which statements compromising the woman were made. This led to the murder. A letter left by Doll states that he intended to kill his wife and step-son and then commit suicide.

FRIDAY'S HANGINGS.

A Man Goes to Death as the Result of a Drunken Brawl.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 24.—Edward Sneed was hanged in the jail yard here this afternoon. He spent the morning in his cell and was attended by three Catholic priests and sisters of charity. He appeared to be badly frightened during the forenoon, but recovered somewhat, and, although he ate no diuner, stood the ordeal of reading of the death warrant well. At 13:35 p. m. he appeared on the scaffold attended by priests, and after a brief religious ceremony the jailer at 12:39 pulled the lever and the body shot down and turned just once. There was not a quiver or twitch, indicating a broken neck. At 12:52 he was pronounced dead and was cut down two minutes later. He was self possessed on the scaffold. The body was turned over to his relatives. The crime for which Sneed to-day suffered death was committed in Kansas City near a saloon called "The Blue Front" at the corner of Twenty-third street and Dripp street, on July 26, 1884. He had been drinking nearly all day with Orlando Harrison Loomis, and about 5 p. m. Loomis started to go away. Sneed followed and an altercation ensued, the nature of which was widely disputed. At any rate in a very short time Sneed drew a revolver and, taking deliberate aim, shot Loomis in the right lung. The victim staggered half a block and then fell, dying in a few minutes. Sneed was given three trials and was convicted of murder in the first degree at each trial, but the supreme court reversed two of the cases on technical grounds. A desperate effort was made by Sneed's friends and relatives to save him, but Gov. Marmaduke refused to interpose.

A WIFE MURDERER.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Alfred Blunt, the wife murderer, was hanged here at 6:35 o'clock this morning. Life was extinct six minutes and fifteen seconds after the drop fell. At 4 a. m. his spiritual adviser visited the cell, and the remaining hours of Blunt's life were occupied in reading the scriptures and praying. At 6:30 the sheriff read the death warrant and pinioned the man's arms. He walked with a firm step to the scaffold and took his position on a cracker box that had been placed on the trap to make his fall greater. A gray pallor spread over his face, and he was quite nervous when the black cap was pulled down over his face. While he was murmuring a short prayer, the trap was sprung and death followed in six and one-fourth minutes. His body was cut down and sent to the morgue.

The crime for which Blunt was hanged was the atrocious murder of his young wife. He was very jealous of her, and frequent quarrels finally drove her away from home with her two children. May 21, 1886, three days later, Blunt located her and compelled her to return to his home in South St. Louis. As soon as the door was closed the quarrel again began and Blunt resorted to a razor. The woman fled from him, and severely cut, she rushed into the back yard where she fell exhausted. The enraged husband still unsatisfied hacked her again, and then obtaining a hatched, tried to split her head open. Throwing his weapons into a well he ran to the nearest police station and told his horrible story. He was thirty-two years of age, a hunchback and maintained that his wife despised him because of his deformity. He was tried in December, the supreme court affirmed in April, and he was hanged to-day.

The Fidelity Sharps.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Messrs. Harper and Hopkins, of the Fidelity bank, spent the night in jail. Harper is reported to have slept soundly, while Hopkins spent most of the night walking the floor. They were visited by friends this morning, and were again making an effort to procure bail. It is said that Harper yesterday telegraphed to Mr. Whitely, of Springfield, Ohio, asking him to come down and go upon his bond, but at that time that great manufacturing concern was taking steps for the appointment of a receiver.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 24.—The discovery has been made that Whitely, Fossler & Kelly prior to making the motion to have a receiver appointed, gave to the Champion Machine company an indemnifying mortgage of $500,000 on all the property owned by the firm. The mortgage states that the firm borrowed this amount from the machine company in promisory notes on which they were negotiating loans. The developments indicate conclusively that the failure was precipitated by the Fidelity bank disaster. Two years ago Whitely assisted Vice President Harper of the latter institution out of a serious difficulty with acommodation paper representing an immense sum. When Harper realized his own downfall was imminent he disposed of this paper to New York and Cincinnati brokers without Whitely's knowledge or consent. These brokers immediately pressed Whitely, and this caused yesterday's action.

Robbed While Asleep.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Tuesday night a big boarding house at 764 Clybourne avenue was raided by burglars and twenty boarders were chloroformed and robbed. The thieves went into the rooms one after another by means of pinchers and false keys, and after chloroforming the sleeping boarders, robbed them at their leisure. The latter are mostly employes of a street railway company—conductors and drivers—and nearly all of them are early risers. They are awakened ordinarily by alarm clocks, but Wednesday morning they did not get up until they were aroused by servants some hours after they ought to have been at work. It required a good deal of shaking and calling to rouse some of the men. All of them complained of violent headaches, and then they discovered that they had been chloroformed and robbed. The value of the plunder secured aggregates several hundred dollars.

