ST. PAUL
Daily Globe.

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A FAMILY DESTROYED

Four Killed Instantly and Two Others Are Fatally Injured.

Death Claims Many Victims in an Afflicted Ohio City.

The Missouri River Making Alarming Inroads Near St. Joseph.

Horrifying Details From the Accident at St. Mande, France.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 27.—A peculiarly distressing accident occurred this evening about 6 o'clock at a crossing of the Erie railroad, near Eldridge Park, in which four persons were killed and two so seriously injured that death is expected at any moment. Rev. Wellington White, whose residence is on Grove street, started out to drive, having with him Mrs. White, their three children, Hattie Hastings, a daughter of a neighbor, and Susie McCarthy, a nurse girl. Approaching the crossing of the railroad a freight train, which had been cut in two to allow entrance to the park, occupied the nearer track.

Seeing and hearing nothing indicative of danger, Mr. White drove between the halves of the train up the other track just in time to be struck by Erie Passenger Train No. 24, from the West. Mr. White, his daughter Lillian, aged nine; Hattie Hastings, aged nine, and Susie McCarthy, aged twelve, were instantly killed. Mrs. White and a child two years old received each a fracture of the skull and terrible cuts and bruises. They were taken to the Adnot-Ogden hospital and carefully attended. It is not expected that they will survive the night. Mabel White, seven years old, escaped with painful but not serious bruises.

Rev. Wellington White was a clergyman who was graduated at Amherst college and the New York Theological seminary, and had spent ten years in missionary work in China. He was at home on leave of absence. Mrs. White was a lady whom he met and married while a student in New York. The accident caused a profound sensation in the city.

A TOWN IN DANGER.

The Missouri Threatens to Cause Great Damage.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—Unless an almost miraculous influence is brought to bear upon the Missouri river to prevent the inroads made at a point west of the city known as the Belmont Bend, the town of Elmwood, opposite St. Joseph, a territory of about six square miles of farming country will be submerged, and the bridge and railroad tracks will be rendered useless. The neck of land separating the two bodies below the bend has been reduced to a width of 1,600 feet, and the banks are caving in acre by acre every day. The citizens of St. Joseph are awakening to the sense of the necessity for thorough action.

Should the river cut through the Kansas bottoms this city would be deprived of three of its most important lines of railroad for months at least. The iron bridge now spanning the stream at this point would be rendered useless; all communication with the Kansas farmers would be cut off and it would be impossible to estimnte the damage to the merchants and business men. The sewer system would be rendered useless, and directly in front of the city would be situated a filthy and death-breading lake that could not be displaced with millions.

ST. MANDE'S HORROR.

Fuller Particulars of the Dreadful Affair.

PARIS, July 27.—The latest reports from St. Mande, near Vincennes, the scene of the collision between two excursion trains loaded with passengers returning from a musical festival at Fontenoy, show that forty-three people were killed and that 104 were injured by the accident. Six people died after being extricated from the ruins. The details of the accident show that the collision was a terrible affair. The engine of one of the excursion trains telescoped three carriages loaded with excursionists and, at the same time, the reservoir of gas on the damaged train set fire to the wreckage, while scores of people were pinioned down, wounded and helpless, beneath the ruins of the three carriages. In a very short time the flames spread to such an extent that numbers of the wounded were slowly roasted to death before the eyes of those who were doing their utmost to rescue them. The horrible shrieks of the burning people and the cries of desperation and horror uttered by the survivors who were engaged in the work of rescue, continued almost without interruption for half an hour after the collision.

The majority of the victims were women and children. The wrecked carriages consisted of one first-class, two second-class and a guard's van. The first was completely shattered. The work of rescue proceeded slowly through the night till dawn. People then began to flock to the scene by thousands, many seeking friends who had not returned from the fete by daybreak. There were 20,000 persons around the station, and the school room and town hall, where the bodies of the dead were lying, were besieged by distracted people. Inside there was a constant succession of heartrending scenes as in the dim light afforded by the lamps and identification of the charred and mangled bodies proceeded. A man searching for missing relatives suddenly came upon the bodies of his wife and daughter. His cries attracted his brother-in-law, who in turn recognized a grandchild lying dead, and learned that his wife and his mother were in a hospital dying. A man who for a long time had been rushing about half-demented seeking his family, stopped a litter entering the school room and found that it bore the charred bodies of his wife and baby, the latter being only a few months old. Five of this man's children were on the train and only one was rescued alive.

An inquiry into the causes of the accident shows that the second train left Vincennes at the regulation interval of five minutes after the first train. The latter train was delayed at St. Mande owing to an enormous crowd of excursionists. The station master at Vincennes blames the driver of the second train for the accident. When this train was starting the station master advised the driver to go slowly, as there was a train in front of him, but the man paid no heed to the advice and went ahead at full speed. This driver at first alleged that all the signals indicated that the line was clear, but an inquiry confirms the report of the officials at St. Mande and Vincennes that danger signals were shown. The driver now asserts that he has been the victim of an act of revenge on the part of some one, who severed communication with Westinghouse air brake, thus preventing him from bringing the train to a standstill the instant he perceived lights in the rear of stationary train. A leading official of the railway blames the public for crowding into the rear van, which, he says, was intended to remain empty. The greatest number of dead were found beneath the ruins of this van. From the force of the collision the engine mounted to the top of the rear van, crushing it to fragments.

