How to Win a Fortune.

You'll find some timely suggestions in those little "Want Ads." on the 15th and 16th pages of The Globe.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Don't Make An Error.

Hundreds of men make the error of their lives by failing to profit by the "Want Ad." columns of The Globe.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1889. NO. 315.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, THIRD STREET.

A St. Paul Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by St. Paul Men.

A YOUNG NIMROD.

An upturned chair, a steamer cap and a whip, aided by a vivid imagination of the little man, turns him into a rollicking huntsman.

Some men with unusually vivid imagination will pay a tailor fifty or sixty dollars to have their Winter Suit made to order, and then imagine that they have a better Suit than if they'd bought the same identical Suit here for twenty-five dollars; but have they?

Gentlemen who enjoy hunting will appreciate the comfort and convenience of those *English Corduroy Hunting Suits* we've just received. They are full of pockets, just right in color, will wear like iron, look first-rate, and only cost $20 for full Suit. Those genuine *Bedford Cord* Riding Trowsers should interest every equestrian.

Wide Fur Collars and Cuffs that you can put on and take off yourself in one minute to any Overcoat. Price, $9 for Collar and Cuffs. *A good and cheap way to make your Cloth Overcoat into a Fur-Trimmed one.* Fur Gloves with Gauntlets, from $2.50 to $18 a pair. Coachmen's Long Black Fur Capes, $8. Coachmen's Fur Gloves, to match Capes, $4.

Hat Department—Left side, first floor.

Here are several styles of Cape Overcoats for 4 to 10-year-old Boys. Newest colors and deep, generous Capes of the latest fashion. The prices are $4.50 to $5. Suits to match these Cape Overcoats at same prices. A stylish Winter *Overcoat and Suit for $9 or $10.* Don't you think it's cheap?

Juvenile Department—Second floor, elevator.

The Young Men's Cape Overcoats, made for us in London, are meeting with great favor from fashionable men, and why not? They are the handsomest Overcoats a man can wear, and yet they only cost $22, $25, $28 or $30.

Overcoat Department—Second floor, elevator.

Ten-Dollar Winter Overcoats—You wouldn't naturally expect to see much of an Overcoat for $10, would you? You'll open your eyes with astonishment when you see the Winter Overcoats we are selling for $10. From $15 to $30 we'll show *Overcoats* good enough for any man to wear.

If you appreciate the value of good, warm, perfect-fitting, Non-Shrinkable Underwear, you'll surely be interested in our elegant assortment of Allen Solly's High-Class English Underwear and Hosiery. Prices low enough always.

Furnishing Department—First floor, right hand side.

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.

TRIPLE CELEBRATION.

Hundredth Anniversary of the Appointment of Our First Catholic Bishop.

Inauguration of the First Congress of American Catholic Laymen.

And the Dedication of the New National University for Catholics.

More Than 10,000 Strangers in Baltimore to Attend the Triple Event.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The most important group of events in the history of the Catholic church in America began here this morning. It was the commencement of a triple celebration—the hundredth anniversary of the appointment of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first congress of Catholic laymen held in the United States and the dedication of the new national university for Catholics. Ten thousand strangers were in Baltimore to witness the spectacles—four times as many people, not counting local Catholics, as could possibly be accommodated in the cathedral, where the initial scenes were to be witnessed. So great was the pressure for seats that persons known to have traveled across the continent from California expressly to be present were among those disappointed in not securing admission. Except for the inevitable inconveniences due to overcrowding, everything moved like clockwork. The hall in which the priests assembled was elaborately decorated. Above the doors were the papal colors, yellow and white, and from these, stretching upward to the eaves, were great streamers of red, white and blue. When all was ready 600 clergy, walking to and two, emerged clad in white surplice and black cassocks and berrettas. At the doorway of the cardinal's house and leading up the broad steps, with sabers and polished helmets glittering in the

