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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE HOUSE IN A FUROR

Most Disgraceful Scene Ever Witnessed in the

ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chamberlain Attacks Gladstone--O'Connor Replies

BY DENOUNCING HIM AS JUDAS.

Curses, Yells and Gross Insults Heard Everywhere.

MEMBERS HURLED OVER BENCHES

LONDON, July 27.—On the government programme 10 o'clock this evening was the hour set for the closure of debate in committee on the home rule bill. The parts of the bill left over for the discussions of last week and for the divisions this evening were the new financial clauses, the schedules and the preamble. The galleries of the house were filled with persons expectant of an exciting scene at the close of the committee's labors. Few members were absent from the benches on the floor of the house. The proceedings early in the evening were tame enough. John Clancy, Parnellite, for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the imperial government should guarantee to Ireland £500,000 annually during the provisional period of six years.

Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. The financial scheme under discussion, he said, provided fully for the equitable, even liberal, treatment of the new Irish government. If the estimates, which had been made with the greatest care, were realized, Ireland would have £512,000 annually assured her. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in the last Salisbury cabinet, also spoke against Mr. Clancy's motion. Obscure members continued the debate until 9:45, or just fifteen minutes before the closure was to be applied. Then Joseph Chamberlain rose to deliver the final broadside of the opposition. He was still smarting

Under the Lash

which Mr. Gladstone swung on Tuesday evening, and spoke with corresponding bitterness. After a few scornful words as to conduct of the ministers, he began giving his opinion of the closure, as applied by the government. The members, he said, were about to witness the last scene in a discreditable farce. The debate on the financial clauses had been a mere sham. The government had stood over friend and foe alike, ready to let fall the guillotine, without regard for justice or constitutional rights. The Irish members, as well as the Unionists, were anxious to discuss at length the important financial questions presented by the new clauses, but such discussion was to be cut short. The bill had been changed in its most vital features; still no debate was regarded as necessary, since whatever was altered the bill was always found perfect by the adherents of the prime minister. Jeers from the Irish, cheers from the Unionists, and counter cheers from the Liberals interrupted Mr. Chamberlain at this point. He waited two or three minutes before the confusion abated sufficiently for him to speak without effort. He then proceeded thus: "The prime minister calls 'black,' and his adherents say it is good. The prime minister calls 'white,' and they say it is better. [Unionist laughter.] It is always the voice of God. Never since the time of Herod has there been such ——." Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately after resuming his speech, he had been warned by mutterings from the Irish bench that a

Storm Was Gathering.

He could hardly have expected the suddenness with which it broke, for with his half-finished reference to Herod, there came from the Nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the house since the days of Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain plainly was startled, but he tried to talk on. His voice was inaudible to the members on the next bench. He turned towards the Nationalists, and shrill yells of execration sounded above the uproar. T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet, and leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain, shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout the house. The rest of the Irishmen took up the cry and for half a minute shouted "Judas" in chorus. Meantime the clock struck 10. The chairman tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard amid the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. Then came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. Mr. Mellor gave in a weak voice the customary directions. The Conservatives, however, flatly refused to quit the house. Vicary Gibbs, Gibson Bowles and W. Hanbury shouted to the chairman that he must first call Mr. O'Connor to order for having called Mr. Chamberlain names. Mr. Mellor protested that he had not heard the epithets in question. Nobody told him what Mr. O'Connor had said, so he sat helpless and unenlightened before the house, while the members crowded forward in excited groups, shaking their fists and shouting their demands. Gibbs, Bowles and Hanbury got together, and to make themselves heard, shouted in chorus at Mr. Mellor: "Will you direct that those words be taken down?"