Among the victims are the Marquis and Marquise Montferate. An artillery lieutenant climbed to the top of the burning carriage to rescue a girl, but fell with her into the burning mass and neither was seen again. It is reported that warrants have been issued for the arrest of the driver of the second train and the traffic manager at the Vincennes station.

A VERY MEA N MAN.

Fremont, O., Suffers From a Citizen's Cupidity.

TOLEDO, O., July 27.—Fremont is a city of 10,000 inhabitants in Northwestern Ohio, and to-night is without water supply. At this season of the year the city's supply is obtained principally from the river. A special to the Commercial says the water privilege belongs to a man named D. June under an old lease from the United States government, and he has been trying to sell this to the municipality for $12,000. There has been delay in closing the negotiations, and in order to compel the city to accept his terms he has torn away a part of his dam, running the river dry. There is consequently no fire protection, families are suffering and factories and newspaper offices are compelled to shut down for want of power. The council has ordered the dam to be rebuilt, but the order has not been complied with. Indignant citizens threaten to take the matter into their own hands, rebuild the dam and maintain it by force if necessary. The damages to the business interests of the place is large.

ST. PAUL IN THE LIST.

Local Weather Prophets to Be Appointed.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Prof. Mark W. Harrington, the new chief of the United States weather bureau, made an important announcement while here to-day on his first tour of inspection.

"One of the changes being made in the bureau," he said, "is the enlargement of the local value of weather predictions by the appointment of twenty local forecasters. The list of places where these appointments will be made has not as yet been completed, but it will include Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Indianapolis. Heretofore the general forecasts from Washington have been practically the only ones. These are valuable to the commercial interests of the whole country, but not so much so the public locally or to the agricultural interests.

"It is the purpose of the bureau to make itself of much greater value to the latter than ever before. Local officials have had the right in the past to place forecasts upon their maps, but this has not been done generally. It is the intention to appoint men of the highest ability, with the special duty of giving the most detailed possible local forecasts. Congress provided for but twenty such officers, and I find it a matter of extreme difficulty to make a selection of able men, and of points which will be satisfactory to the general public. Generally speaking, the offices will be thickly scattered along the northern boundary, where changes are most frequent. The Canadian observatories, while excellent and operated on much the same plan as ours, are not numerous, and their forecasts are not minute. In this, as in other contemplated changes, I earnestly hope the public will not expect immediate results, as such matters require some little time."

GROVER NOT IN IT.

Ex-President Cleveland Will Make No Speeches.

BOSTON, July 27.—To a representative of the Herald, at Buzzard's bay, ex-President Cleveland said to-day, in reply to inquiries concerning the report that he was to go on a speech-making trip in Ohio:

"I have not been requested by the Ohio Democrats to make speeches in their state during the pending canvass. I do not expect to take part in the campaign there, nor in any other state, and I have never given the slightest intimation of an intention to do so. I am convinced that Gov. Campbell and all other fair-minded political friends will understand that, if I decline to go upon the stump, there are perfectly good and valid reasons for my action entirely consistent with a most earnest desire for the success of all Democratic candidates in Ohio or elsewhere. Of course, I anticipate the cry will be raised in certain quarters, if such a request is made and declined, that I am selfish and indifferent to the success of the nominees of my party, but such ill-natured accusations I do not expect to escape in any event."

EDWIN BOOTH FAILING.

The Great Actor Will Die of Excessive Smoking.

BUZZARDS' BAY, Mass., July 27.—There is a well authenticated rumor here that Edwin Booth is dying from the effects of too much smoking. Though he is aware that it is killing him, he cannot shake off the habit. Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland and Joe Jefferson have striven to reform Mr. Booth from this excessive tobacco use, and for a while they probably succeeded, but the habit had too strong a hold on him, and his indulgences became more unrestrained than ever. It is because of this relapse and because he knows he cannot recover his health that he left here suddenly Saturday and went to Narragansett.

Will Defend Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Evening Telegraph says: "For a couple of weeks, at least, it has been understood that William P. Drew, the late bank examiner, was about preparing a statement relative to his supervision of the Keystone National bank, and that he would be able to clear himself of all suspicion and to fully establish the fact that he had not been remiss in the discharge of his duties. It is said such a statement has been prepared and has been forwarded to the secretary of the treasury. It is understood the paper has been prepared with great care, and it shows Mr. Drew kept the comptroller of the currency fully advised as to the condition of the bank, and had long ago, before the run in December, called attention to its weak condition."

LONG SHOTS LAND.

Donatello Failed to Show Up on the Hamline Track Yesterday.

Despite the Speedy Colt's Absence, Some Rasping Good Races Were Run.

Bookies, on the Whole, Had the Best End of the Betting.

The Winners Were Joe, W B, Guido, Mattie Allen and Doc Wick.

Horse.	Weight.	Betting. Straight.	Place
First race—			
1—Joe	114	3 to 2	Out
2—Dollie Houston	109	3½ to 1	6 to 6
Second race—			
1—W B	111	4 to 1	6 to 5
2—Hispania	111	8 to 5	7 to 10
Third race—			
1—Guido	103	3 to 2	Out
2—Ed Hopper	105	15 to 1	Out
Fourth race—			
1—Mattie Allen	98	7 to 2	1 to 1
2—Pat Conley	105	2 to 1	1 to 1
Fifth race—			
1—Dock Wick	99	7 to 2	2 to 1
2—Jim Dunn	103	4 to 5	Out

Yesterday was characterized by the talent's catching on with considerable more aptitude than they had previously been able to since the opening of the Twin City running meeting. Three prime favorites and one nominal favorite were landed handily. However, it is unlikely that the "bookies" were slaughtered at all, for a big pile of money went on losing horses in nearly every race.