BRIGHT MORNING SUNLIGHT,

were two double lines of guards. Here again the papal colors and the stars and stripes were intermingled. In all directions the streets seemed filled with people, and the open windows of surrounding dwellings each had their quota. Presently, while the white-surplliced priests were opening ranks, a mass of purple-enveloped figures were seen in the cardinal's doorway. It was the gathering of nearly all the Catholic bishops and archbishops of the United States, with representatives from Mexico, Canada, England and Rome. The prelates how came forth from the big portico in pairs, and as each two stepped into the street their costly robes were caught up by diminutive altar boys in waiting, who then walked behind taking care that the brilliant fabrics were kept stainless for the ceremonies to come. Here and there among the silken purple vestments of the bishops could be seen the coarse brown, or white garb of a bearded abbot. Through the long lines of priests the prelates threaded their way, all around the square to the main entrance of the cathedral, the rear of the procession being brought up by the tall, ascetic figure of Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, who immediately preceded a golden-vestured cross-bearer, followed by two spare, slight-looking men almost hidden in dazzling scarlet. The two men in scarlet were the cardinals of the Roman church in America—Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Taschereau, of Quebec. Eight acolytes upheld their long vestments, and surrounding them were their monsignors, with the papal delegates, O'Connell and Satolli, of Rome. Within the cathedral ten minutes later the scene was simply magnificent. The pews throughout the church were crowded to the utmost with laity. In striking contrast with the dark clothed aggregation thus formed were the aisles, center and front and sides, packed with the

SNOW-SURPLICED PRIESTS.

Against both laity and priests shone the serried purple ranks of prelates inside the sanctuary. On either side was the dais for the cardinals. At the high altar stood the mitred celebrant of the mass, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, and over all was the great white and gold dome of the catheral. At the consecration of the host, the cardinals advanced from the sides with the monsignors, and, bowing themselves low, knelt at priedieux facing the altar. Back of them was a row of richly-arrayed acolytes bearing lighted bronze torches. As Cardinal Gibbons retired to his dais the reporters in the improvised press gallery noticed for the first time not six feet away from him in the sanctuary among the abbots and other special dignitaries the black face of Father Tolton, of Chicago, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in America. Probably the most impressive part of the mass, next to the consecration, was the conferring of the papal blessing. The venerable archbishop at the altar seemed to feel it a doubly solemn moment when, turning to the congregation, he paused for an instant, then while the people in the church knelt he raised his hand and slowly made the sign of the cross.

The mass ended with a special intercession for the pope chanted by all the clergy. The first oration of the centenary followed. It was delivered by by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, whose fine presence and magnetic eloquence, in spite of the long ceremonial preceding, held his hearers for another hour and a half. The patriotic spirit of the archbishop's address, and his tribute to the recent devotee of the colored people and Indians, seemed to awaken general enthusiasm; but the most telling effect was aroused when he vindicated the rights of Catholic editors, if need be, to freely comment on the failings of the clergy. The archbishop's address was substantially as follows:

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S ADDRESS.

Taking as his text Ecclesiasticus, chapter 50, verses 1, 2, 7 and 14, Archbishop Ryan spoke as follows: Most Eminent Cardinals, most Reverend Representative of the Supreme Pontiff, Venerable Brothers of the Episcopate and of the Clergy, Beloved Brothers of the Laity: In this fiftieth chapter of the book of Ecclesiasticus we read a glowing eulogy of the High Priest Simon and a magnificent description of the religious ceremonies which he performed in the temple of God, surrounded by his priests. The ceremonies of the temple foreshadowed those of the Christian church, and the descriptions of this chapter seem like a prophet's vision of a pontifical or papal mass, and you behold enacted here to-day a scene like the glorious one narrated in this chapter. Let us, dear fathers and brethren, glance at the church in this country during the past century and endeavor to understand its action and spirit. And by the past we may judge of the yet more glorious future. As the student of our national history in observing the rise of the young republic itself naturally fixes his attention on the great leader who embodied in himself the principles and the spirit of that period, and from the study of the character of George Washington learns the genius of the times; so in our ecclestical history we behold one man, the first Catholic bishop of these states at the time of this great centennial celebration of his appointment. Like Simon, the high priest, he fortified

THE MORAL TEMPLE

and enlarged the city of God, and the bishops that followed him have "walked in his light and in the brightness of his rising." On the 6th of November, 1789, John Carroll was appointed first bishop of Baltimore, and the head of the Catholic church in the United States. Bishop Carroll by instinct was broad and liberal in his views; thoroughly American in his sentiments. He understood how the mission of the new government would be like the church's own mission, to combine catholicity with unity. He had personal experience of this combination in his own priests. His first diocesan synod was held in 1791, the year after his consecration. It consisted of only twenty-one priests, but they represented seven different nationalities, not merely countries of birth, which may be of comparatively little importance with peoples of the same race, but seven different and somewhat antagonistic peoples, American, Irish, English, German, French, Belgian and Holland, yet all acted in their true character of American priests under his leadership. Bishop Carroll was an American patriot as well as a Christian bishop. The new bishop thoroughly appreciated how important for the church's progress, as well as for the stability of the state, was the diffusion of education. One of his first projects was to foster the Georgetown college. Of all the false charges alleged against the Catholic church, the most senseless and unfounded is that she fears science and is the enemy of education. Her opponents, almost in the same breath, charge her with being the foe at once and the

MONOPOLIZER OF EDUCATION.