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Edward Clarke got hold of Mr. Gibbs and started him for

The Front Bench

that he might elucidate the cause of the row to Mr. Mellor, who was making strenuous but vain efforts to learn what the grievance of the Tory tribe was. Mr. Gibbs tried to go forward, but in the general jostling and shouting he was so pushed about and confused that he gave up his purpose, and Mr. Mellor remained uninformed. Meantime half of the Unionists climbed to the benches and were shouting "gag," "gag." Others were struggling between the aisles or between the benches with Radical, Liberal or Irish antagonists. Curses, yells of pain and gross insults were heard on every side. John Logan, Liberal, ran down to the first opposition bench and began upbraiding Edward Carson, a Tory. As he shook his fist under Mr. Carson's nose, George Wyndham and William Fisher jumped to the assistance of their party colleague, seized Mr. Logan by the neck, threw him to the floor head first and bundled him under a bench. Somebody smashed Tim Healy's hat down over his eyes. Healy tore off the hat and sprang into the aisle in full fighting posture, just as Mr. Hanbury, still shouting that the chairman must name Mr. O'Connor, was trying to get by. Mr. Hanbury was knocked over a bench by the force of the collision before Mr. Healy got in a blow. A free fight then broke out at the gangway. The center of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Col. Sanderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Sanderson was rescued and led the attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. The whole space between the front benches was filled with a struggling,

Cursing Mass

of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other. Manful efforts were made to separate the combatants. Both sergeants-at-arms forced their way through the thick of the fight, but as fast as one group was pacified another came to blows. Eventually Mr. Gladstone begged Edward Majoribanks, a sturdy Liberal, to do something to stop the fighting. Mr. Majoribanks dug his way through the tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the premier, succeeded in stemming the conflict. Col. Sanderson emerged first from the crowd of fighters. He was holding a bunch of keys to his black eye. Others followed in more or less damaged conditions. Just as peace was assured, the door leading to the lobby opened and Dr. Tanner, who had been outside and had heard the fighting but a minute before, came down the house leaping over benches in his haste to get into the melee. The sergeant-at-arms caught him half-way from the door to the first bench and restrained him until he consented to keep the peace. Mr. Balfour had been absent during the riot. Mr. Gladstone, sitting upright, had watched the scene with inflamed face and an expression of sorrow, indignation and astonishment which will never be effaced from the memory of those observing it. Chairman Mellor sent for Speaker Peel as soon as order was restored. When the speaker entered several Conservatives rose, and pointing to Mr. Gladstone, exclaimed, "There sits the father of it all."

While Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mellor conferred as to what should be done, the combatants were comparing notes. Not a few of them showed the effects of rough handling. Tim Healy had received a hard blow in the face and one cheek was

Badly Swollen.

William Redmond also had a bad spot on his face.

The hum of voices died out as Speaker Peel, stern and dignified, took the chair. A slight cheer was given him, and then Mr. Mellor, as chairman of the committee, reported to Mr. Peel, as speaker of the house, what had occurred. Mr. Mellor spoke in a low, sorrowful voice, but the members had become so quiet that not a word was lost.

In response to the speaker's request, Mr. Gibbs then made his complaint in regard to Mr. O'Connor's calling Mr. Chamberlain "Judas." Mr. Hanabury and William Johnston asked Mr. O'Connor to say on his word of honor whether or not he used the word "Judas." Timothy Healy, amid loud cries of order, interposed to ask whether no attention would be paid to the refusal of members to enter the lobbies for division. This, he said, was the real reason why the speaker was summoned. Should it not then, be considered first? The speaker at once appealed to the party leaders to tell him what had occurred. Cheers and calls for Mr. Gladstone brought the premier to his feet. He said: "I regret to say that neither my eyes nor ears enable me to give a very clear account of the affair." He then gravely described the events as they had been reported to him by his lieutenants and eventually expressed the opinion that the division should be taken before the "Judas" incident should be considered. Mr. Balfour recounted the version of the fight given him by his colleague, and at Mr. Healy's request Mr. Mellor again told what he know of the trouble. Mr. Mellor repeated that he had not heard the offensive expression, but had ordered that it be taken down, and then had

Summoned the Speaker.

