A WORD
Procures you anything you desire through
THE GLOBE'S WANTS!

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A WORD
Keeps you before the public through
THE GLOBE!

VOL. XIII. SAINT PAUL MINN., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1891. NO. 286.

BURIED THEIR CHIEF.

The Remains of the Irish Leader Are Now at Rest in Irish Soil.

Rain Falls in Torrents While the Funeral Party Is En Route to Dublin.

Thousands of People See the Body in State at the Council Chamber.

Confusion at the Cemetery--The Body Is Entombed After Dusk.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The remains of Charles Stewart Parnell arrived at Kingstown at 7 o'clock this morning. After leaving London therewere no demonstrations along the railway route (the London & Northwestern) until Chester was reached. Here large deputations from Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Newcastle-on-Tyne and other places joined them. Mr. Parnell's colleagues in Parliament, including Messrs. John E. Redmond, of Wexford; John O'Connor, of Tipperary; Joseph Nolan, of Louth; Henry Campbell, of Fermanagh; Dr. James G. Fitzgerald, of Longford, and James J. O'Kelly, of Roscommon, extended greetings to the various deputations. The funeral train reached Holyhead at about 2 o'clock. It was a typical British October morning—dark, dismal, wet, cold and hazy. Notwithstanding the unfavorable surroundings, eager groups of people had collected on the quay to watch the transference of the coffin from the train to the mail boat (appropriately named the Ireland) in the inky darkness, which was scarcely relieved by the few flickering lamps in and about the railway station and water front. The large white wooden case in which the coffin had been placed was borne upon the shoulders of the seamen to the boat. The Parnellites followed next behind. All heads were uncovered. Sobs were distinctly audible as the procession filed down the double gangway into the ship. Here the coffin was deposited in an enclosure specially fitted up for its reception, and here the faithful followers of the dead chief

Kept Watch and Ward

throughout the voyage across St. George's channel, relieving one another at regular stated intervals. Amongst those who kept guard were the lord mayor of Dublin, High Sheriff Meade and Mr. Parnell, the brother of the dead man. The journey across was uneventful, the boat making the passage in a gale of wind and through torrents of rain. At Kingstown a crowd had collected to receive the remains on Irish soil. Conspicuous among those present were the followers of Mr. Parnell: Richard Power, M. P. for Waterford; Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, for Cork; T. Lawrence Carew, for Kildare; James J. Dalton, for West Donegal; T. Rochfort Maguire, for North Donegal; John J. Clancy, for Dublin county; William J. Corbet, for East Wicklow; Col. John P. Nolan, for North Galway, and Patrick O'Brien, for North Monaghan. These, with the members of the house of commons who followed the body from London and the Kingstown delegation, comprised nearly all the parliamentary adherents of Mr. Parnell. All gathered around the coffin in absolute silence, which was unbroken even by the exchange of friendly greetings until after the transference of the body to the railway car. The short distance was soon made—the train arriving at Dublin station at 7:30 o'clock. A vast but silent crowd, with uncovered heads, awaited the train as it rolled into the station. Mr. Harrington, the member of parliament for Dublin Harbor, and Dr. Harkett, who attended Mr. Parnell when his eyes were injured at Kilkenny, as well as other notables, here joined the swelling funeral procession. Conspicuous in front of the dense masses of people were members of the Gaelic Athletic association, with the hurlers used in their sports, all

Draped With Black Crape,

caught up with green ribbon. Representatives of the different branches of the league wore black badges, upon which were printed the dying words of the statesman—"Give my love to my colleagues and the Irish nation." Upon being removed from the train the case was taken from the coffin, which was then lifted into a hearse, a panel of glass exposing the coffin to view. Wreaths and other floral tributes literally covered the top of the hearse and were piled around the coffin case. These, after they had been put aside, were eagerly seized upon by the crowd, broken into small pieces and kept as mementos of the sad occasion. As the hearse moved from the station a body of police formed in front of the procession, which appeared to fall into an orderly line in a purely temporized fashion. The band of the workingmen's union followed behind the police escort and played the "Dead March," in Saul. Then came the Gaelic Athletic association with their hurlers revered, resembling a military body at "reversed arms." As the march progressed the crowds grew denser, yet they kept clear of the line of the procession along the whole route to Castle Hill, where the serried ranks of people occupied every inch of space. The city hall was reached at 8:30 o'clock. Its front was covered with solemn draperies.

IN PITILESS TORRENTS.