And the last man in the world to fear intellectual progress, whether popular or indlvidual, is the Catholic. He well knows that truth is one, that God cannot contradict in the revelation of Scripture what he exhibits in the revelation of science. Hence a man's fearlessness of such a science will be in proportion to the certainty of his conviction of the truth of revelation. After dwelling on the life of Bishop Carroll and the early church in America, Archbishop Ryan continued, addressing the laity: "And on this great historic occasion you must not be mere observers, but we trust your representatives would speak out freely and fearlessly in the lay congress, which forms so interesting a feature in this centennial celebration. You know how false is the charge of the enemies of the church, that you are priest-ridden. The clergy did not fear the light of day, and if mistakes were made by Catholic editors regarding their acts, it was not all an evil, for it clearly showed the rightful independence of the Catholic journalist. It is now time that an active, educated laity should take and express interest in the great questions of the day affecting the church and society. I find that the best educated amongst them, and notably the converts, are sound on the great questions of the day and loyal to the church." He then paid

A GLOWING TRIBUTE

to the work done by the laity as publicists and editors during the century. By the united action of bishops, priests and laymen the results of progress in the last century are truly astonishing. And, what is truly remarkable is the fact that in the section of the country where opposition to the church was most deep and violent the progress was greatest. I allude to the New England states. Within the last sixty years New England had but one bishop, two priests and two public places of worship. She has now one archbishop, six bishops, 942 priests and 619 churches, with private chapels, colleges, schools and benevolent institutions. Those who do not desire the progress of the Catholic church should never persecute her. The general statistics of the church during the century are When Bishop Carroll was consecrated in 1790 the entire population of the United States was a little less than 4,000,000. The Catholic population was estimated at about 40,000. There is now a Catholic population of 9,000,000, 8,000 priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, 27 seminaries and 650 colleges and academies, and over 3,000 parish schools. The remarkable statistics quoted become marvelous when we consider the antagonism of the greater majority of the people to the Catholic church. As in pagan times, in the history of this country the Catholic church's perfect organization was feared as possibly dangerous to the state, and a great and numerous party,

AFRAID TO ACT

in open day, entered into a secret society against a handful of their fellow citizens. Few people realize how much indirect benefit this cowardly opposition was to the church during the brief inglorious existence of the party prophetically named at its birth—Know Nothing. Thoughtful men of the nation who opposed this party were driven into the ranks of the church's defenders. They studied her history and doctrines. Important conversions and the clearing away of much ignorance and prejudice were the results. The civil war, which so retarded the nation and all religious institutions, including our own, and split up all non-Catholic denominations into Northern and Southern organizations, showed forth, as I have already said, the united power of the Catholic church. The war also exhibited her marvelous and well-regulated charity. Sisters of Northern birth and principles nursed the Southern soldiers, and sisters of Southern birth and principles, whose brothers were fighting in the ranks of the Confederate army, were found nursing their Northern foes. Hence, since the war, there is a great change in popular sentiment in relation to the Catholic church. In addition to this it must be remembered that Catholics and Protestants now associate more frequently and intimately, and understand each other better. Intelligent Protestants are gradually disabused of the old notion that the Catholics exalt the blessed Virgin to a position equal to that of the Son; that priests can forgive sins according to their pleasure; that images may be adored after the fashion of the pagans; that the Bible should not be read, and other absurd supposed doctrines and practices of the church. Because of the enlightenment and because of the high character of American converts in the past it is possible that some of

THE ABLEST DEFENDERS

of the church in this coming century will be men who are at present in the ranks of her opponents. But, fathers and brethren, whilst we are grateful for the blessings bestowed by Almighty God on the young church of these states during the past century, whilst we unite in the glorious Te Deum of the

Continued on Fifth Page.

SOUGHT BEN'S SCALP.

Republican Senators Who Wanted to Defeat Harrison for President.

A Secret Conference Which Gen. Michener Prevented From Harming Ben.

Gen. Patrick Collins Enthusiastic Over the Democratic Tidal Wave.

Ex-Secretary Whitney and Dan Lamont Also Feel Pretty Well.

