THE FACT IS

That these Fall days are deceptive, and there are some raw, blustering winds behind them. If you want

Clothing, Fuel, Stoves,

Or to rent warm houses, read the GLOBE'S Want pages.

Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

"Don't Lose Your Head"

Is a frequent saying. If you do lose it, however, advertise in

THE LOST COLUMNS

Of the GLOBE. The Lost and Found advertisements in the GLOBE are wonder-workers.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1889. NO. 298.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET.

Retailers of Reliable Garments for Men and Boys.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

A PAIR OF PANTALOONS.

How the young folks, and the old ones too, for that matter, would enjoy a real good old mirth-provoking pantomime, with its comical clowns and pantaloons and sprightly columbines and harlequins.

"PANTALOONS" is on a handsome sign displayed conspicuously in the center of our store (first floor, left hand side). It is placed there to call your attention to our Pantaloon Department. Why do we sell so many Pantaloons?

There's nothing easier for a gentleman to buy in our Big Store than a pair of Pantaloons. All he has to do is, select the pattern that pleases him (the price is sure to), have his measure taken, and when he arrives home he finds the Pantaloons all ready for him to wear—absolutely perfect in fit, style and make. $3 to $9 are our prices.

Pantaloon Department—Left side—First floor.

We are continually striving to improve the *quality* of our Fine Ready-Made Clothing, and to keep our prices as low as is consistent with reliable garments. *The best in the market for the least money is our standard.*

Gentlemen who are unusually *tall* or *short* are sure of obtaining a fit here, as we've Suits and Overcoats made expressly to fit them. So also have we garments for the *very large men.* In fact, the men are few indeed who cannot be fitted from our enormous assortment.

Neat, genteel and fashionable Business and Dress Suits, warranted to fit equal to the most expensive garments that any tailor can make for you. $10 to $35 are our prices.

$12 is our lowest priced Fur-Trimmed Overcoat, and it's a bargain too; so is our $50 Fur-Trimmed Overcoat a bargain. Fur-Trimmed Overcoats at every price, from $12 to $50, and every coat a bargain.

Fur-Trimmed Overcoats Second Floor—Elevator.

Our Boys' Department is a good, safe place to buy Boys' Clothing. Nothing but the most reliable Boys' Clothing is sold by us, so there's not the slightest fear of you not getting full value for every cent you invest here. You know that, *quality considered, we guarantee our prices to be the lowest.*

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

N. B.—Out-of-Town Orders solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the West. Price-List and Easy Rules for Self-Measurement mailed free upon application.

JOSEPH MCKEY & CO.

AMERICANS ALL

Representing the Trinity of the Great Western Continent.

St. Paul Receives the Delegates to the International Congress

And Entertains Them in a Style They Have Thus Expressed:

"In the East They Called Us Friends; You Call Us Brothers."

The Entire Programme Pleasantly and Faithfully Carried Out.

Last Night's Reception at the Ryan a Great Social Spectacle.

FLAGS flaunted the red of their bars and the blue of their unions from every tall building of St. Paul, yesterday. Occasionally there appeared beside the standard so dear to the American heart, other and less familiar banners presumably equally as dear to the hearts of the native whose standard they are. The better known ensign of Brazil or Chili might have been seen at rare intervals, while the Eagle and Serpent of Mexico made their appearance in at least one elevated position. Bunting waved and fluttered from many buildings not surmounted by flags. These were the general preparations made to receive the distinguished party of Spanish American guests who yesterday enjoyed the hospitality of St. Paul and Minnesota. The Capital City opened her heart and the gentlemen walked at once into a warm niche. It was a reception fitting the guests and the occasion. It was a reception that did the city credit, and pleased and gratified beyond expression the delegates, the international American congress, now on a tour of inspection. As Senor Peraza very feelingly expressed it: "In the East we were treated as friends; here we are received as brothers."

The programme prepared was executed to the letter, with the exception that the cool and threatening weather abbreviated the drive through the city. Every other detail was exactly regarded. The leading event was the reception at the Ryan last evening, which was as popular and democratic a social event as possible. The hospitality St. Paul extended was generous and spontaneous. It is believed our Spanish-American friends will quit the city this evening with not only pleasant recollections of their stay, but with an exalted idea of Western enterprise and hospitality.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

The Distinguished Guests Come and Are Fittingly Received.