Tremendous Fall of Rain During the Morning.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—A violent rain storm streamed down as the coffin was borne into the hall to the catafalque. It kept raining in pitiless torrents hour after hour, yet the number of the vast throng that were struggling to force their way towards the city hall were not reduced in the slightest nor was their eagerness one whit dampened. It was an assemblage of remarkable serenity. A reverential quiet pervaded the entire mass, which was unbroken by partisan cries or even the remotest symptom or tendency to disorder. At 10 o'clock the gates were opened and instantly the people poured into the hall. The body lay in state in the council chamber—a large circular room heavily draped in black, relieved by scrolls of white satin and looped festoons bearing in black letters the last words of the dead chief. The coffin, which rested upon a raised dais in the middle of the chamber, was buried in masses of wreaths, floral crosses, Irish harps and other flower designs.

Photographs of the lying in state were taken before the public was admitted. These show that the coffin was placed at the base of the O'Connell statue, and on either side in bold relief are the statues of Grattan and Lucas. Conspicuous on the coffin were three wreathes from Mrs. Parnell, a cross, anchor and circle with the inscriptions: "My Own True Love: Best and Truest Friend, My Husband. From His Broken-Hearted Wife." Inside this inscription was the following: "My Dear Love; my Husband, From His Heartbroken Wife," and still within this was: "My Dear Husband, My Love, My king, From His Heart-Broken Wife."

There were also two lovely little wreaths from Mrs. Parnell's daughters, with the words, "From Little Clara and Little Kitty, to Our Dear Mother's Husband."

From 10 o'clock till 2 in the afternoon a continuous stream of people poured into the city hall. It is estimated that 40,000 persons availed themselves of the last opportunity to pay their respects to the illustrious dead. Nearly all wore the deepest mourning—the men with a band of black crape, interwoven with green ribbon, around the arm. Despite the drenching rain, a large proportion of the mourners were women. The ceremony of lying in state was to have been closed at noon, but the crowd was so numerous that the closing was postponed until after 2 o'clock, and even then hundreds were obliged to go away disappointed.

START FOR THE GRAVE.

The Procession Moves at 2:25 in the Afternoon.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—At 2:25 the procession started, led by the executive of the leadership committee. Following came the bier drawn by six coal black horses, surrounded by the parliamentary colleagues of Mr. Parnell. As the coffin passed, almost hidden in flowers, every head in the vast assemblage was uncovered. Mr. Parnell's favorite horse followed the bier. Then came a strong body of the Clan-na-gaels, headed by James Stephens and John O'Leary. Prominent in the procession was John O'Connor, leading by the arm the blind member, McDonald. Then came carriages containing Mrs. Dickinson, the sister of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Parnell's brother and sister and other friends. The lord mayor in state preceded by the city marshal and the sword and mace bearers were next behind the family carriages. Then followed the representatives of the corporations of the various parish towns, trades, home rulers, private carriages and citizens on foot. Just as the procession started the rain happily ceased; the sun broke through the clouds and shone brilliantly. The scene was most impressive. All the windows and housetops along the line were packed with people. It had been planned to take a somewhat circuitous route to the cemetery in order to gratify the anxiety of thousands of people in city, but as it was found that it would be scarcely possible to reach the place of burial before 6 o'clock the more indirect route was abandoned.

It was a great procession, surpassing in point of numbers anything of the kind ever witnessed in Dublin. Besides, it presented some extraordinary features never seen in any other city in the world. Anywhere else a demonstration on so large a scale would have been conducted on a regular plan—some organizing body appointed with marshals to guide the elements into an orderly sequence, and to see to it that such bodies as were authorized to participate on the occasion should be protected on their march from the churchyard, and outside elements checked. Here no systematic plan seemed to regulate the procession. Yet the same fine instinct of order pervading everywhere gave the march an aspect of drilled regularity. It was a motley mob of well-clad citizens side by side with the raggedest that followed the procession, and extended some miles.

Behind the members of the Dublin municipality came those of the provincial corporations, trades societies and other organizations. Some 40,000 people had passed through the council hall during the four hours the body had lain in state, and the most of these joined the procession, forming into line six abreast wherever a gap in the procession permitted them to go. The bands of music leading the different societies dropped in wherever the chance afforded, sometimes at intervals so near that the different strains and different keys of the bands made harsh discord, besides imperiling the marching cadence which those regularly in the procession strove to maintain. Long strips of jaunting cars, private carriages and every sort of vehicle added length to the cortege. The best view of the procession was probably that obtained at Kingsbridge, after two of the five miles toward the cemetery had been traversed. The rain had ceased, and the brilliant sun showed both sides of the Liffey densely lined with spectators. At every point of vantage, the roofs of houses and the parapet of the bridge over the river were all occupied. The long, regular column of men kept step in harmony between the ranks of onlookers. Here one single strain of "The Dead March in Saul" broke the absolute stillness that served to make the spectacle impressive. This long and tortuous route had been selected to afford the largest part of the people of Dublin a view of the demonstration.