Special to the Globe.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—A well-known Washington gentleman who has been spending a few days in this city tells an interesting story relative to the days prior to Mr. Harrison's election to the presidency. The nomination of Mr. Harrison, he says, was far from pleasing to certain of the representatives and senators at Washington. Among them were John Sherman, of Ohio, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire. They are said to have expressed themselves as in doubt what the best interests of the Republican party demanded of them under the circumstances. Four of the senators, as a result, held a secret conference to consider whether it was not for the best interests of the party to allow Mr. Harrison's defeat. Mr. Harrison, they felt, would involve the party in difficulties, being little given to heeding the advice of his friends. His career in the senate was the ground on which they based their opinions. Senator Sherman, however, felt himself placed in an exceedingly delicate position. He had been a candidate for the presidential nomination, but was defeated. His conclusion was that under the circumstances he could not inaugurate a bolt. Senator Chandler, however, was earnest for it, so it is said, and it was only with difficulty that he was overpersuaded. His fight at home for re-election, however, called him here and his plans were dropped. Gen. Michener, of Indiana, can tell more about this secret conference of senators probably than any one else aside from those participating. He brought the matter to the attention of several politicians at Washington at the time and the matter was quashed.

COLLINS ON THE WAVE.

The Distinguished Bostonian Is Enthusiastic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Gen. Patrick A. Collins, speaking of the Democratic sweep, says: "The result of these elections is an indignant protest from the North and South, East and West against Republican methods of government. It may in fact, be said of it besides that it is an act of contrition for last year's divergence from the right path of a good many Democrats. The solid West has been broken—broken, too, in a vital part. I remember the time, and that not in the remote past, when politicians used to say by way of a joke, 'Have you heard the news from Iowa?' But, after all, what else could you expect from intelligent people, who may be deceived for years, but ultimately must come to their senses. The result in Virginia is indeed a stinging rebuke to President Harrison and his administration. Among others both surprised and dismayed at the turn of affairs must be Senator Hiscock, of New York, who was so confident and jubilant over the Dakotas that he declared New York might be dispensed with in future as a pivotal state. I wonder if he would say the same to-night. And after all he may have been right, only in altogether a different sense from what he intended. I doubt if in the next presidential contest there will be any pivotal state. The groundswell of Democracy is rising and extending north and west gently and slowly but surely, and, if I mistake not, will take in Michigan, Wisconsin and, who knows, may not pass Illinois. There are glorious possibilities for the future of Democracy if it be true to itself."

LEAVING REPUBLICAN RANKS.

What Whitney Sees in the Democratic Triumphs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, speaking about the recent elections and the great Democratic triumphs, said:

"The result of the battle at the polls is one on which the Democratic party and the country ought to be congratulated. The returns are full of surprises to the most sanguine of the adherents of the Democratic party, but every surprise is of the kind good Democrats relish. It is hard for me to analyze the cause that led to this splendid result in an off-hand conversation and without having made a serious study of the subject since the voice of the people has been heard, but it seems to me that there were a number of reasons for these very gratifying Democratic gains. All of these reasons for the change of votes from the Republican to the Democratic party still exist, and I believe they will result in further inroads into the Republican ranks in the elections which are to come."

"Do you allude to the issues on which the presidental canvass was made last fall?"

"I do, decidedly. I believe the Democratic party was right on the issues made in the presidential canvass, and I believe the more thoroughly that question is agitated the stronger the Democratic party will grow. I think the tendency of the intelligent voter has been toward the Democratic party since the presidential campaign in 1876, and I look for greater results even than those achieved last Tuesday from subsequent campaigns in which the fight is made on a real issue that appeals to the intelligence of the voters of the nation. The victories achieved at the late elections indicate to me that the great army of middlemen of the country—those who are between the manufacturer and consumer—are supporting the Democratic party. There were several reasons for the defeat we met in the last presidential election. The manufacturers got badly frightened, and the result of their scare was a general alarm that in time of elections becomes contagious and brings voters to cast their ballots as they would not do if time were given them for calm, sober reflection. Then, the alarm which prevailed among the manufacturers caused them to contribute more liberally than they had ever done before to the Republican campaign fund and we all know that the amount of money spent had great weight in bringing about the defeat of our party last fall."

DAN LIKES IT.

Lamont Talks of the Great Democratic Victory.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Col. Daniel S. Lamont, late private secretary to ex-President Cleveland, in speaking of the result of Tuesday's election, said:

"The result of Tuesday's election is of marked significance. If the Democratic success were confined to one state it might be attributed to local causes, but wherever an election was held—whether in Massachusetts or Iowa—our party has made heavy gains, and general causes have unquestionably been at work. In this state the Democrats have a most gratifying result. The vote that was for some years lost to us by divisions on the currency question and the uneasiness of the labor organizations seems to have come back, and with no Greenback party, no Labor party, and—I judge from such returns as I have seen—no considerable temperance vote, on a square division we have swept the state by 20,000 majority, and have come within 125 votes, scattered in five assembly districts, of carrying the house, which had twenty majority against us last year.