A Just Sentence.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The trial of Chet Smith, the dramatic agent who has been acting as procurer for the vile dens of Hurley, Wis., reached an ending to-day. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The prosecution was conducted by the Humane society.

Acquitted of Wife Murder.

CLEVELAND, O., June 24.—Benjamin S. Wheeler, over eighty years old, rich and peculiar, was arrested nearly a year ago for choking his wife to death. To-day a jury before whom he was tried returned a verdict of not guilty after being out but twenty minutes. The old man broke down, and men and women shed tears.

A CHURCH WAR.

The Police Step in and Aid in Ending It.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The St. Albertus Polish church war has, it is hoped, come to an end. News that the church would be opened this morning was carried to the Kolasinski faction by runners throughout the night, and long before daylight more than 100 of the women had scaled the fence about the church and were breathing threats against the Dombrowski faction, who were gathered in large numbers outside the railing. At daylight there were more than 400 people about the church, with ten police present under command Capt. Mack and Roundsman Megers. At 8 o'clock the Dombrowski faction, numbering about 2,000, entered the convent opposite the church and remained there until 10:30. At 8:40 one of the Kolasinski faction mounted a barrel and harangued the crowd in Polish. His speech greatly excited the people. One of the men inside the fence drew a revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who opened the church. Capt. Mack thought it advisable to call for more men, and at 8:45 sent his first call, and in a few minutes about fifty additional policemen were on the ground. About forty police formed in line at the corner of St. Aubin and Fremont streets and drove the crowd that was hanging to the fence back across the street. In the meantime a division from the Gratiot avenue station had cleared the churchyard and driven the people away from the church. About noon a slight disturbance was raised, but it was quickly quelled by the arrest of one man and several women, and at 1 o'clock the church was opened and service began, thus ending the long and bloody struggle between the two factions which has kept the church closed since Dec. 3, 1885.

FAIR HARVARD.

Class Day Exercises at the Famous University.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—After last night's heavy storm, to-day proved one of the most favorable for class day exercises at Harvard college. Two hundred and thirty members of the graduating class formed a procession at 9:30 o'clock and marched to the chapel, where Rev. F. G. Peabody made a short address, accompanied with prayers. At a later hour the class again formed in line, with the cadet band at its head and under the marshalship of F. S. Coolidge, marched to Sanders' theatre, where the regular exercises took place in the following order: Class orator, F. E. Hamilton, subject, "Giants;" poem by F. S. Palmer, Plattsburg, N. Y.; ivy oration by Frances Michael, San Francisco. The exercises closed with the singing of the class poem, written by E. P. Baxter. After the exercises in the theater had ceased, about 1:30 p. m., the other festivities of the day began. The crowds scattered in all directions about the yards, and set about entertaining or being entertained. Hundreds of invited guests began to flock in this yard by this time and very soon had complete possession. The class re-assembled in front of Holworthy, marched through the yard and cheered the college buildings, then to the tree where the exercises and the singing of the class song took place. From 7:30 to 10:30 there were illuminations and music.

AARON GOODRICH'S DEMISE

Judge Aaron Goodrich Passes Away After an Illness of But a Few Weeks.

A Man of Brilliant Attainments, He Wears Many Honors During an Active Life.

Kind Hearted and Honorable He Carries the Respect of the Community to His Grave.

The Remains to be Embalmed and Taken to Goodrich, Mich., for Final Interment.

Judge Aaron Goodrich died at his home, 411 East Tenth street, at 7 o'clock yesterday evening. He had been confined to his bed with bladder troubles for three weeks, and during the last few days has been gradually sinking, Drs. Murphy and Owens, the attending physicians, having given up hope of his recovery. Judge Goodrich would have celebrated his eightieth birthday on July 6, next. Although latterly he had retired from public life, he will go down in history as one of the foremost and prominent pioneers of Minnesota. Judge Goodrich's residence in St. Paul dates from the spring of 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor the first chief justice of the supreme bench of the newly organized territory. He was a native of New York state, and a descendant of the Connecticut branch of the Goodrich family, tracing his Saxon ancestry direct to a period in English history prior to the advent of William of Normandy. But Judge Goodrich never boasted of his lineage, or built any hope of personal honor upon a family tree. He was original in everything. His father, Levi H. Goodrich, moved to the western part of New York in 1815, and the son spent most of his minority on a farm. His education was received partly in the district schools, but mainly under the tutelage of his father, who was a thorough scholar and educator, assisting six sons in that direction.