The day's card brought out a good attendance and the weather was perfectly delightful, so that the spectators enjoyed the events to the fullest. The day was full of interest and excitement.

The first race was a puzzle to most, but Joe had no difficulty in capturing the purse. W. B. was the tip for the next race, and those who hazarded their dollars on him got four to one on their investment. The third race was the event of the day. There was the royal Kingman, the new Kentucky son of Glengarry and Patricia, sent here by the Jacobin stable to carry off gilt money. He was to do battle with Guido, who had run second to Yale '91, last Friday, carrying 122 pounds, while the latter's weight was only 104, and then came Ed Hopper, who had beaten Eli out on Saturday. Donatello, Yale '91 and Jim Dunn were scratched. But here was an array of grand horse flesh, seldom seen pitted against each other in the West, embodied in these three starters. Kingman was the great favorite because of his achievement in running second to Strathmeath in the Washington Park Derby; and next in favor was Guide, while very few thought well of Ed Hopper. It was believed that the latter was greatly out-classed, and the bookmakers voiced that sentiment by making him a 15 to 1 shot. But Ed. Hopper has run some great races in his day, and is the son of Joe Cotton and Tuberose. He should be expected to extend himself now and then, and he did it yesterday and beat Kingman out of second place, although he didn't disturb Guido in the least. It was apparent that Kingman was scarcely himself, else he would have hustled the leader more and would have taken the place.

Pat Conley and Mattie Allen was all the talent could see in the fourth race, although they erred in placing the gelding ahead of the filly. Ed Leonard some favor, as did Red Sign, whose name had been passed around as a good thing. But he was a most lamentable disappointment. He got lost, and a track patrolman had to be sent out to tell Jones where the finish was, that the race was ran, and that the next event was due.

McCarthy on Eli Kindig, in the last race, gave a miserable exhibition of riding in the second heat, and was fined $100 for pulling the bay colt when it was apparent that he had a great show to capture the heat.

The attendance was about 2,000.

FAVORITES SCRATCHED.

Donatello and Yale '91 Greatly Disappoint the Talent.

The interest in yesterday's card centrred in the third race, one mile and three-sixteenths, in which Guido, Kingman and Ed Hopper were the only starters, Donatello, Yale '91 and Jim Dunn having been scratched. These three were out for the purse and it was a cautious run almost to the stretch. In the auction pools at the Tremont Guido was a hat favorite, selling at $50, Kingman at $50 and Ed Hopper at almost anything he could bring. But at the track the talent became capricious and browsed about with nervous indecision that was painful to witness. They nibbled first here and then there. Finally they came with a precipitate rush for Kingman, but after subsiding a moment things gave another change and Guido alone would do. The "bookies" put up nothing for place. The pools varied materially from time to time pending calling the performers to the post. The rush for Kingman influenced them to make Kingman 6½ to 10, while Guido closed at 3 to 2 and Ed Hopper at 15 to 1.

Guido pushed to the front at the start, with Kingman second and Ed Hopper third. They started on a canter, each jockey husbanding his mount for a driving finish. It was decidedly uninteresting for the mile, which was encompassed in the order named. Then the candidates began to extend themselves. Guido took the whip kindly and set a thundering pace. Down around the far stretch they swept like a cyclone, Guido's colors still showing in the lead. Ed Hopper was coming with a mighty stride when the stretch was entered. But the great Guido exhibited his double cross blood. Smith had no use for whip or spur. Guido simply out-classed the field. Keys made a tremendous effort, but Kingman wasn't in it. McCarthy began to bring Ed Hopper up. Slowly but surely he closed the short gap, and was on even terms with Kingman half way down the stretch. After Guido McCarthy sent his mount with the speed of the wind, but it did not alarm Smith in the least, nor did it distress the noble Guido. He won in a canter, Ed Hopper a length behind, and nearly a length in advance of Kingman. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and the owners of Guido pools made a spontaneous rush for the betting ring to cash in, and to place their winnings on Pat Conley and Red Sign.

Third race, purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third horse, for three-year-olds and upwards, one and three-sixteenths miles.

Guido, 103 lbs, four years, Smith....1
Ed Hopper, 105 lbs, five years, McCarthy....2
Kingman, 102 lbs, three years, Keyes....3
Time, 2:07.

Betting: Kingman, 6½ to 10; Guido, 3 to 2; Ed Hopper, 15 to 1. No place pools sold. Mutuals paid: Straight, field, $4.25; place, Guido, $3.50; Ed Hopper, $4.

OVER A LENGTH

Parted Joe From Dollie Houston in the First Event.

The first race was started off on time with an elegant track. Indeed, it was expected that records would be chased at break-neck speed, but the "jocks" were "leary" of their rivals, and saved their strength as a rule for a driving finish, and no record was frightened into trembling.

This race was one mile, only Minnesota bred horses being eligible. There were seven starters, and the personal achievements were so much in doubt that there was a light sale of pools. None of the talent seemed to have a decided opinion, and the betting was left to the Minnesota people who were more familiar with the individuality of the party. There were two brackets—the Deakin entry and the Bradford stable. The former comprised Pauline and Joe, and the latter was represented by Dollie Houston and Miss Price. Both stables won money—first and place.