An hour before the time set for the arrival of the train carrying the distinguished party of South Americans yesterday, the platforms and waiting rooms of the union depot were filled with as distinguished a crowd of St. Paulites as has ever been seen in that vicinity at one time. The morning was raw and

W. A. Merriam

chilly, and the representatives of the city delegated to meet and welcome the expected visitors on their arrival strode back and forth with coats buttoned tightly and hands deeply immersed in the folds of winter garments. Shortly after 10 o'clock the short and characteristic funnel and generally squat contour of a Pennsylvania road engine became visible round the bend, and in a few moments the train was at the platform. In spite of all arrangements to prevent crowding or obtrusive curiosity, there was a good deal of jostling and pushing by the crowds which had gathered to witness the arrival of the Pan-Americans, which,

D. A. Montford

however, was taken good-humoredly by all. Expressions of surprise at the large number of people they saw about them escaped the visitors as they proceeded in charge of the reception committee, headed by A. S. Tallmadge, to the carriages which were awaiting them. Nothing was lacking in arrangement for the

COMFORT OF THE DELEGATES

who were, without the least bustle or delay, seated in their carriages, and within fifteen minutes from the arrival of the train, whisked up Third street, on both sides of which were crowds of spectators; such, in fact, being the case all along the route to the Y. M. C. A. building at the corner of Tenth and Minnesota streets. Here a vast crowd had congregated, composed of citizens of St. Paul chiefly, and augmented by the members of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, now in session here, the convention having been adjourned for

C. STUDEBAKER

the day in honor of the occasion. The high school scholars had been given a half-holiday to witness the ceremony, and the windows of the school building doubtless proved as interesting to the foreigners as any portion of the entire exhibit, for at them the fairest of St. Paul's fair daughters were grouped. From the top of the structure to the bottom, blondes and brunettes, the flower of the state, in groups by twos and threes, waved their dainty handkerchiefs as the party arrived, and did as much as lay in their power to emphasize the warm welcome the visitors had already received. Nothing

ESCAPED THE NOTICE

of the Southerners as they were driven along. Dr. Fernando Cruz, who represents Guatemala at Washington, and is

D. M. MOON

a widely-known jurist and politician, remarked, as he heard the first half-dozen bars of a selection by Seibert's band, that if the excellence of the music was a criterion of the other pleasures in store, there was no question but that his visit to St. Paul would be the most enjoyable incident of the trip. All the visitors seem delighted at the manner in which they had been received, several comments being heard from them that, whatever might be said of these Northern people, they certainly knew how to entertain. Great interest was also manifested in the mammoth buildings of the city, a cursory examination, however, being all that time would allow at the opening of the proceedings.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

With Which the Y. M. C. A. Cornerstone Was Laid.

By the time the last of the long line of carriages had reached the spot at

Sullivan

which the laying of the cornerstone for the new Young Men's Christian association building was to occur the crowd had become enormous, and cheer after cheer—nothing weak-kneed about them—cheers in which every man, woman and child on the ground took part with a will went up and drowned the martial air the band was playing, while the visitors and the committee in charge ascended the platform prepared for the performance of the ceremony. Around the corner stone and all about the stand hung festoons of colored bunting and flags. The national colors were everywhere, and the national airs floated on the breeze. President Suydam, of the Y. M. C. A., expressed the weight of the honor he felt at the presence of so distinguished a company of gentlemen during a ceremony which spoke with more eloquence than ten thousand sermons of the efforts being made by the people of St. Paul, of Minnesota, of

PROPOSED Y. M. C. A. BUILDING - ST. PAUL

America, for the benefit of the young men of the country. Rev. W. W. Dawley then offered prayer, and as the blessing of God was invoked for so noble a work as any for which that blessing could be asked, the 10,000 people present stood with heads bowed and lowered, in silent and reverent indorsement of the words of the divine. Thomas Cochran, Jr., chairman of the building committee, was the next to speak, and made the following remarks:

MR. COCHRAN'S ADDRESS.

A leading newspaper of this country, the Boston Herald, has lately said in its columns, "A Young Men's Christian association without a building is like a carpenter without tools, of little value. It must have some place where it can be found, where its efforts for good are planned and developed, and from whence its influence spreads. It must have not only a pleasant home, attractive to young men, where all the Christian virtues are taught, but the structure should also be supplied with all the conveniences and equipments for its multifarious work.