AT THE CEMETERY.

The Police Powerless to Keep Back the Crowd.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—Admirable order was kept till the cortege neared Glasnevin. People began gathering in the cemetery early in the morning, facing the wind and drenching rain. During the long wait throughout the day crowd on crowd inspected the turf-lined tomb guarded by a single group of police, who had a difficult task to keep them moving. The grave, which was seven feet deep, had been cut out of the artificial mound covering a plot which had long been used to inter the poorest people. A glance into the grave suggested that it would be necessary, in order to get a solid foundation for a monument, to sink concrete pillars right through the subsoil around the mound. By 4 o'clock the police became overwhelmed by the power of the ever-increasing crowd, and by the withdrawal of a portion of their force, who went to try to clear a way for the funeral at the entrance gates to the cemetery. When the first part of the procession reached the lower gate at 5 o'clock it was found to be impossible to penetrate the dense masses. In the struggle with the onlookers the police were obliged to abandon the attempt to drive them back. The surging crowd around the gate seeking to see the cortege met the great wave of others trying to enter. A scene of great confusion ensued. The procession for a time was checked and thrown into dissrray. It was decided to close the lower gate, and this waa effected amid great disorder just as the hearse reached the spot. The hearse was then taken to the upper gates. Here the coffin was removed and placed upon a platform specially constructed for the purpose in order to enable those in the procession to have a full view of the scene.

At 6 o'clock the fast falling dusk found the procession still filing past. There seemed no likelihood that the stream of marchers would end till far into the night. So orders were given to remove the coffin to the side of the grave. A body of the Clan-na-Gaels succeeded in clearing a way to the grave and formed a circle within which were grouped the lord mayor of Dublin, the civic dignitaries, Mr. Parnell's colleagues in parliament and the relatives. The crush was terrible. Darkness had set in. The noise of shrieking women, the cries of children, and the cries of men struggling amid the crush made inaudible the voice of the clergy reciting the ritual of the Church of England. The first portion of the service had been celebrated at St. Nicholas church, where the remains rested twenty minutes while on the way from the city hall. At the grave Rev. Mr. Vincent, of the Rotunda chapel, and Rev. George Fry, of Manchester, officiated. They were obliged to cut the service short, as the crowd broke into the protecting circle and overwhelmed the inner group.

Some time after, in the dead darkness, when the crowd had thinned away, the more intimate friends again grouped themselves around the grave, depositing wreaths thereon, and took the last view of the coffin. The grave became heaped up with the floral tributes, one of which was Miss O'Shea's, overlooked in the description given above. This bore the suggestive words, "In Loving Memory of Motherland."

To many scores of thousands the return to Dublin must have been a weary way. It was 7 o'clock when the mourners started to return to the city. As they drove past numberless pedestrians silently trudging homewards they met a respectful greeting. The country clubs and associations marched direct to the railway stations, where excursion trains had been kept in waiting far behind the time arranged.

The most depressing period of the day to all concerned must have been after the ceremony. The pageant of the funeral, if not a grand spectacle, had an especially solemn interest. Attaching to the gravely conducted demonstration, the intense seriousness of feeling pervading the myriads partaking therein gave a unique character to the whole manifestation. It was seen to be a libel upon the Irish people to suggest that they would seize upon the occasion for partisan rioting. Apart from the accidental disorder at the cemetery the day was without incident. Probably never anywhere was a great popular demonstration attended by so little excitement. Most of the public houses remained closed during the day out of respect to the dead. The police, unfailingly obtrusive in Irish public gatherings, were to-day conspicuously absent. To-night Sunday quietness prevails in the city.

THE MOTHER'S MESSAGE,

And the Answer From Her Daughter-in-Law.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11.—On being apprised of the death of her son, Mrs. Parnell immediately cabled to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell: "God loves and protects you." In response she received a reply signed by Mrs. Parnell and a widowed daughter, Mrs. Emily Thompson, as follows: "May the love of the Irish people enable you to bear this terrible blow."

Dr. W. H. Shipps, her attending physician, states that Mrs. Parnell is still confined to her bed, although bearing her loss bravely.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Flags floated at half-mast from the staffs on the city hall and other municipal buildings this afternoon in honor of Charles Stewart Parnell, whose funeral was being held across the water.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ADDRESS.

Call for a Meeting to Elect a President.