Dollie Houston is a nervous mare and she sprung to the front at the very start. Then came Cloverhouse by a short neck over Joe. The others were well bunched, but up the stretch Minneapolis Boy weakened. He lost heart, and all that Gilmartin could do with him was to keep the hunt in sight. At the half Dollie Houston still showed her colors, but Cloverhouse began to move up. Joe was under a strong pull, while the balance of the field was under whip, yet he couldn't help closing up on the leader, and he took precedence at the three-quarters, and thence to the wire it was an easy lope. Dollie Houston maintained her position, outriding Jennie Grounrod, the favorite, to the wire by over a length.

First race, purse $400, for horses bred in the state of Minnesota, one mile.

Joe, 114 pounds, aged....Pascoe 1
Dollie Houston, 109, 5 years....J. Jones 2
Jenny Grounrod, 107, 4 years....Golliday 3
Cloverhouse, 112, 4 years....A. McCarthy 0
Miss Price, 94, 3 years....Hamlin 0
Pauline, 109, 5 years....Clancy 0
Minneapolis Boy, 112, 4 years....Gilmartin 0
Time, 1:51¼.

Betting: Dollie Houston and Miss Price, 3½ to 1 straight, 6 to 5 place; Minneapolis Boy, 15 to 1 straight, 4 to 1 place; Pauline and Joe, 3 to 3 straight; Cloverhouse and Jennie Grounrod, 2 to 1 straight, 3 to 5 place.

Mutuals: Straight, Deakin's entry, $3.75. Place, Deakin's entry, $4; Porter's entry, $4.

THE HOT TIP.

W. B. Pleased the Crowd by His Performance.

The second race proved infinitely more interesting. The starters included some of the talent's favorites, but the hot tip was W. B., although the "jocks" and stable boys pinned their faith to Hispania, who was going with less weight than she had previously been charged. It was now that the betting ring became a seething vortex of excited and deeply interested people. Everybody had a few dollars to speculate with, and the money rolled into the box as fast as it could be shoveled. Collie Ferguson was thought well of by many, but the real warm choice was W B, the son of Ghugarry and Bessie Belle. Then came Hispania and Hamline, both boasting the proud Hindoo lineage.

The Duchess of Marlborough, a 40 to 1 shot, set the pace at the start and Hamline came second and Callie Ferguson third under the wire. The field was beautifully bunched. The Duchess wasn't in it to stay where she was, however. Without urging, Porter sent W B to the front at the first turn, and at the quarter Hamline, who had indifferently lagged behind Callie Ferguson, smarting under Truman's lash, extended himself and darted after the leaders and overhauling the party, split them at half and showed his heels to W B in a defiant manner. Callie Ferguson was now giving W B an inspiriting race. It was neck and neck down the back stretch between these two, and they were close on to Hamline, but Porter sagaciously pulled W B, and at the three-quarters Callie Ferguson came forward to second place, only to have it quickly wrested away at the head of the stretch by W B with magnificent ease. Hispania now showed her colors for the first time in the mile under whip. The great Overton was up, and he made a drive for the purse, but Porter was watching, and W B instantly bent to his task, and before the paddock gate had been passed the race was won. Hispania, however, succeeded in getting Callie Ferguson into an adamantine pocket, and Hamline swept up on the side and beat her out for third place.

Second race, purse $400, for maiden two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—

W B, 111 lbs....Porter 1
Hispania, 111 lbs....Overton 2
Hamline, 111 lbs....Freeman 3
Callie Ferguson, 111 lbs....Hazlett 0
Comether, 111 lbs....McDonald 0
Duchess of Marlborough, 108 lbs....Keyes 0
Reality, 108 lbs....Weaver 0
Time, 1:09½.

Betting: Hamline, 9 to 2 straight and even for place; W B, 4 to 1 straight and 6 to 5 place; Hispania, 8 to 5 straight and 7 to 10 place; Reality, 8 to 1 straight and 3 to 1 place; Duchess of Marlborough, 40 to 1 straight and 10 to 1 place; Callie F, 7 to 1 straight and 8 to 5 place; Comether, 15 to 1 straight and 6 to 1 place.

The $2 mutuals paid: W B, $7.60; place, W B, $3.25; Hispania, $3.25.

PAT FAILED.

Mattie Allen Wins the Fourth Event Without a Struggle.

The fourth event was a mile and fifty yards selling race. Eli Kindig had been scratched to enter the next race. This left eight starters. Initials seemed to be the proper caper, and J T, a 20 to 1 shot, left a great many admirers in sad disappointment. Pat Conley, who had landed a purse so handily Saturday over Mattie Allen, was the favorite at odds of 2 to 1, and Mattie Allen came next at 7 to 2. The talent selected the latter quite largely, although Ed Leonard was near forgotten at like odds. A tip had gone out that this was Red Sign's race, and the sure people rallied to him with a vim that frightened Mattie Allen's supporters into hedging a bit. Topstone took the start well under whip, Ed Leonard second by a nose over Pat Conley, who galloped under the wire under a pull.

Red Sign was in bad humor, and began loafing despite all Jones' efforts to make him stretch out. At the quarter Happiness was first to show her colors, with Ed Leonard well up and Pat Conley loping along at his side a neck back. At the half Pat Conley let out a link, and darted to the front, chased by Mattie Allen, who had been taking things quite coolly up to this station, and Freeman forced J T to extend himself with a will, only to give way to Happiness at the three-quarters. Pat Conley was still throwing dust at Mattie Allen. Ed Leonard had now dropped back among the indifferent trailers. At the head of the stretch Pat Conley had the coign of vantage, but Porter was well up, and with the influence of his whip he sent the handsome daughter of

Continued on Fourth Page.