"Since Mr. Cleveland's election to the governorship, seven years ago, with all manner of varying conditions, we have had a line of unbroken Democratic successes in the state. The state was bought away from us on the presidency, but the bought and the buyers are not likely to want to repeat the experiment. New York is hereafter reliably Democratic, and the day cannot be much longer postponed when we shall be represented at Washington by two Democratic senators."

A CLERGYMAN IN STRIPES.

Rev. Taylor Had One Too Many Wives.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—The first minister of the Gospel received at the penitentiary since the arrival of "Parson" Simmons of the Christian County Bald-Knob gang was brought in to-day by Sheriff Miller, of Jasper county. His name is John H. Taylor, and he is a minister of the Baptist church. His crime is bigamy, for which he will serve two years, or, rather, eighteen months, as it is not supposed that the clerical convict will be other than well-behaved, and will thus get the benefit of the three-fourths law. Taylor is a gray-haired, rather good-looking man about fifty years old. He married his first wife in Springfield, Ill., and, after living with her a number of years, deserted her and went to Centersville, in Jasper county. Here he met, wooed, and won wife No. 2, but was not long in the enjoyment of his second case of domestic bliss before the discovery came. Both wives, when they became fully possessed of the facts, vied with each other in vindictiveness against Taylor, and in efforts to secure his conviction. His defense was that he believed his first wife was dead when he married the second.

A SHERIFF'S MILEAGE

Exciting the Good People of Otter Tail County.

Special to the Globe

FERGUS FALLS, Nov. 10.—In the case of Sheriff Brandenburg versus The County Commissioners of Otter Tail County, in which a verdict was recently rendered by Judges Baxter and Searle giving to the sheriff mileage for one prisoner arrested on the west coast, he having claimed double mileage for one trip on the ground that he arrested two men, the commissioners have decided to appeal the case to the supreme court of the state. The recent verdict was satisfactory to the sheriff, though he was not given so much as he demanded. The county attorney was of the opinion that it was more than a possibility that the sheriff could not collect mileage for even one prisoner if he went outside the limits of the state to make the arrest, and hence a crossbill was filed in the case. The district judges decided that the sheriff could collect for one prisoner whether he went outside the state boundary or not. It is this decision from which the commissioners will appeal, and the supreme court decision will be awaited with great interest by every sheriff in Minnesota. It is a point which has never been decided before, and its decision will have a great deal to do in the future with the pursuit and capture of criminals all over the state.

THE CRONIN PARTISANS.

Two Meetings Held Yesterday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of Chicago Irishmen, held to-day for the purpose of seeing "that the defendants in the Cronin case had a fair and impartial trial," J. V. Fitzpatrick presided, and subscription books were turned in showing a total subscription of $905. This is to be applied in payment of the attorneys of the men on trial. At the time of this meeting another meeting was being held at the Grand Pacific by the friends of Dr. Cronin to arrange for the Manchester martyrs' celebration of Nov. 23. This is to be held as a Cronin meeting, and is made the occasion of a particular demonstration and expression in regard to the murder of Dr. Cronin.

COL. GOODLOE DEAD.

The Distinguished Kentuckian Crosses the Dark River.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 10.—Col. Goodloe, whose desperate encounter with Col. Swope created such a widespread sensation, died at 12:55 this afternoon. As early as 10:30 Col. Goodloe realized that dissolution was rapidly approaching and he then bade his family farewell and was resigned to his fate. The desperately wounded man retained possession of his faculties to the end and never once lost the nerve which he has displayed from the time the fatal bullet struck him.

Died From Loss of Blood.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Nov. 10.—Edwin Meldrum, who accidentally shot himself yesterday at Perley station, died in this city this morning. The cause of death was loss of blood. The body will be taken to Mount Clemens, Mich., for interment.

Savage Not Murdered.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.—The report of the murder of Missionary Savage in New Guinea is declared to be untrue.

Restored Warehouses.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 10.—The German company has agreed to restore the warehouses, etc., claimed by the sultan.

Chief of Financiers.

LISBON, Nov. 10.—Senor Augusto Cunha has been appointed minister of finance.

CLARKSON IS COOL,

And Will Make No Jumps Until He Surveys the Landscape.

His Remarks Indicate That He Will Stay With the League.

Jerry Denny Openly Announces That He Will Stay in Indianapolis.