In pursuance of their belief in the sentiment so well expressed the St. Paul Young Men's Christian association bought this lot upon which we now stand about two years ago, and agreed to pay therefor $51,500. The lot is 150 feet square, and is being improved by a building to cost, when finished and furnished, $100,000. The building is to have a frontage of 145 feet upon Tenth street, by 7 feet on Minnesota street, with an L extending back upon its eastern side of 80 feet, devoted to one of the largest and finest gymnasiums in the country. The building is to contain, besides the gymnasium, all the usual working con

W. B. DEAN.

veniences found in buildings of this character throughout the continent, namely, reading room, library, members' parlor, committee rooms, class rooms, large and small lecture rooms and several shops, to be rented for the purpose of an income. The upper stories of the building are to be devoted to lodging rooms for the members of the association, and in this respect the building will be almost unique, there being but one other in the country, one in the city of Milwaukee, which furnishes like accommodations.

The sum of $67,000 has been already subscribed for the building fund, 149 subscriptions having been made, 120 of which have been by members of the association. There have been up to this time two $10,000 and three $5,000 subscriptions, and from these large sums they have ranged all the way to 1 cent, which was the first money actually given for the enterprise by a Christian newspaper man of this city, and which original 1 cent is to-day to be deposited with other articles of interest in this corner stone. Nearly

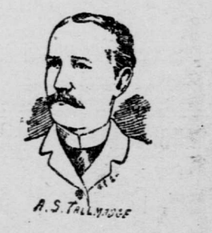
JUDGE FLANDRAU

$2,800 has been contributed by the younger members of the association in small sums and at much personal sacrifice.

Upon the progress of this building we invoke anew and in this presence, from the time when the cornerstone shall be laid and so long as it shall be used for the benignant purposes to which it is to be dedicated, the blessing of Almighty God, praying that its influence may contribute to the upbuilding of the kingdom of Jesus Christ upon this continent, and to the making of the young men of St. Paul Christian citizens of the best and highest type."

At the conclusion of the remarks by Mr. Cochran, President Suydam again ascended the platform and made the announcement that Hon. Clem Studebaker, who had expected and been announced to officiate at the laying of the cornerstone, was unavoidably absent, and had sent a very pleasant and earnest letter, which was read aloud.

Later the following address, which it was intended should reach here in time



A. S. TALLMADGE

to have been read at the ceremony, was received from Mr. Studebaker:

MR. STUDEBAKER'S LETTER.

Members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Citizens of St. Paul: In behalf of my associates, the gentlemen of the International American conference, I thank you for honoring us with an invitation to participate in these ceremonies. It gives pleasure to assist in so momentous a work. Your people have made us royally welcome to your beautiful city. You have made us to feel that our lines here have fallen to us in pleasant places. Our cup of creature comforts has been made to run over. But you have done even better by us than merely to feed us sumptuously and pamper us with luxury and ease. You have given us something to do. You have kindly permitted us to share in the labor of placing the corner stone to this building. All honest toil is manly, and dignifies the worker. But to lay a cornerstone: to contribute something even as a formality toward the erection of an imposing edifice—this is an honor indeed. The honor becomes peculiarly distinguished when the building is being raised to serve the lofty purpose of benefiting mankind.

I will not take up your time by telling the story of Y. M. C. A. work. Others are better able to do the theme justice than I am. There

P. H. KELLY

is but one aspect of this question that I will touch upon—its relations to the business world. Perhaps some one will say that the Y. M. C. A. work has no relation to business; that its field is purely one of moral sentiment. Some are doubtless short-sighted enough to think that the commercial world is not debtor to Y. M. C. A. organizations. I believe this is a mistaken idea. I think no class in society reads a more certain or direct reward from the influence exerted to Christianize young men than those who are engaged in mechanical arts, matters relating to transportation, and in merchandising. A few words only will suffice to show this to be true. The very groundwork and prime essential of these lines of business is security. Man in his natural state is a savage.