LONDON, Oct. 11. — The National League of Great Britain has issued the following manifesto:

Six months ago the members of this executive were appointed by Mr. Parnell to advance the cause of Irish independence in Great Britain. Fighting under many difficulties, we held our ground and rallied every Irishman who remained true to the principle for which our leader lived and died—the principle of an independent Irish party and an independent Irish parliament. Ireland has received a blow by his death from which she will not recover for a generation. When O'Connell died all was chaos. A parliamentary party sprang up, but failure and disgrace marked its course. Nothing was done for Ireland, and the name "Irish member" became a by-word. Fenianism arose and all was changed. Irish affairs absorbed attention in parliament, while Irishmen died for Ireland on the scaffold or perished in prison or exile. Something was then done. The Enlish state church in Ireland disappeared, and the first step was taken in the tardy course of legislation for the protection of the Irish tenant. The power of Fenianism was for the moment broken, but not until it had revived the spirit of a nationality. Parliamentary agitation followed the momentary subsidence of the Fenian movement and once more failure marked its course. Then Charles Stewart Parnell came and all was changed. Rallying the forces of Irish nationality everywhere and combining revolutionary action with constitutional agitation, he fixed the attention of the civilized world on the wrongs and miseries of Ireland. English parties and leaders bowed before him. Tories vied with Liberals to gain his support. Firm, inexorable, commanding the followers whom he found a rabble and whom he made an army, he dictated terms to the English minister, and the minister granted them. In ten years he did more for Ireland than had been done in generations. Measure after measure bearing his mark took its place on the statue book. His work was crowned when the English premier brought in a bill to establish an Irish parliament. He is gone. Ireland mourns at his grave today. What is the duty of those left behind? What is the duty of the men who followed him? To the last to struggle for Irish freedom. It is said we fought for the man and not the principle. It is untrue. We fought for the principle which the man embodied. The man himself was indeed a principle—the principle of self-reliance and independence which nothing could sap, and to that principle we are staunch. Now it is necessary that the members of this organization should elect a new president and a new executive, and we invite the branches in Great Britain to take immediate steps to this end. We urge our fellow countrymen not to despair. If victory seems distant, we ask them to take for their motto the last words addressed by Mr. Parnell to the executive, "Hold on," "Fight on."

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

The Thunderer Says the Irish Love Pageantry.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Estimates vary as to the number of persons who witnessed the demonstration at Dublin yesterday. The Daily News account this morning says that the procession proper with the multitude in the rear of it added to the crowd at Glasnevin cemetery numbered 200,000. Hourly dispatches were sent to Mrs. Parnell at Brighton, describing the scenes at Dublin. She continues to receive telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world. She is still confined to her bed and is attended by Mrs. O'Shea. It is now in contemplation that she take a trip to Germany on regaining her strength.

The Times, referring to Parnell's funeral, attributes the "magnitude and impressiveness of the scene to the fact that the Irish masses are passionately fond of pageantry in every shape, and especially when it combines political excitement with an appeal to sentiment."

KILLEN THE WINNER.

The Ex-St. Paul Pugilist Does Up Bob Ferguson, the Chicago Heavyweight.

It Takes Pat the Pretty Half a Dozen Rounds to Do the Job.

Killen Uses Tactics Which Are Not Exactly Marquis of Queensberry,

But the Referee Permits Him to Maul His Man Till He Whips Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Eight cars, filled with Sabbath-breakers, made a journey on the Wisconsin road to a convenient spot and there indulged in a prize fight this morning. The contest was managed by Louis Hausman, and the principals to the affair were Pat Killen, of St. Paul, and Bob Ferguson, of Chicago, the former weighing 195 and the latter 198 pounds. Both men were in the pink of condition, and fought for their lives while it lasted. The stakes were driven on the turf and the ropes stretched at the break of day. Marquis of Queensbury rules governed, and the gloves were frail affairs. Time was called at about 8 o'clock and the men proceeded to do battle. Killen, after sparring about two minutes, landed heavily on Ferguson's short ribs. The latter returned with a terrific punch on Killen's nose, and thus the fighting continued until the end of the sixth round, when Killen, with several upper-cuts and straight right-handers, finished his man. The feature of the fight was the continuous fouling by Killen, who seemed determined to do his man by fair means or foul, his tactics being butting, choking and elbow work. Ferguson, seeing what his opponent was up to, commenced to deliver severe body blows whenever they clinched, but as both men persisted in this unfair work, the referee permitted the fight to go on. It may be characterized as a slugging match, with Killen being the more scientific and Ferguson the harder hitter. Killen wins the heavyweight championship of the Northwest, a purse of $1,000 and 75 per cent of the gate money. Following are the rounds in detail:

Round One—Both men advanced, and, shaking hands, sparred for an opening. Killen was willing to lead, but his opponent kept backing away from him. Killen feinted and then drove an uppercut into Ferguson's ribs, which made him stagger. Ferguson was slow, and Killen smashed him two or three hard punches on the jaw. Ferguson retaliated, striking Killen a terrific blow on the nose with his left, and had he followed up his advantage, would have won the fight then and there. A few more blows were passed, when time was called.