TO MAKE THE FUR FLY.

The Law and Order People Crowd Out the Market Hall Last Evening,

And Amid Loud Huzzas Determine to Organize a League.

Fervent Speeches Delivered and General Congratulations Indulged in.

Everybody Tickled Over the Stoppage of the Great Prize Fight.

The normal temperature of the human body is not far from 90 degrees, and when some 2,000 human bodies, with their respective normal temperature increased several degrees by enthusiasm, collect themselves together in one room, the resulting warmth is something tremendous. Market hall was like a bake-oven, but, once in it, not one of the crowd ever thought of the heat. They filled the seats and swarmed into the gallery. They stood in rows against the wall and packed themselves into all the aisles in masses. They peered over each other's shoulders in the hall, and, crowding forward, sat on the edge of the stage. Such a meeting the old Market hall walls have never seen. Women—serious-faced, earnest wives and mothers—were there in plenty, though the majority of the spectators were men—men of all classes; kind-faced business men, and stolid old men, who listened with open mouths; sun-burned schoolboys, workingmen, society men, and men of all ranks and stations.

The stage was set in a very peculiar fashion. A flowery border hung overhead. Green-wooded wings flanked the assemblage of prominent men seated on the platform, and behind them was the wildest, rockiest gorge a scene painter's imagination could compass. There were no footlights. The presiding officer sat at a plain deal table, looking down on the reporters at their rude plank table below.

All the speakers made good appearances and were well received. Rev. C. B. Wilcox is a tall and rather spare man, with an earnest, smooth-shaven face. He is deliberate and measured in utterance, and gestures with the index finger. R. R. Dorr's delivery was slow and impressive. He lacked sympathy, from the fact that he read his speech from sheets held in his hand. His only gesture was an impressive lifting of his hand above his head at the close of his speech. Father Heffron was received with thunderous applause. His voice is peculiarly pleasant, being unusually clear and melodious. His gestures were so spontaneous as to be unnoticed, and he walked to and fro as he talked, frequently stopping with both hands behind him. T. A. Abbott is a bearded man, with eye-glasses. He was frequently interrupted with cries of "Louder," but was unable to make himself heard throughout the hall. Unbounded enthusiasm was exhibited during his reading, and objectionable actions of municipal authorities were hissed and hooted at. Bishop Gilbert was the most magnetic speaker of the evening. He carried his hearers with him from the first. His soldierly figure and rapid movement made his remarkably clear enunciation and round voice more pleasing. People laughed with him, cheered, clapped, and felt ready to do and die. Dr. Christie's scholarly face and mellow accent lent dignity to what he said. Mr. Doty is a fresh-complexioned man with an unusually long arm and forefinger, which he uses very forcibly.

The hoodlum element loafing about the corners, which usually brings disturbance into public meetings, was delightfully conspicuous by its absence.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Mass Meeting of Citizens Launch the New League With a Flouish.

"The Citizens' Law and Order league" was launched at the Newmarket last evening amid the applause of at least 2,000 people, although all that these people had to do with the launching was to listen to speeches and say "aye" when they were asked whether they indorsed the work of the committee in devising a plan of organization and selecting the officers of the new society.

There was an elderly tinge about the audience, which may account for the fact that moderation characterized nearly all of the speeches, and the intemperate speeches did not excite the loudest applause. The ladies were out in force, and made up at least a third of the audience. Aside from Ex-Senator McMillan, the chairman, R. R. Dorr, Thomas Cochran, Deacon Wilson and D. R. Noyes, the stage was filled with ministers. The members of the Y. M. C. A. were also prominent. Gov. Merriam's name was cheered to the echo whenever mentioned, and the speeches of one or two members rather trenched on the domain of politics. Before the speechmaking commenced envelopes containing the following inscription on the outside were passed to all in the hall:

THE CITIZENS' LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE
OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
(Founded July 22, 1891.)

OBJECTS:

1. To promote and secure obedience to Law.
2. To maintain a public sentiment in favor of obedience to Law.
3. To encourage, aid and give moral support to officers charged with the enforcement of Law.
4. To stir up to a wholesome remembrance officers who neglect their duty.

I desire to be enrolled as a friend and subscriber to the above organization, and hereby agree to pay $1.00 to the Treasurer thereof.

[Name]............No............Street,
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Dated........ ...1891.

This task completed, Chairman McMillan arose and called the meeting to order. In doing so he briefly outlined the meeting of a week ago, recited the causes which led to it, and announced that at the present meeting a report would be made by the committee charged to see to the enforcement of the laws.

For Good of the City.

"The hour has arrived," he said, "for this committee to make its report. One week ago to-night we were called upon to consider circumstances which threatened the peace and good order of our city. A prize fight had been arranged; the authorities refused to interfere; and the city was at the mercy of these people. The expression of opinion here a week ago prevented that fight and saved the reputation and good name of the city. It is proper at this time that a report of all that has occurred should be made by your servants. The dignity and peace of our city has been preserved, and it is only proper that you should know how it is done. But there are other evils existing in this community. Gambling houses and saloons are running in defiance of law, and, while it is impossible, perhaps, in a city so large to secure the entire inforcement of the laws, but much can be done. Before this report will be read a few addresses will be made upon the purposes and objects of this meeting."

Rev. C. B. Wilcox, of the First Methodist church, was first ntroduced. He congratulated the audience upon the success won in suppressing the prize fight. He was anxious that the excitement and agitation should not be spasmodic. The union of the churches was referred to, and pronounced the proper thing. Gov. Merriam's action was mentioned and indorsed.