His law is his present need, or passion or desire. He owns no authority but force or fear. Christianize him and his whole being is revolutionized. His moral nature is then wakened and educated. He bows to a new factor whose name is concience. To

SENATOR MCMILLAN

perform duty is now his aim. Right is the principle that governs. No longer is he a slave to ignorance. Prejudice and evil relax their grasp on him. No longer does he steal, burn bridges, block railway trains, tear up railway tracks, apply the torch or resort to the knife or dynamite. Peace hath now her victories and the fruits of these are generous increase, abundance and blessing.

I do not mean that manufacturers, traders, and the managers of the great lines of transportation are alone interested in the work of reclaiming and improving the condition of young men. Every man, woman and child in the universe is deeply concerned in the matter. Indeed, unless manufacturers may peaceably pursue their vocation; unless railroad and steamship lines can safely carry passengers and freight; and unless the busy marts of trade are unmolested in the operation of their vast exchanges, subject only to the proper legal restrictions, chaos will come again, and general hardship involve all classes and conditions of people alike. But it may be fairly said that the banker, the grocer, the dry goods house, the carriage-maker, the railroad president and all man-

W. S. Morland

agers of great commercial interests are especially concerned in whatever tends to humanize, to educate, and upbuild physically, intellectually and morally the young men of to-day. Remove evil from the earth and Eden will bloom again. Give the world plenty of young men of high and sturdy character and republics are safe. So to every Y. M. C. A. organization I say God be with you and prosper you. For yours in particular my prayers will be offered. Your mission is a high one.

Let us say to the business men of St. Paul, and every one interested in the permanence and success of your important institutions, and the future growth and progress of your magnificent city, give a generous helping hand to your Young Men's Christian association. As bread cast upon the waters often returns to bless the giver, or as the bounty of harvest the sower, so you will as a city and a people receive back in material advantages and blessings many times multiplied the largest that you may bestow in aid of your Young Men's Christian association.

President Suydam remarked that although Mr. Studebaker was absent, there was one present equally worthy to officiate on so important an occasion. He then introduced Hon. S. J. R. McMillan. "Mr. McMillan," said the president, "is not only honored as an ex-senator and an ex-judge, but is also an ex-president of the Y. M. C. A., and one

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE AWFUL TRIANGLE.

State's Attorney Longnecker Makes a Great Address to the Cronin Jury.

He Gives the Clan-na-Gael's Leading Men a Stunning Roast.

The Figure the Triangle Cut in the Century's Greatest Murder.

No Addresses by the Defense --Several Witnesses Examined.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Cronin trial was begun in earnest this morning, State's Attorney Longenecker made a masterly address. He said: "The state proposes to prove it a murder as the result of a conspiracy. These men are charged with having murdered Dr. Cronin. The evidence we shall introduce will be to show a conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. The evidence that we shall introduce will be that in the conspiracy which was formed and carried into execution, terminating in the killing of Dr. Cronin, all the conspirators are liable for murder, and that the punishment for conspiracy ends in the punishment for murder. That is the position we take in this case. The state's attorney then proceeded to speak of the motive for the crime, and said that in order to show what that motive was, it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the United Brotherhood, commonly known as the Clan-na-Gael. Before doing this he reminded the jury that they were not trying the Clan-na-Gael, but the prisoners at the bar. Mr. Longenecker then proceeded to sketch the history of the Clan-na-Gael in this country, saying that it was made up of patriotic Irishmen, Irishmen who went into it for political effect, and Irishmen who went into it for the money there was in it, and that its object was to free Ireland

BY FORCE OF ARMS

as soon as a favorable opportunity should offer. He declared that the triangle was supreme; that the oaths of the members made their commands superior to the laws of the nation. Mr. Forrest objected to this line of statement as inadmissible in advance of proof. Judge McConnell said that he did not know what would be proved, but warned the state's attorney that he was making these statements at his peril. The state's attorney said he would prove what he had said and he accepted the responsibility. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan, Feely and Boland got control of the executive board, they changed the plan of work of the organization and inaugurated the dynamite policy and implanted in the constitution the clause commanding perfect and unquestioning obedience to the commands of the board. The defense again prayed an exception to this line of statement. The state's attorney then spoke of the adoption of the triangle as the symbol of the executive board. The membership did not know who constituted the triangle, so secret was it; but, nevertheless, they obeyed its orders and were sent on various special missions in England in the way of active work, and under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy, these men were betrayed by the board to the English authorities, and twenty of them, he said, are now in prison. This was, he declared, to enable the board to steal the funds, and when, at last, a showing was made, the board claimed that the order owed them $13,000, when there was $250,000 in the treasury when they took charge. At this point the state's attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order, and proceeded to sketch the story of his fight.