Western Association Delegates Pass Through Chicago, Bound East.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—John Clarkson, the star pitcher of the Boston ball club, arrived in the city yesterday, after a short tour through Northern Michigan. He left Boston about two weeks ago, and is here to report to Manager Jim Hart with the rest of the Boston nine, save Kelly and Brouthers, for a trip to the Pacific coast. The party will stop a week at Denver to play a series of games there with a nine composed principally of Western league players. Ryan, of the Chicagos, will pitch some of the games for the Denver crowd, and will probably go on to California with the Boston party. Two other Chicago men were expected to go, but they have failed in their arrangements. The Boston aggregation, after their week at Denver, will jump direct to Oakland, Cal., where they will stay another week. Altogether they will be on the coast about five weeks and will return East about Jan. 1. Clarkson is stopping, while in the city, with his brother-in-law, Howard Hill, on Hermitage avenue. When asked last night his opinions about the present base ball situation, he replied that it was something of a puzzle to him. He takes a most sensible stand in the matter, and will do nothing in the way of signing a contract till he has studied the situation enough to learn what will be best for his own interests. "I am a member of the brotherhood," he said, "and would not do or say anything to injure the plans they propose. Their scheme is a big one, and will require a mighty effort to make it go. They will have to fight dozens of things as yet unthought of.

THEIR GREATEST ENEMY

will, of course, be the National league, which, in every respect except players, has the advantage. They have grounds and buildings which it took years to acquire, and all these things the brotherhood must put up at the start. The league salary roll will probably not be half as expensive as the brotherhoood's, and with the things they have established they can make a stronger fight of it. The members of the brotherhood must work all together. There can't be many desertions, or we shall see the end of the new organization right at its very beginning. For myself I am as I said, a member of the brotherhood, but I have no grievance against the league. Base ball is at present my business, and my course will be decided when I have learned what will be most advantageous to me. If I find that the league is the best place for me to stay, and the brotherhood plan is not a paying one, why, I don't intend to jump into the river because some one else has done so. The reserve rule, against which so much is said, is, to be sure, a discouraging regulation to some players; but, as John Ward will admit himself, it is the backbone of the league. The classification and sales systems, however, are not what they ought to be. But on these points I am sure the league would make concessions if they were asked by the members of the brotherhood."

STICKS TO THE LEAGUE.

Denny Speaks His Mind Concerning the Brotherhood.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Jerry Denny, the great third baseman, who is now clerking in Brush's clothing store, will not join the brotherhood. He says: "It appears plainly evident to me that it is the intention of the promoters of the brotherhood league to feather their own nests and leave the rest of us, who have always suffered, in the same old condition. What do I know about this secret meeting in New York except what I see in the newspapers, and how am I informed as to what benefit it proposes to bring me? Base ball playing is my business, and I expect to make money out of it, and for that reason I do not want to jump into an airy project at the sacrifice of what I now have. In other words, I don't propose to have a contract to play in Pittsburg, or some such place, at a stipulated sum, thrust under my nose for me to sign, and then whistle for my pay. I propose to stay in Indianapolis, where I have received the best treatment and have every reason to expect its continuance. As I understand the scheme, I am not relieved of any of the burdens that are now placed upon me, but I am to be classified by some of those who have always received $4,000 or $5,000 a season, at, no doubt, the same old figure. I think all the ball players should be given the advantage of transfers and are entitled to a portion of the purchase money, and that they should be allowed to make as much money as they can."

"Will Glasscock remain with the brotherhood?"

"I do not know, but I have informed him of my intention, and expect him here next week. I don't know what the other boys in the club will do, but my mind is thoroughly made up, and I shall remain with Mr. Brush. I would be an ingrate if I did not."

"The Indianapolis club was represented at the brotherhood meeting, was it not?"

"Yes, by Ed Andrews, who might as well have remained at home. The idea of offering the presidency of the brotherhood league to John Morrill after Johnson refused it, shows how the back numbers propose to get in their work."

THE WESTERN LEAGUERS.

Our Delegates on Their Way to New York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Capt. Anson, of the Chicago ball club, left the city yesterday afternoon for New York to join President Spalding and be present at the league meeting this week. Anson says he will have a strong team next season, brotherhood or no brotherhood. He is confident that some of the brotherhood men will play in the Chicago league team even if the rest do start out on their own hook. Samuel Morton, President McCormick, of Omaha, and Michael Roche, who has just been elected secretary of the Western association, also passed through the city on their way to New York to look after interests at the league meeting. They represent the western league clubs, and will try to protect themselves in the matter of players. They will press the force of the national agreement and hold that it is in no way affected by the brotherhood movement. They are probably all willing enough to release their men provided they get their prices for so doing. All the minor leagues will be represented by similar committees to look after their interests. The Western league committee has a point to fight out in regard to the signing of Nagle, of Omaha, by the Chicago club.