THE JUDGE READ LAW

awhile in New York, and moved to Tennessee, where he finished his law studies and was admitted to practice in Stewart county. He was elected to the Tennessee legislature in 1847-'48, the only Whig who ever represented his district in the state body. He always took an active interest in politics. He was one of the presidential electors in 1848, casting his vote for Taylor and Filimore, the ticket which he had stumped the state for. His service was at once rewarded by President Taylor in the appointment to the supreme bench of Minnesota, where he sat for three years, demonstrating great ability as a jurist and constitutional lawyer. On retiring from the bench the judge resumed the practice of his profession in St. Paul, and was regarded as pre-eminently the foremost legal light of the time. In the organization of the state of Minnesota Judge Goodrich took a prominent part. When the state was admitted into the Union in 1858 he, with a majority of the legislature opposed to him in politics, was appointed a member of the commission to revise the laws and prepare a system of pleadings and practice for the state courts. He had always opposed what is known as the code practice and gave his views on the subject fully and clearly in a minority report. Two years later he was made chairman of the commission which prepared a system of pleadings and practice. On the demise of the Whig party Judge Goodrich joined the Republican ranks and was a delegate in 1860 to the presidential convention which nominated Abraham Lincold, the judge casting his vote throughout for William H. Seward. His speech at that convention was a master effort. In March, 1861, he was honored by President Lincoln with the office of secretary of the United States legation to Belgium. For eight years he remained abroad, visiting every part of the Eastern continents and finding abundant opportunity to gratify his literary and antiquarian tastes. It was during those years that he gathered material for

A LITERARY WORK,

which produced a great sensation when published in 1874, entitled, A History of the Character and Achievements of the So-called Christopher Columbus. The book showed that the real name of Columbus was Griego, a pirate of forty years' standing, who got possession of the log book of a dead mariner and set himself up as the discoverer of the new continents. In Brusselis he married the widow who survives him, then Miss Alice Paris, of Bogata, New Grenada, descendant of an ancient Castilian family, ennobled in the time of Charles the First of Spain, and a lady of many accomplishments. He also leaves two daughters, one aged thirteen and another aged eight years. On his return from Europe Junge Goodrich was drawn again into the political vortex and was sent to Cincinnati in 1872 as a delegate to the Liberal Republican convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president, the judge supporting the late David Davis, ex-senator from Illinois.

Judge Goodrich was a life-long admirer and personal friend of Hon. William H. Seward and was the prime mover in the organization of the Republican party in Minnesota. The resolutions and platform adopted by the first Republican convention in 1857 were drawn up by him and in the campaign which followed, though not a candidate for office, he took a most active part, stumping the state with Gov. Ramsey and Ignatius Donnelly. He was a firey stump speaker, and it was in this class of oratory which he most excelled. When Mr. Seward visited St. Paul on the 17th of September, 1860. He was introduced to nearly the entire population of the city and surrounding community by Judge Goodrich from the balcony of the old International hotel, and that address of welcome and introduction has become historical. Personally, the judge was an agreeable companion, but a man who never hesitated to express his opinions. He was a free thinker, embracing no religion. During the last ten years he has led a retired life, enjoying himself in the seclusion of his home, where he has one of the finest libraries in the country, and a rare collection of old and obsolete works gathered in eastern countries. He achieved fame as scholar, statesman, orator, jurist and author, and leaves to his family a comfortable income, the fruit of early investments in St. Paul realty. The judge was dignified and chivalrous in his manner, adhering to the old style of dress, and was

A REMARKABLE FIGURE

as he often sat in the rotunda of the Merchants enjoying a discussion with the old pioneers. He wore always a priestly collar, buttoning at the back, through which was drawn a plain black tie, an old-fashioned straight-rimmed hat, titled far enough back to show the outline of an intellectual head, and shining broadcloth coat buttoned high around the neck. Judge Gooodrich was a Mason of high standing, and funeral services will be conducted at his late residence at noon, Sunday, by the Master Masons. The body has been embalmed and will be shipped in a metallic casket to Goodrich, Mich., for interment, in compliance with the request of the deceased.

ALL PRAISE HIM?

Several prominent citizens of St. Paul, who were intimately acquainted with the deceased, were interviewed last night, and their expressions regarding him are given below:

City Attorney Murray—I have known Judge Goodrich for more than thirty-five years. He was a remarkable man, thoroughly Western in his ways. He was the first chief justice of the territory of Minnesota and held the first court ever held in the City of St. Paul, and from 1849 until the day he passed from earth he has been considered one of the most prominent citizens. From the organization of the Old Settlers' association in 1858 he has always been the secretary, and he did more perhaps than any other one man to keep alive the interests of the association, and there is no old settler but will regret to hear of his death.

Col. Allen—He was an old forty-niner. I've known the judge all these years as a very social and very genial man. He was very positive in all his ideas and whenever he took a position he stayed by it. He was a scholar and a great historian, and his favorite topic of convesation was ancient history