AGAINST THE TRIANGLE;

told of Cronin's expulsion; the subsequent union convention; the trial of Sullivan, Feely and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was a member, in Buffalo, last August. "The committee was there in session for days and days," said Mr. Longenecker, "hearing evidence. That evidence, as we have it, will be introduced here. Dr. Cronin took the evidence fully, and witnesses and facts were produced to show what they had done in the old country, what had been done across the water under the direction of this triangle—all their active work was shown. That was all being investigated there: and the committee had not made its report, but Dr. Cronin had taken full notes of that trial committee. He had taken down what each witness had said about certain things." The state's attorney went on to say that Dr. Cronin insisted that all of the evidence be sent out to all the camps; but, up to the time of Dr. Cronin's death the report had not been sent out. It would have shown that they had not only violated the laws of the order and of this country, but also those of England, and had robbed the order of its funds and the men of their liberties. Only a day or two after Dr. Cronin's death, however, the report of the trial was sent out. Dr. Cronin's part of it, however, was rejected, and that part which accused Cronin of being a traitor. He claimed that he would show that all this denunciation of Dr. Cronin was sent out over

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN'S SIGNATURE

and that it was sent out after Dr. Cronin had disappeared and in the belief that his body would never be found. It was not sufficient to make way with Dr. Cronin, but the same unseen hand that regulated this conspiracy from its inception had to make it appear also that Cronin was a traitor. For if Dr. Cronin had published his evidence against the triangle, as he was about to do, it meant the ruin of the triangle with the Irish people, and to have it published to all their camps was to convict these men of embezzling these funds that had been accumulating for years. It would have proved that traitors of the law of two countries, but traitors to the cause in which these people had enlisted; and instead of doing that, which was to benefit poor old Ireland, it would brand them the worst men on earth among the Irish people. That was the object. As I stated, this was conspiracy. Any one who looks at the facts, or the evidence, can see very readily that the acts committed of themselves are conclusive that they are the result of a conspiracy. Now a conspiracy is made up of certain acts by individuals, either together or separately, and every act that was done by either of those parties, that was necessary to be done to carry the object of the conspiracy binds each of the others who was in the conspiracy. For instance, if a conspiracy existed, then the act of Coughlin in hiring the horse, or the act of Burke in hiring the cottage, or the act of P. O'Sullivan in making the contract, or the act of Beggs or any other person that was engaged in the conspiracy, became the act of all of them. The renting of the cottage by Burke under the name of Williams was the same as if they had all gone there and rented that cottage. The act of Patrick O'Sullivan in going to that cottage at the time it was rented was the going there of all who were interested in the conspiracy. So Patrick O'Sullivan, in making the contract with Dr. Cronin, if Patrick O'Sullivan made such a contract with the doctor, to attend any of his men who were injured, is the

CONTRACT OF EVERY ONE

of those parties who were in the conspiracy, and if that was part of the conspiracy, then they all entered into the contract as a part of the work to be done. It was the act of all. Every act of all, if you believe, after hearing the evidence, that there was a conspiracy to kill Dr. Cronin. Another thing I wish to call your attention to, and that is that an accessory is regarded the same in law as a principal. It doesn't matter, and it is not necessary, that every party should strike the fatal blow. It does not matter if one of the parties to that conspiracy was not within a thousand miles of the cottage. If it was a conspiracy, and they were accessories to the crime, they are equally guilty of the crime just as much as if they struck the fatal blow. When you take the evidence into consideration, and take the fact that Coughlin hired the horse—and, another fact I wish to call your attention to while I think about it—that after Dinan had gone and inquired about the white horse, Coughlin says: "Don't you say anything about my speaking for a white horse, as I had trouble with Cronin." After that he claimed that the man named was Smith, and he also claimed that he had seen Smith. You will also remember that he was sent out to hunt up Smith, and another peculiar fact is that after finding Smith he let him go. But to resume, take the hiring of the horse and buggy, the hiring of the flat at 117 Clark street; take the buying of the furniture and of the trunk and the strap; take the renting of the cottage by Burke under the name of Williams; take the fact of the knowledge of that renting by O'Sullivan and the further fact that the Carlsons were told that a sister was to go there and keep house; take the driving of the doctor