Round Two—Both men came up smiling, but cautious. Killen landed lightly with his left, in return for which Ferguson struck him again on the nose, drawing first blood, which was allowed. Both men were now aroused and went at each other hammer and tongs, blows resounding in the cool morning air like the strokes of a trip-hammer. Time was called and both men went to their corners, but as some one claimed that time was not up, Killen went over to Ferguson's corner and hit the latter a stunner on the jaw. A foul was claimed, but not allowed.

Round Three—Both men were mad and both rushed viciously, countering and cross-countering and upper-cutting with brutal effect. Once Ferguson was sent to grass, but came up. Both men looked as if they had enough and were willing to quit.

Round Four—This was a repetition of the preceding rounds, both receiving heavy punishment.

Round Five—Both men were unsteady, but, cheered on by their followers, continued the brutal fight. Kiplen was knocked to his knees, but, recovering, gave more punishment.

Round Six—The final round was a desperate one. Ferguson received an upper-cut that sent him down, but he came up in time and received a blow that sent him down again. He was not knocked out by any means, but had apparently enough punishment, and, resting on his elbow, waited until he was counted out and Killen was declared the victor. Although much blood was spilled, neither showed much punishment, and both walked to the train.

MINNESOTA CRICKET CLUB.

Its Work of This Season and Prospects for Next.

The Minnesota Cricket club has just completed a most successful season, having played in all thirteen matches—won eight, drawn two, lost three. The grounds of the club are situated at Kitsondale, Midway Park, and were laid out last fall at an expense of $150. The club at present consists of fifty-two members, thirty of whom have taken part in its battles during the summer. A full analysis of the games and batting averages are given below:

This game, which has only been in its infancy during the last seven or eight years in St. Paul, is now taking firm root among our good citizens, and has come at last to stay and grow and prosper with each ensuing year. Great enthusiasm has been shown in the Eastern states, and visiting teams in England, Canada, etc., are getting more numerous, while in regard to its popularity, it might be mentioned that no fewer than 25,000 people witnessed one day the game between Lord Hawkes' team and the All Philadelphians, and a notable fact being that the All Philadelphians' team were every one American-born men. Chicago has now some ten or more clubs, the richest of which possess a ground that was laid out at an expense of $50,000. The Minnesotas were unable to send a team to Chicago this year, but by putting renewed efforts into the club it will probably possess the crack eleven of the Northwest next season, and only requires practice to bring some very good material out among the members. It is the intention of the club to join with Minneapolis and other St. Paul clubs to form an association so as to provide teams to cope with eastern clubs. St Paul has now the following clubs:

The Minnesotas, Como, Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Rumor has it that West Superior, Duluth and Milwaukee will also be represented.

It is considered very desirable to build a pavilion on the ground, and negotiations to this effect are already being carried on by a special committee elected by the club. The officers of the club are, president, J. McCulloch; vice-president, G. C. Saulez; secretary, and treasurer, H. L. Saulez; captain, W. K. Esdon, vice captain, A. E. Knight.

At the early part of the season Mr. Esdon left for the old country for the summer, the clubs thereby losing a very reliable bat and a good change swift bowler, Mr. Mason was duly elected captain to fill the vacancy, but he having been called away almost immediately, it fell to Mr. Knight to command the team, which he has done during the last half of the season. The small scoring of the club, as represented by the averages, is accounted for by the very bumpy state of the wicket all summer, which the club will endeavor to get fixed before next season. The largest total made this season was 123 against the Northern Pacific Cricket club, and the largest individual score by its captain, A. E. Knight, who made forty against the Great Northern on July 4.

The club has been handicaped by never being able to put its strongest eleven in the field, notably so at the beginning of the season, when two out of the three matches were lost, and as against Winnipeg, the match being played on Monday with only a day's notice fro. Winnipeg of their ability to come. It will be noticed that the club with a poor team made a good stand against Winnipeg, although being beaten in the second inning. Of the individual members, Mr. Waters leads with a splendid average of 30.75. He is a careful and reliable bat on almost any ground, and only hits hard when he gets well set. Mr. Grace, who stands second in the average, has only played in two matches, and the club has greatly missed his services as a wicket-keeper. It is to be regretted that he has removed from our midst. Mr. Knight, captain, comes next with the good average of 10.[illegible] which out of the large total of thirte[illegible]innings shows his reliability as a steady and capable bat. Among the other members of the team Messrs. Rodd, G. C. and H. D. Saulez, Denette, McCulloch, Napier, Westley and Mason have done well for the club, and are good all-around men. Most of the other members have not had many chances to show themselves, but with a coach next season it is expected great things will result from most of them. The bowling analysis in several matches has not been taken, but the honors are divided between Messrs. Mason, Knight and G. C. Saulez. Following are the batting averages.