Mr. Peel thanked the leaders and Mr. Mellor for their assistance. He added: "I have arrived at the conclusion that the expression alleged to have been used was the original cause of the disorder. I feel certain that the gentleman who used the words did so in the heat of irritation of the moment. If he were simply to say he regrets having used them I am quite certain it would be my duty to take no further notice of the affair.

Amid Conservative cries of "Withdraw!" Mr. O'Connor humbly apologized to the speaker by saying: "I apologize for any words I contributed to bring about this most regretable state of affairs." The speaker said the apology was most ample, and that the house could expect no more.

"I trust," he added, "that the house will now proceed to business in a manner to do honor to the traditions of the house, and not to allow any enemy of our institutions to look back—"

The rest of the sentence was lost in a storm of cheers.

Col. Sanderson rose as soon as the cheering subsided. Despite frequent interruptions and shouts of "No" from the Irish, he recounted excitedly how Eugene Crean, Anti-Parnellite, had, without provocation, hit him in the eye. The increasing confusion threatened a renewal of the riot, when Mr. Balfour and Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, rose together. Mr. Balfour yielded the the floor, and the Irish became more tranquil.

The new clause was adopted by a vote of 312 to 291.

The two other financial clauses were carried without division. The postponement of the fifteenth and sixteenth clauses was adopted by a vote of 316 to 283. The motion that the first schedule stand a part of the bill was carried by a vote of 310 to 277. The second schedule was carried by 290 to 273 amid loud opposition cheers. The rest of the schedules were adopted without noteworthy incidents.

When the committee arose and Chairman Mellor reported to Speaker Peel, presiding over the house, the home rule bill as amended in committee, cheer after cheer was given and all hats were waved for Mr. Gladstone by the Liberals and Irish, who were answered by the Unionists with counter cheers. The report stage was fixed for Aug. 7. Adjourned.

THE BLOCKADE IS ON.

North Coast of the Gulf of Siam Closes Saturday.

BANGKOK, July 27.—Notice was given today of the blockade by the French fleet. Outgoing vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and Tsh Si Chang before Saturday or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the Gulf of Siam. The French fleet, with M. Pavie, French minister resident, has gone to Koh Si Chang.

The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land some 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that France's purpose is to make Siam a French colony.

The Siamese government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gunboat Lutin was at the Menam bay early this morning the foreign minister sent to M. Pavie a note to the effect that the king and his advisers were most anxious to maintain peace. All such efforts, however, are believed by the English residents to be vain. Unless England intervene to assist in a settlement of the dispute there can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain from extreme measures.

PARIS, July 28.—The French cruiser Laperouse has been ordered to reinforce the blockading squadron off the Siamese coast.

The Debats today foreshadows the occupation of Battambang and Augkor in August.

LONDON, July 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Standard says: "Whilst China is not likely to attempt to enforce her suzerain rights so long as the scene of conflict shall be limited to the Menam and the lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority, that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the upper Mekong. If France encroaches above latitude 21 degrees she will find China in her path."

The Bangkok correspondent of the Times telegraphs under yesterday's date: "Every steamer here cleared out Wednesday, except the Hydra, which carries the mail. She sailed for Singapore today. The captain of the Forfait has given notice that the blockade began from 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Proceedings will be taken according to international law and treaties against vessels trying to violate the blockade. It closes completely the Bay of Bangkok, in addition to the whole Siamese coast and the islands northward of the line running between the Malay and Indo-Chinese peninsulas along the thirteenth parallel of latitude.

"Perfect calm prevails here. The Swift (British war ship) has left to recruit the health of her crew at sea. Only three gunboats remain, representing England, Germany and Holland.

PARIS, July 27.—The Havas agency has received this dispatch from Saigon: "The opinion here is that military operations will follow the blockade, to secure to France material guarantees. English traders in Singapore are indignant, and protest that the blockade will cut off communication with the English and German houses in Bangkok. Hong Kong traders, on the other hand, expect great increase of business from the closing of the Bangkok market. They hope to send large supplies to Saigon as the French base of hostilities."