AWAY FROM HIS HOME

on the night of May 4 under the supposition that he was going to minister to the wants of an injured man; take also the appointment of the secret committee and the motion made by Daniel Coughlin to have that committee appointed; take the further fact that the senior guardian said: "That committee reports to me, and not to the camp," on the night of the 3d of May,—the coming together of all these things shows the conspiracy, and the act of one man in this case is the act of all of them. Gentlemen, we will present the evidence as speedily as possible, but I trust you will be patient with us while so doing. It is a matter of great consequence, not alone to the defendant, but also to the people of our state. I say we will present it as rapidly as we can consistent with doing our duty, and after you have heard this evidence, if you are not satisfied that Dr. Cronin was murdered; if you are not satisfied that these men, whether present at the killing of the doctor or present at the conspiracy, were connected with it; if you are not satisfied they are guilty of the charge—then of course you will turn them loose. If, however, this evidence shows conclusively to your mind this deep-laid conspiracy, if it shows this premeditation, if it shows the coolness with which they planned the murder, if it proves to your mind beyond a reasonable doubt that they are guilty, then your duty is plain to inflict on them the highest punishment known to the law."

This ended Judge Longenecker's address. Counsel for the defense then, one by one, waived their right to make each an opening address to the jury, and the taking of testimony was begun. The first witness called to the stand was ex-Capt. Francis Villiers, of the Lakeview police, in whose district the murder was committed. His testimony was entirely unimportant except as to one fact, that he knew Dr. Cronin in his lifetime, and that, as the body was being conveyed in a police patrol wagon from the catch-basin to the morgue, he had identified it as that of the dead doctor.

OTHER WITNESSES.

James F. Boland, cashier in a coal dealers' office, and an associate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body, and to the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defense, elicited from Boland on cross-examination the fact that, contrary to general belief, Cronin's office was so situated that a view into its windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat supposed to have been hired by the accused. Cronin's office not fronting on Clarke street, but being in the rear of the building and facing on an alley. The other witnesses before adjournment were J. C. O'Keefe, Cronin's tailor; J. P. Holland, a reporter; Henry Rosch, sewer foreman, who found the body in the catch-basin; Stephen Connelly, a morgue keeper; W. O. Wisch, in whose barber shop Cronin had his tonsorial work done; Maurice Morris, associated in a weekly newspaper venture with Cronin; Joseph O'Byrne, a secret society friend of Cronin's. Their testimony related wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse. The cross-examination brought out nothing apparently except that all the witnesses but the sewer foreman and barber had been actively identified with the organized efforts to aid the prosecution.

WAS CRONIN'S NAME THERE?

P. W. Dunne, who is indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial, said to-day that efforts had been made and were to be further pushed to obtain if possible from Parnell or his counsel. Sir Charles Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not of the four handed in by the spy, Le Caron, as that of the men who were systematically betraying to the English government the secrets of the Irish movement in America. Letters to this end have been written, one at least by Dunne to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side as formidably signed a petition as can be secured demanding the desired information, and taking the ground that if Cronin's name was not on the list of spies, no breach of trust will be made by breaking silence and saying so.

Magnificent Gift to Pierre.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 24.—A special arrived last night containing several of the head officers of the Northwestern road. Their visit was principally to arrange a transfer of the grounds on Capitol hill, containing twenty acres, to the city as a free gift for the erection of capitol buildings. This is the handsomest site in the city, and reasonably is valued at $150,000. The company has had a long standing offer of these grounds to the city, providing the capital was located at Pierre, the city never having assessed taxes against it, under an agreement. The company expects to build a new depot and start work on its yards and division headquarters here at once preparatory to extending the road to the hill next year.

CARRIED AN ARSENAL.

A Northwest Territory Woman Goes Gunning for a Man Well Armed.

Ether, Vitriol, a Gag, Razors and Self-Cocking Revolvers Her Weapons.

How a Buffalo Young Man Gets Half of an Immense Estate.

A Baltimorean Wants $75,000 to Heal a Lacerated Heart.

Special to the Globe.