Order.	Inns.	Runs.	Most Times in inns.	not out.	Av.
L. T. Waters ...	5	123	38*	1	30.75
J. C. Grace....	2	25	18	0	12.50
A. E. Knight...	13	131	40	0	10.08
A. Rodd.....	5	46	18	0	9.20
W. K. Esdon...	4	36	27	0	9.00
F. Denette.....	5	42	28*	1	8.20
H. L. Saulez...	12	90	28	1	8.17
G. C. Saulez...	13	104	28	0	8.00
A. McCulloch..	11	78	31	1	7.80
D. Crowther...	2	13	7	0	6.50
D. Napier.....	11	57	29*	3	7.12
J. C. Westley...	6	35	12	0	6.00
W. J. Whellans.	2	10	9	0	5.00
H. M. Hunt....	4	18	7	0	4.50
W. E. Clarke...	2	8	4	0	4.00
A Davies.....	2	8	8	0	4.00
J. White.....	3	7	3	1	3.50
W. E. Rumble..	11	37	14	0	3.36
T. Sisson.....	7	23	10	0	3.29
G. H. Lawes....	4	7	7	1	2.33
R. R. Dunn....	1	3	3	0	3.00
R. Doherty.....	4	5	4	2	2.50
S. E. Mason ...	7	17	11	0	2.43
J. F. Knight...	8	12	9	2	2.00
G. D. Speight..	4	3	3	2	1.50
N. Dunn.....	3	5	4	0	1.17
J. W. Baldrick.	2	2	2	0	1.00
A. E. Donalds'n.	6	4	3	1	0.80

A. Lawson did not bat.
*Signifies not out.

All the Cracks There.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The programme for the inaugural meeting of the new Cumberland association, which is to begin Tuesday, was issued to-day. About $30,000 will be given in stakes. Hal Pointer and Direct will pace for a purse of $2,500. Nancy Hanks will endeavor to wipe out Maud S' record on the fourth day and Monbars will go against the two-year-old record.

May Break Records.

STOCKTON, Cal., Oct. 11.—The second trial for records on the new kite-shaped track will be held Tuesday. Sunol will go against her own record of 2:10½, and it is expected she will make the full mile in 2:06. Palo Alto will try to break his record, 2:10½, and it is believed he will go in 2:09, if not faster. A large number of other good horses will start. The track is in prime condition, and all ecords will be very fast.

Champions of the World.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—President Phelps, in a letter to the Boston association club, declares that club to be champions of the world. As a reason for taking this step he gave the refusal of the league to allow the Boston league club to play. Their argument from a national agreement standpoint, he said, was no agreement at all, since one party cannot make an agreement.

THEY MAY NOT PASS.

Predicament of Macalester Seniors at Lake Forest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—There may be trouble over the admission of the students of the senior class of Macalaster college, St. Paul, to Lake Forest University. The standard of Lake Forest University is believed to be much higher than that of Macalester, hence there are doubts of the ability of the five students to pass the required examination. They expect to enter the senior class at Lake Forest.

The reason for the coming of the students to Lake Forest lies in the fact that for some time past the senior class of Macalester college, which they constituted, has had trouble with the faculty, and at last the members decided to leave if possible. This decision was, moreover, indorsed by the trustees of that college, who advised the class to seek other fields of learning.

The members of the class then decided to stick together, and agree on some one college to which they should all go. They finally decided on Lake Forest, and at once began to correspond with the president here. The president at first thought it would be inadvisable to receive them, inasmuch as it would be disloyal to Macalaster, but on finding that the trustees of that college favored the class leaving he removed his objections.

The students left St. Paul Friday evening, and are now on their way, expecting to arrive at Lake Forest the first of the week.

A. R. CAVNER DEAD.

Prominent Locomotive Brotherhood Man Passes Away.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—A. R. Cavner, a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died in this city to-day of pneumonia. He was forty-five years old, and was the first grand chief of the brotherhood. The Richmond convention selected him to settle the famous Burlington strike after Arthur, Dodge and others had failed, and he performed the task successfully in four days after undertaking it. At that time Mr. Cayner was in the employ of the Southern Pacific road at Oakland, Cal., but he afterwards became connected with a railway supply house with headquarters in Chicago. After the settlement of the Burlington strike he was prominently mentioned as Chief Arthur's successor, but he declined the honor.