"When I saw that vast audience," he said, I was not surprised that the cry was 'On to the capitol.' I was not surprised that the governor was at a loss how to act; but he came grandly and nobly to the rescue, and I am confident he lost nothing by it. His name has gone out to be honored throughout the length and breadth of the land. It has been said that St. Paul has lost in a material way, but I do not believe it. We do not want as citizens the sports and thugs and riff-raff of all cities, and I am satisfied that St. Paul was advertised by that action as it could have been in no other way."

Continuing, he declared the law must be enforced.

"What is there about the saloon," he said, "that it should have one day more to do business than any other establishment?"

Russell R. Dorr, president of the Bankers' Life, followed in a carefully prepared speech, devoted to a eulogy of the work accomplished by the meeting of a week ago. He took the position that the people were responsible for the local government, and that they could enforce the law if they desired. He denied that laws could not be enforced unless public sentiment was educated up to it. The law is the measure of

Public Sentiment.

If a community has morality enough to pass a law, it has enough power to enforce it.

In closing Mr. Dorr made an earnest plea for an impersonal fight, that was received with loud and lengthy applause. He said:

Let us then, as far as possible, eliminate all personality from this movement. Let us for the present forget the personality of Robert A. Smith and John Clark, and deal only in an official capacity with the mayor of St. Paul and its chief of police. Through the influence of such a movement great good may be accomplished supported by the firm adherence of the best element of our population. We shall then move forward to the accomplishment of great reforms. "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gave us to see the right let us strive on to finish the work we are in." So shall the law be made supreme, and respect for law become the governing influence in our municipal life.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Father Heffron, the youthful and good-natured priest, as he walked forward and took his place on the stage. He considered it a good omen when the different religious faiths united their efforts in the interests of good order. A citizen is a factor not only in the making but also in the

Observance of Laws.

"If the enforcement and observance of law in St. Paul has not been what it should have been," said Father Heffron, "we ourselves owe a debt to the observance and enforcement of law."

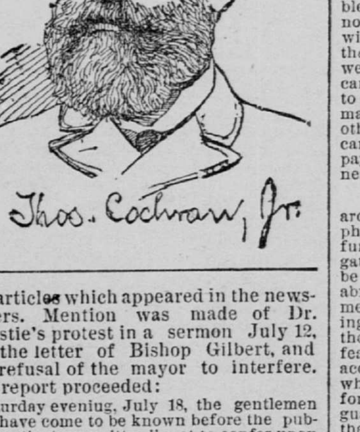
The speaker conceded that there were dead-letter and useless laws on the statute books that no reasonable man would call upon the officers to enforce, but there were vital and necessary laws that all reasonable men would expect to be enforced, and in this the officers of the law should always have the support of the people.

"Some time ago," said the speaker, "an agitation was set on foot to secure the closing of Sunday theaters. The movement failed, and why? The avowed reason was that there were people enough in St. Paul in favor of Sunday theaters to assure the managers that the sentiment against them was by no means general. They said Sunday performances pay: they pay because people attend them; people who attend them are not opposed to them, therefore public opinion is not against Sunday performances at our theaters. Therefore Sunday performances at our theaters continue. The other instance was the prize fight, but the people of St. Paul rose in their might and the fight went elsewhere."

Committee's Report.

Senator McMillan now announced that T. A. Abbott, the secretary of the previous meeting, would read the report of the committee of vigilantes on "how it was done." This Mr. Abbott did in a clear, ringing voice.

The report, signed by W. L. Wilson, chairman, and T. A. Abbott, secretary, first reviewed the arrangements made by the Athletic club for the fight, and



the articles which appeared in the newspapers. Mention was made of Dr. Christie's protest in a sermon July 12, and the letter of Bishop Gilbert, and the refusal of the mayor to interfere. The report proceeded:

Saturday evening, July 18, the gentlemen who have come to be known before the public as the "committee," met to confer upon the matter. Reports were made by individual citizens who had been patriotically busying themselves about the affair, of the efforts which they had made to induce the city authorities to enforce the laws and of the failure which had attended their endeavors. Two members of the committee had visited White Bear lake upon that afternoon, conversed with Fitzsimmons and his trainers, and had received from them sufficient information upon which to base an application for a warrant. Prominent lawyers were present whose opiniinion upon the validity and efficiency of the state laws was given, and, after a full, earnest and serious discussion, the following course for procedue was decided upon: Subcommittees, upon a mass meeting at Market hall, upon finance, and upon prosecution were appointed; the last named was instructed to apply at once

For a Warrant

against Fitzsimmons, relying upon the provisions of the statute which makes training for, or aiding and abetting, a prize fight to be a misdemeanor. The committee was also instructed to provide for the arrest of both the principals after the fight had commenced upon Wednesday evening if that should be found necessary. The sub-committee upon the mass meeting provided for speakers and drew up the memorial to be presented to the governor. The succeeding events are so recent that the briefest review of them is needed. Fitzsimmons was arrested, together with his trainers, Carroll and Smith, under warrants issued by the municipal court. Fitzsimmons was put under bonds not to engage in this fight, and his trainers were bound over for trial, which is still pending.