PFEFFER ENCOURAGED.

He Thinks the Players' League All Right.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Fred Pfeffer, second baseman of the Chicago club, returned to-day from New York, where he has been attending the session of the Players' National league, to perfect plans for an independent league of brotherhood clubs for the coming year. Mr. Pfeffer was interviewed by an Associated Press representative and expressed his highest gratification at the result of the New York meeting. He denounced as rediculous the reports that Harry Wright had signed with the Philadelphia manager's club, that Denny had signed with the Indianapolis manager's club and that Tom Daly had signed with the Brooklyn manager's club.

"All these reports," said he, "are worse than groundless, they are malicious, and are put in circulation by the managers solely for the purpose of creating the impression that the Brotherhood is on the verge of disintegration. If there is anything in the present situation or outlook which is indicative of anything but encouragement for the brotherhood, I would like for somebody to tell me what it is. Our New York meeting was harmonious and the results reached clean-cut and decisive. One hundred and twenty players or thereabouts have signed an agreement to stand by the brotherhood, and this agreement would prevent them playing with any of the old clubs even if any players did want to defeat us. I do not think that there is a man in the brotherhood whom they can entice away from us with money, although I think they are inclined to use any ends to accomplish their purposes. In fact, attempts have already been made upon certain of our men to persuade them, by the tender of a flattering bonus, to desert the cause and return to their old clubs. Under the new arrangement the base ball public will certainly see better playing and more honorable dealing than has been recently witnessed in this field of athletic sport."

A Prize Fighter Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Patrick Airy was shot and killed this afternoon by Andy Berrill. Deceased is well known in this city, having gained quite a local reputation as a prize fighter.

LUCY PARSONS' FLAG

Hauled Down by a Garden City Policeman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The anarchist memorial celebration to-day was very tame, in fact the only noteworthy incident was furnished by Mrs. Lucy Parsons, who, in defiance of the police prohibition of red flags, hung one from the window of her residence on Milwaukee avenue early in the day. A policeman was sent to her house to notify her to take down the anarchial emblem.

"This is a free country," said Mrs. Parsons. "Why can't I wave the flag of my doctrine?"

"Because my orders are to pull it down," said the patrolman, and without further parley he tore down the flag and took it to the station. Mrs. Parsons fumed for a while and then left for Waldheim. The day was dreary and cold, and lack of enthusiasm was the most noticeable feature of the celebration at Waldheim cemetery. From a crowd of 5,000 last year the attendance to-day had dwindled to less than 2,000, and of this number not a few were merely curious spectators. The floral decorations at the grave of the executed men were profuse and beautiful. The only inscription among the various offerings which had any of the old-time anarchist style was that from the Pioneer Aid society, reading, "Murdered, but still alive." During the exercise Miss Spiees, Mrs. Schwab and Mrs. Fisher stood by the graves, while Mrs. Parsons, sitting on the damp ground by her husband's grave, with her little boy by her side, buried her face in her handkerchief and abandoned herself to tears. After musical selections by the band and a singing society, C. G. Clemens, of Topeka, Kan., stepped upon a table which had been covered with a red cloth, and announced himself to be an American anarchist. Although he understood his life was in danger in Chicago, he had determined to have his say. He then abused the laws and authorities in a mild way, and urged that the memories of the dead men be kept green by spreading their principles broadcast throughout the land. Paul Grottkau then spoke in a much milder vein than last year. His address was principally devoted to the "crimes of the aristocracy," in setting forth which he paid some attention to the owners of the dam the breaking of which caused the Johnstown disaster. "Only through blood," said he, "can white slavery be abolished. Don't imagine we are at peace. We are at war with existing conditions. Of course we can't have a battle every day, but the energy of forces will gather and the inevitable conflict in which we hope to be successful will come." Jacob Mikanda made a brief speech in Bohemian, and G. Oliver recited a poem. No disturbances occurred throughout the day. Indeed, the lack of enthusiasm which generally characterizes the anarchists' gatherings was the chief feature.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—The anarchists of this city celebrated the anniversary of the Chicago executions. Turner hall was crowded with a mixed audience of anarchists and their sympathizers. The exercises consisted of speeches by local anarchists, and a series of tableaux representing the progress and final triumph of anarchy. The speeches were bitterly denunciatory in tone, but did not advise the immediate use of violent means to obtain the anarchists' object. The audience was enthusiastic.

The National W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The regular session of the W. C. T. U. convention was held to-day, but the day was devoted to the holding of temperance services in various churches and halls. A great many of these services were conducted by the regular delegates. Others of the delegates took part in the usual morning services at the churches.