The Prison Congress.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The delegates to the national prison congress attended services at the Presbyterian church today and in the evening were addressed by Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., at the Duquesne theater. In the course of his remarks Dr. Beecher said the inmates of prisons were proper objects of charity and should not be condemned because they were caught.

SORT OF A SCORCHER.

West Point Gets Such an Overhauling as It Hasn't Had for Years.

Recommendation That Professors of Languages Be Able to Speak Them.

Shot at the System of Appointing Only Military Men as Professors.

Suggestion That Cadets Learn Something About Taking Care of Horses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The secretary of war has received the report of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point through Maj. Gen. Carson, of this city, a member of the board and its secretary, by whom the document was prepared. This report is a very elaborate and comprehensive paper, covering upward of 100 pages of print, and treating the subjects discussed in a novel and striking manner. The first question considered by the board was whether or not the strength of the corps of cadets as now established should be increased. The board agreed to recommend the passage of an act fixing the strength at a maximum of 469. The board recommends that in addition to the present allotment of one cadet to each representative and delegate in congress, two cadets be allowed to each state at large, to be nominated by the senators respectively, and that the president be authorized to nominate from the country at large twenty. The board calls attention to the inefficiency of the present preliminary examinations, as shown by the failure to graduate more than 50 per cent of the cadets admitted. As showing the merit of the competitive system of selecting candidates for appointment, the board presents tables to show that under

The Competitive System

60 per cent graduated and 40 failed to graduate, while of those appointed direct only 42 per cent graduated and 58 per cent failed. The board strongly condemns the practice of filling the professorships at the academy entirely with army officers. They might, it is said, properly hold such places as have intimate relation with the science of war, but otherwise the deficiency in English is said to be painfully apparent at the academy, and it is urgently recommended that more attention be given to the subject. In this connection the board says very pointedly: "None of the instructors of modern languages have a speaking knowledge of either French or Spanish, the two modern languages taught at the academy. The ability to speak these languages does not seem to be regarded as essential in an instructor at West Point." The board says: "While the corps of cadets is thoroughly instructed in all field movements, certain details are omitted from the scheme of military instruction to which we respectfully direct the attention of the proper authorities. In the school of the soldier, mounted, the cadet receives no instruction in the care of horses. He never sees a horse groomed, and knows nothing about saddling and bridling, unless he obtained such information before entering the academy. It seems to the board that instruction on these points is essential." Again the board directs attention to the utter lack of proper arms and equipment for field exercises, and particularly to the need for

Modern Ordnance.

Having in view the failures of former appeals, the board says: "Until the government can supply the academy with modern guns to take the place of the antiques now in use in the seacoast and siege batteries, we recommend that these two worse than useless batteries be dismantled, and that wooden guns fashioned after the latest approved models, and furnished with modern carriages and cranes, be mounted in their stead. Such a course would not avert the ridicule to which the United States is subjected by maintaining obsolete armament in these two batteries for the instruction of future officers, but it would furnish evidence that our military men are cognizant of the fact that progress has been made in the fabrication of great guns, and that they fully appreciate the value of the improvements. In addition to these, wooden models of modern fashion would at least give the cadets an idea of the kind of guns likely to be used in war and of the methods employed in serving them." The members of the board are Senators Manderson and Pugh, Representative Burrows, of Michigan; Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and Lanham, of Texas, in addition to the following-named gentlemen appointed by the president: Rev. Frank O'Brien, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Col. J. T. Murfe, Marion, Ala.; James Wavmiere, San Francisco; Gen. John M. Carson, Washington, D. C.; David Bayne, Elmira; G. Foll Spenck, Burlington, Vt.; and Hon. Robert O. Fuller, Cambridge, Mass.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Several Important Cases to Be Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The supreme court of the United States will begin its October term at noon to-morrow. Chief Justice Fuller, who is at the bedside of his daughter, in Chicago, and Justice Gray, who is recovering from at attack of typhoid fever, will not be able to attend. Justice Bradley is ill, but he had written that he will be on hand when the court meets to-morrow. The absence of a full bench will probably cause the postponement of several cases of importance before the court, and the docket is being prepared with this view, so that ordinary routine cases could be proceeded with when the court convenes for business. Among the cases of such importance that their consideration by a full bench is desirable, and which will probably be postponed, are the Sayward case, the lottery case and the several suits brought by importers to test the validity of the McKinley tariff act. These will, it is believed, go over till late in November. The Sayward case was brought by the British government to test the jurisdiction of the United States over the seal fisheries of Behring sea. The lottery cases involve the constitutionality of the anti-lottery law passed by the last congress. In the tariff case the principal question involved is whether the omission by the enrolling clerk of certain portions of the tobacco rebate section intended to be incorporated in the bill does not make the law void.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair, stationary temperature.
The remains of Parnell buried.
Pat Killen whips Bob Ferguson.
Fatal collision near Shakopee.
Narrow escape of Hitchcock, S. D.
Blockade at the Sault.
Big land suit at West Duluth.
Mrs. Parnell is very ill.
Irish National league manifesto.
Archbishop Ireland on labor.
Dr. McGlynn attacks the pope.
Hot West Point roast.