Thousands of people attended the mass meeting inside Market hall Monday evening, while hundreds were turned away because unable to find even standing room. After addresses by Archbishop Ireland, Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Messrs. Cochran, Butrick and Noyes, a memorial to the governor was adopted, and it was voted that it at once be presented to him, and the meeting adjourned to the state capitol for the purpose. A committee went to the governor's house and informed him of the mission of the meeting, but found him so engaged as to

Make Him Unwilling

to have the memorial presented before the following morning. On its return to the capital, the committee found a deputation from the Market hall meeting to the number of thousands awaiting it, but all quietly dispersed as soon as the governor's decision to the premises was announced. Tuesday morning citizens who had attended the meetings upon the previous evening, to the number of 500, assembled at the state capitol and crowded into the governor's private room and ante-rooms, where the memorial was presented.

After hearing the members of the committee in favor of action by the governor, and the cause of the refusal of the municipal authorities to act, the attorney general, who was present as the legal advisor of the governor, strongly denounced the fight, and expressed his opinion that it should be stopped, if it were within the governor's power and duty to act. The governor then spoke in the same strain, noting the delicacy of his position, referring to the ardous duty of the city authorities, and expressing regret that they refused to perform it. He also avowed his willingness to take any action which the attorney general should indicate to him as within his power, and his determination

Fearlessly to Perform

his duty in the premises as soon as he had carefully ascertained what it was. Before noon of the same day a proclamation to the intent that the fight must be stopped was issued by the governor and appeared in the daily evening papers of the city.

The following morning, that of July 22, a date which will long be remembered as a notable one in the history of the city of St. Paul, the sheriff called upon the mayor and informed him that under the governor's proclamation the fight must be and would be stopped. The mayor replied that he would send the police to the ampitheater with instructions to see to it that there was a fair fight. Thereupon the sheriff made due requisition upon the governor for the aid of the military force of the state, with which requisition a prompt compliance was made by the governor and the order assembling four

Companies of the First

regiment at their armory upon Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock was immediately issued. While these exciting occurrances were taking place, crowds had been gathering to St. Paul from all parts of the country; the Ryan hotel rotunda was the scene of an excited and often times angry multitude discussing the probabilities of the fight taking place, and denouncing those who had interfered to prevent it. Public opinion had become thoroughly aroused, and was overwhelmingly in favor of the action taken by the governor and the enforcement of the law at all hazards, but the promoters of the contest still insisted that the fight should go on, relying on the protection of the city authorities.

At noon upon Wednesday, the 22d inst., a meeting was called of the management of the Athletic association, the sheriff, the sheriff's attorney, the mayor and the city and county attorneys. At this meeting a very warm discussion took place. It was plainly set before the representatives of the athletic association and the city authorities that the citizens who were asking for the

Enforcement of the Law

and the prevention of the contest were determined to insist upon this to the end; that the sheriff was equally determiued to execute any warrant that should be placed in his hands at any time, and that if this required his presence at the amphitheater after the fight had commenced, backed by 1,000 men, he certainly would be there. In reply to these representations by the sheriff, the president of the athletic association made the astounding proposition that the fight should be allowed to begin; that the sheriff should then interfere and arrest the contestants, who would be taken before a judge, put under bonds, allowed to return to the ring, and proceed with the fight to a finish, and the law could then take its course. When objection was interposed by the sheriff's attorney that such a course would cost his client his official head, as soon as the governor could write the order for his decapitation, the president of the athletic association replied in substance: "Well, we will arrange with the county commissioners to continue his salary, put him again in nomination and triumphantly re-elect him at the next election." The mayor also at this interview insisted that the fight should be allowed to proceed, while the city attorney

Criticized the Usurpation

of authority in the governor's issuing the proclamation and calling out troops merely to prevent a misdemeanor. Wise counsels, however, prevailed, and, as a result of this conference, the fight was declared off. Law and the people had won.

The citizens' committee, however, continued its vigilence and waited at their meeting place far enough into the night to know that no contest would take place, before they were satisfied to cease their endeavors. The sheriff ordered the companies of the First regiment, which had been furnished him, to proceed to the amphitheater on Jefferson street and mount guard there. They remained there until early Thursday morning, when all danger of any attempt being made to carry out the pugilistic programme had passed away. Rumors were rife all Wednesday afternoon and evening and Thursday morning that the fight was either to take place in some secret place in the city or in a neighboring county, but up to the time of the presentation of this report it has not yet come off.

Committee's Conclusions.

We feel justified in asserting that from the very first, before the incorporation of the athletic club, the fight was intended to be one of the fiercest and most brutal on record. The articles called for a "fight to a finish." The fact that it was to be with gloves simply was intended to deceive a certain part of the public and keep quiet those who would naturally protest against any brutal exhibition. We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that men do not contend in fun for prizes of $12,000; that pugilists, gamblers and men of the sporting fraternity do not assemble from all parts of the world to witness sparring contests; that prize fighters themselves and their trainers do not take weeks of their time and put themselves under careful regimen of diet and exercise simply to get themselves into condition for a boxing match; that no public exists in this or any other city and that no congregation of men can be drawn together anywhere who will pay from $10 to $25 for a single night to witness two athletes harmlessly

Punch Each Other

around a sawdust ring as an exhibition of physical skill and athletic sport. We assert further that the character of those who gather to such an exhibition, whether they be residents of our own city or visitors from abroad, is not such as to make it a desirable means of advertising St. Paul and proclaiming our fair city's advantages to the ends of the earth. We believe the sheriff to be a fearless man, but he would not undertake to accomplish an arrest without bloodshed while the fight was in progress, and therefore asked for the protection of the national guard of the state. This amply denominates the character of the crowd. We believe that certain, and only certain, persons of the management of the athletic association knew from the beginning that such a contest was in violation of the penal code of the state and rendered all engaged in it liable to punishment and imprisonment. We believe that those most active in the management, relied upon slumbering public opinion and upon the pledge of the city authorities for the non-enforcement of the law, which they, by the city authority, had

Determined to Violate,

and we denounce the proposition made by this same management at the Wednesday noon meeting, which has already been fully referred to, as outrageous and shameless.