She Looked Up to Frederick.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Vossiche Zeitung says that ex-Empress Frederick complains bitterly of the manner in which Freytag has dealt with her relations with her husband. She declares that it was she who looked up to Frederick, not he who looked up to her, as Freytag asserts.

SMITH IS A COWARD.

He Deliberately Fouls Peter Jackson in the Second Round

And Becomes Enraged Because the Decision Is Against Him.

His Senseless Display of Malice Sets the Spectators Against Him.

Peru Celebrates Caceres' Birthday--China Arming on the Frontier.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The fight between Peter Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist, and Jem Smith, the English champion, took place at the Pelican club as arranged. The fight was for a purse of £1,000, subscribed by members of the club. Jackson outfought Smith for two rounds, whereupon the English fighter deliberately cross-buttocked Jackson. A claim of foul was at once made and allowed, and the referee gave Jackson the victory. There was much excitement. The hall in which the fight took place was crowded. Among the spectators were many lords, members of the house of commons and other prominent persons. Smith won the toss for position. In the first round there were many heavy exchanges. In the second round Smith appeared to be winded. Jackson forced the fighting and knocked the English champion all over the ring. Falling against the ring ropes, Smith grasped a rope with his right hand and guarded himself with his left. Finally he made a rush and threw Jackson. Seeing that his position was a hopeless one, he suddenly made a rush and grappled Jackson in regular wrestler fashion, easily throwing the Australian before the latter could realize what was happening. When the foul was allowed Smith pretended to be surprised, and boldly denied that he had gone outside of fighting tactics. Being unable to secure a decision in his favor, he became enraged, and attempted to force Jackson into a bare knuckle fight. He was so violent that the police interfered and forcibly removed him from the ring. He was afterward persuaded to shake hands with the victor, but his display of malice and bad temper had set the spectators against him, and he lost many friends. All sporting experts present agree that Smith was beaten on all points, and his claim to the championship of the world is completely exploded.

JACKSON

PROUD PERU.

Celebration of the Birthday of Caceres.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Nov. 10.—To-day is President Caceres' birthday. Great enthusiasm prevails. The celebration in honor of the event was begun last evening with public illuminations and fireworks. The festivities will be continued until the 12th, and will include a bull fight in the plaza De Achoa and a monster banquet in the exposition. It is estimated that 30,000 soles was subscribed for the purpose of the celebration. El Commercial says that no previous Peruvian administration embodied in so high a degree the spirit of the constitution so dominant at present, combined with a liberty of the press worthy of Peru's best days

WHITEHOUSE'S FEAT.

He Climbs an Extinct Volcano 18,600 Feet High.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 10.—Via Galveston.—The accounts of recent desertions from the garrison here were exaggerated. It appears that a guard in deserting stabbed a sergeant, inflicting a slight wound. This affair led to rumors of serious trouble. Large quantities of henequin are being planted in the state of Chiapas. The state government is aiding the work. It is rumored here that United States Minister Ryan will not return to the Mexican capital. Mr. Whitehouse, charge d'affaires, returned here to-day, after having climbed the extinct volcano of Iztaccihuatl, 18,600 feet high. The feat has only once before been accomplished. Mr. Whitehouse was obliged to cut over 2,000 steps in solid ice in order to ascend, and one night he camped in a cave at a height of 14,000 feet. With the party was the German minister, Baron Von Zedmitz. The expedition was undertaken at the request of the Alpine club.

Bad Financiering.

ROME, Nov. 10.—A royal decree has been issued ordering an inquiry into the disordered finances of the Rome municipality, whose accounts show a deficit. Premier Crispi explains that an inquiry is necessary before a fresh government subsidy can be granted, but he disclaims any personal or suspicious motives. The decree has, nevertheless, caused a sensation, and opponents assert that the premier intends to prevent the re-election of certain prominent councilors.

China Arming Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The Svet says that China is arming her troops on the Russian frontier with repeating rifles and that the soldiers are being drilled by German officers. The khan of Khiva intends to make a tour of Europe, beginning with Russia.

Boycotted Bakers.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—John Burns, the labor leader, made an address to-day at a demonstration held in Hyde park by the bakers of this city. Resolutions were passed declaring a boycott on the master bakers who refused to concede the demands made by the men.

Boycotters Under the Ban.

LIMERICK, Nov. 10.—Bishop O'Dwyer has issued a pastoral letter forbidding the clergy of the diocese to grant absolution to any person guilty of boycotting or pursuing the plan of campaign. The bishop retains to himself alone the right to absolve such persons.