A MORNING BLAZE.

The McClung Block Has a Close Call and is Partially Gutted.

A fierce fire broke our at 3 o'clock this morning in the McClung block, adjoining the Wabasha bridge. A strong wind endangered surrounding buildings and blew sparks in all directions. The wind blowing from the bridge saved it.

The department responded promptly and saved adjoining property by hard work. The building had no inhabitants but was used as a storeroom.

The illuminating fixtures used by the city were stored in the building. The building was gutted and the fire did great damage to the fixtures belonging to the city. The loss on the building will not exceed $2,000, and the loss on fixtures will be equally heavy.

GREAT METHODIST DAY.

Washington Churches Filled by Visiting Clergymen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The majority of the pulpits of the Protestant churches were filled by Methodist ministers who are here attending the Ecumenical conference. In many of the churches the arrangement of choral services were similar to those of Easter and Christmas celebrations. The audience taxes the capacity of the various edifices, standing room in the majority of them being unobtainable. Bishop John P. Newman, of Nebraska, preached at the Metropolitan M. E. church, of which he was fyrmerly pastor, paying an eloquent tribute to Wesley, the founder of Methodism. A number of ministers from foreign countries also preached at the different churches.

MALO UNDER A CLOUD,

The Silver Lining of Which He Seeks to Find.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 11.—Salvador Malo, one of the chief promoters of the great Tehuantepec railroad project in the southern part of Mexico, passed through the city yesterday to New York, from which city he will proceed to London, where he will hold a conference with the English capitalists associated with him in the enterprise. At present the company is in a decidedly embarrassing condition financially, and it will be some time before the plans for completing the work can be carried out. Mr. Malo left the City of Mexico very suddenly and under somewhat of a cloud last Monday, it being alleged that he left behind an indebtedness of $50,000 which he contracted individually and as the representative of the railroad company. One of the heaviest claims against him is that of Wee Puck, the Chinese contractor, which is for $300,000. Mr. Malo stated your correspondent to-day, that with a view of raising the necessary cash capital to liquidate this indebtedness, he makes this hurried visit to London.

HE ASSAILS LEO.

Peculiar Talk on the Pope by Dr. McGlynn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn opened his winter series of Sunday night lectures at Cooper Union tonight by a talk on the pope. He said that the time might come when we will have a democratic pope who will walk down Broadway with a stovepipe hat on his head. Personally, he said he had been emancipated from diplomatic relations with the pope, and was consequently competent to give him unprejudicial advice. He advised him not to listen to the flattery of such men as Archbishop Corrigan, who, while assuring him that he was the greatest pope who ever lived, were getting ready to assure the next one that he is greater than all predecessors. In the language of New Yorkers, such flattery was "taffy." He commiserated the pope on approaching senility, and wound up by saying, "Holy father, I am ashamed of you."

Mexico's New Tariff.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 11.—The new Mexican tariff will go into effect on Nov. 1, and the custom house officials Nueva Laredo and Piedras Negras, the two principal gate cities, are being deluged with business on account of merchants rushing goods into Mexico from the United States, so as to avoid the high duties. The receipts of the Nueva Laredo custom house for September were $190,000. The officials expect the receipts to be more than doubled during October.

San Francisco Shocked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—A severe earthquake shock occurred here at 10:27 to-night. It lasted fully half a minute and was the most severe experienced in this city for a long time. So far as known, however, no serious damage has been done.

Now Grandpa Flower.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Mrs. J. B. Taylor, the only daughter of Hon. R. P. Flower, gave birth to a ten-and-a-quarter-pound son this morning. Daily expectation of this event has caused Mr. Flower to remain here for some time.

Yielding Block Tin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Joseph Tangeman returned yesterday from the Temescal mines in San Bernardino. He says the output of the mines is forty tons of ore daily, which yields about 400 pounds of block tin.

Shot the Guard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11.—In a drunken row at 10 o'clock to-night a workhouse guard named Denis Fitzpatrick was shot and killed either by Letter Carr