CALGARY, Oct. 24.—Last night one of the most fiendish plots ever concocted in Canada was discovered and frustrated at Morley, forty miles west of here. Some time ago Robert Scott, general merchant of that place, received information that a woman named Mrs. Tryon, who keeps a boarding house here, was going to make an attempt on his life. He informed Mounted Policeman Watson, and asked him to be on the alert of people coming off the trains. Last night a woman got off the westbound train at Morley, dressed in man's clothing, making for Scott's store, Watson shadowing her. When she was about to dash vitriol in Scott's face, she was seized by Watson, who, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in getting on hand-cuffs. Search being made, the woman turned out to be Mrs. Tryon. On her person was found a bottle of ether, a bottle of vitriol, a gag, two razors and two self-cocking revolvers. It was her intention to burn out his eyes with vitriol, trim off his ears, nose and other extremities and generally do him up in Jack the Ripper fashion. She was brought to Calgary for trial. Mrs Tryon was a former resident of Winnipeg, where she bore an unenviable reputation. She came here two years ago, after the death of her husband. It appears that Scott had been a frequent visitor to Mrs. Tryon's, but had lately given her the cold shoulder. She claims to be his wife.

GETS OVER A MILLION.

A Buffalo Young Man Strikes Big Luck.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—By a lucky stroke of fortune, William Fornoff, a painter employed in the Buffalo fire department, is likely to become one of Buffalo's millionaires. About two months ago, Mrs. Sarah Harvey Wilbour, of Orange, N. J., died and left a fortune of $3,000,000 to her niece, Miss Sarah Harvey, of Newport, R. I., believing that young lady to be her only surviving relative. Fornoff saw the dispatch announcing these facts, and began a correspondence with Miss Harvey, stating that he was her cousin. He went to Newport, met Miss Harvey, proved his relationship, and she generously agreed to divide the property with him, half and half. Attached to Mrs. Wilbour's will were some cautious conditions. Miss Harvey is not to acquire title to the property until she is twenty-two years of age, some three years hence: must attend Roman Catholic service at least once every Sunday; her first female child, should she have one, shall take the testator's name and be brought up a Catholic, and she must endow various Catholic institutions. Mr. Fornoff says his cousin is quite willing to comply with the conditions.

ROBBED OF HIS WIFE

And Wants $75,000 to Heal His Lacerated Heart.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—A suit has been recorded in the superior court by John Siebrecht against William H. Evans, in which $75,000 damaages is claimed. The plaintiff states that he was induced to give up, for a money consideration, an interest in a store kept by his wife, and that he was also induced to sign an agreement of separation from his wife. When, some time afterwards, he sued for divorce, he was persuaded, he alleges, not to resist the granting of the divorce. He claims that Mr. Evans, who he says he thought his friend, induced him to consent and submit to these things. A short time after the divorce was obtained Mr. Evans and Mrs. Siebrecht were married and they went to Europe a few weeks ago on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are now in Italy. Mr. Evans is a wealthy marble cutter. Mr. Siebrecht and Mr. Evans were friends, and prominent members of the same church.

Didn't Kill Her Husband.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Joseph Warnold has been acquitted in the circuit court of Sangamon county on the charge of murdering her husband on June 3 last. Self-defense was her plea. Warnold's estate, amounting to $150,000, is a matter of contention among the heirs, and the array of counsel on each side resulted in the most notable murder trial in the recent history of the county. The verdict is in accord with popular sentiment.

Married Again Too Soon.

SPENCER, Ind., Oct. 24.—George W. Shirley, proprietor of the Merchants' hotel, who was burned in effigy Monday night for bringing a second wife home with him only two weeks after burying his first one, was forced to leave town last night. The indignation increased to such an extent that he sold out his hotel to his nephew and left on the train for parts unknown.

Indicted for Bigamy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. — George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, who eloped a few days ago with the daughter of Lawyer Newcombe, was to-day indicted for bigamy, arrested, and later released on $2,500 bail. Actress Clara Chester claims that he is her husband by virtue of a common law marriage.

It was testified that Lederer married Clara Chester at Buffalo, Oct. 25, 1888. Lederer declined to make any statement, and furnished $8,000 bail to appear for trial.

For Dakota Sufferers.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24.—The Duluth board of trade, at a special meeting today, appropriated $500 for the relief of Ramsey county, Dakota, sufferers. Individual members increased the amount to $1,000, which will be forwarded at once.