We also characterize the refusal of the mayor to enforce the law, which he acknowledged to be in existence, as a violation of his official oath, and as an encouragement not only to general lawlessness, but to the violation of the laws of the commonwealth by the worst elements of society. We commend the action of the governor and Sheriff Bean, and of County Attorney O'Brien, as being in strict conformity with their oaths of office, and we call upon the citizens of the county and state to render them the gratitude which their prompt and persistent action of the enforcement of the law deserves. We note with regret the

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE BRAND OF CAIN.

Pinkerton's Men Think They Have the Murderers of Editor Penrose.

The Arrested Men Are All Officers of Labor Organizations.

Detectives Weave a Chain of Evidence While Working in the Mines.

Evidence Is Circumstantial and the Sentiment of the Town Divided.

Special to the Globe.

BUTTE, Mont., July 27.—The city of Butte was thrown into an uproar to-day by the arrest of three men charged with the murder of Hon. W. J. Penrose on June 10 last. The men arrested are all prominent in labor circles—W. E. Deeney, vice president of the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly, president of the Butte Workingmen's union, and a member of the miners' union; Eugene E. Kelly is secretary of the trades and labor assembly, and has been secretary of the miners' union; Phil Hickey has been the secretary of the miners union and is a member of that organization and the trades and labor assembly. The arrest of these men was made at the instance of Pinkerton detectives, who have been employed by the city to work up the case. The detectives are

J. C. McGill, of St. Paul,

superintendent of the Northwest bureau of the Pinkerton agency; C. W. Wilson, assistant superintendent, and C. J. Ryan, of Chicago. Ryan left Chicago on June 19 and reached Butte on the eve of June 22. Wilson accompanied him and McGill has been here ths past week. The detectives, after canvassing the situation, adopted the theory that Penrose had been killed by labor men whom he had abused in his paper. Ryan worked himself around as a miner and labor advocate and secured board at the boarding house run by Mrs. Mary Kelly, mother of Kelly. Thus he became intimate with both Kelly and Deeney, who room together there. He went around with them about town. Meanwhile the other detective had been working up other clews, and the result is a lot of circumstantial evidence which the detectives considered sufficient to warrant the arrest. The arrest was decided on last Friday night, and on Saturday morning Sheriff Lloyd went over to Helena and obtained requisition papers for Phil Hickey, who had moved to Boise, Idaho, soon after the murder. The papers were obtained, and it was arranged that the men in Butte should not be arrested until the receipt of

A Cipher Telegram

from Boise announcing the arrest of Hickey. The cipher dispatch was received at 11 a. m., and at 12 Deeney and Kelly were arrested as they were coming out of the Acquisition mine, where they work, f r dinner. When told that they were placed under arrest, neither said anything or inquired what they were arrested for. They were locked up in separate cells at the county jail and no reporters or loungers have been allowed to see them. Both had known that they were suspected of the murder, and both have frequently said that they could prove conclusive alibis. The sentiment in the city is divided as to the guilt of these men. None of them are men who would be suspected of such a deed. Deeney and Hickey are said to have made threats against Penrose on account of articles written in his paper about them, and Hickey is said to have declared that he would get even with Penrose before he left the city. Hickey ran for city marshal last spring, and was accused in Penrose's paper of having sold out for a few hundred dollars. The evidence collected by the detective is substantially as follows: A. T. Allen, of Helena, reported to have picked Deeney and Kelly out in a crowd as the two men he saw at the corner of Montana and Galena streets a few minutes before the murder was committed. Allen says he was looking for a friend, and addressed the two men, supposing them to be policemen, as one of them carried a short club. They answered gruffly, and when he apologized, saying he supposed them to be policemen, one of them answered:

Thank God I Am Not a Policeman.

It's also claimed that the iron found in the billy is similar to that used in the Acquisition mine, and that the shovel handle from which the wood of the billy was cut has been found near the Acquisition mine. Another point is that the three men arrested are identified as having bought black cloth and cord in Rose Perkins' store a day or two before the murder, and a woman testifies that she saw a black cloth drop out of Kelly's pocket the day before the murder, and that he nervously and hurriedly picked it up. A false beard was found on the scene of the murder, indicating, perhaps, that Penrose pulled it from the chin of the murderer in the struggle. It is claimed that in the beard are a few hairs corresponding in appearance to those on the real beard of Deeney. The apartments of Deeney and Kelly have been searched, but the only thing found there was a 38-caliber revolver, Smith & Wesson, which is the character of gun supposed to have been used in the murder. Labor men here scout the idea of the arrested parties having anything to do with the murder. They claim that money has been used to secure the evidence in order to strike a blow at organized labor. Cornishmen, on the contrary, friends of Penrose, are making wild threats, and fears are entertained that Hickey may be roughly dealt with when he arrives here with the officers to-morrow.

McKnight Out on Bail.

HELENA, Mont., July 27.—The habeas corpus cas of J. H. McKnight, editor of Russell Harrison's Helena paper, the Journal, was up before the supreme court to-day. The hearing was adjourned till next Monday, and an order made to have the records of the lower court produced at that time. McKnight is out on $500 bail.