LONDON, July 27.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "I gather that M. Develle and Lord Dufferin have agreed to a compromise of the frontier question. The newspapers have no inkling of this and are as aggressive as ever.

A DOSE OF CHLORAL.

A Rochester Man Takes His Medicine and Dies.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 27.—Dr. George Fischer, who has resided in this city since 1871, committed suicide last night by drinking an ounce of hydrate of chloral. He left in his desk a certificate of his death filled out in his own handwriting. A card lay near the certificate on which was written, George A. Fischer, born at Hanover Jan. 27, '48, graduated from Hanover Lyceum. Volunteered '66 in Hanover Horse guards—made officer June 27, after the battle of Sangensaika. Served in the same capacity in '70. Came to the United States in '73. Came down to be an American doctor; died—according to certificate to be found in desk. With kind regards, 'Yankees.' G. Fischer, No. 31 Heaven, Front Parlor."

Steamship Movements.

BREMEN—Arrived: Spree, New York; Darmstadt, Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Normannia, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Ocean, Amsterdam.

LONDON—Sighted: Ottoman, Boston.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Rugia, New York.

BALTIMORE—Arrived: Stuttgart, Bremen.

Tired of Life.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 27.—Frank Howard, a prominent wholesale notion dealer of this city, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the brain. The affairs of the deceased were in excellent condition. He was doing a good business and was worth $100,000 in clear property. Mr. Howard had been subject to fits of despondency for several years.

WALL STREET BOOMS.

STOCKS MOVE UP ON HEAVY PURCHASES FOR INVESTMENT.

75,000 SHARES TO GO ABROAD.

Clearing House Committee Issues Certificates to the Amount of $1,350,000 — Sterling Exchange Demoralized — Movements of Gold From Europe.

NEW YORK, July 27.—During the morning hours of business at the stock exchange the nervous tension was not so pronounced as yesterday. The fact that the powerful Standard Oil interest had come into possession of the Evansville & Terre Haute property relieved all apprehension from that quarter, and the comparative firmness of that stock in the market put money lenders at ease. Another thing that helped to restore confidence was the decision of the governing committee of the stock exchange not to close the board, as was suggested yesterday by some of the operators who lost their heads then. Probably the most important developments of the morning, however, were the engagement of $1,000,000 gold in London by Lazard Freres and the further drop in the rates of sterling exchange. The heaviness of exchange encourages the hope that the movement of gold from Europe will assume large proportions in the early future. A more stable money market would be of great assistance to intending importers, for it is difficult to calculate upon the results of a shipment with call loans at 5 per cent per annum one minute and ⅛ per cent per diem and interest the next. Still, foreign houses are looking for a large import movement of the precious metal. Money at the stock exchange opened at ⅛ per cent per diem and interest, which is equal to 51⅝ per cent per annum. Later there was a decline to 40 per cent. It is idle to talk of a quotation for time money and mercantile paper as long as

Call Loans

command the figures given above. The subtreasury was $251,183 debtor at the clearing house, of which $200,000 was paid in gold and the balance in treasury notes. Bank officials state that the shipments of currency to the interior will equal yesterday's total. The rates of domestic exchange on New York and interior points rather corroborate this theory.

A feature of the day's operations at the stock exchange was the purchase of securities for investment. The movement was the heaviest in years and did much to steady the list. One broker who makes a specialty of trading in small lots said that up to 11 o'clock he had sold $100,000 worth of broken lots. There are at least a dozen other brokers in this line, and it is fair to assume that they did their share of the business. It seemed as if the ticker would never stop recording trades in odd lots. These purchases are unusually important now, as it means that just so much stock is being taken out of the street and put in tin boxes. The investor abroad has also awakened to the fact that some American securities are worth having, and, in consequence, every London house here had orders to buy. The cable was kept busy all day long with orders and reports of purchases. Up to 1 o'clock conservative estimates put the foreign purchases at 40,000 shares, including St. Paul, Erie, Atchison, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific common and preferred, Ontario & Western, Norfolk & Western preferred. Saturday's European steamers will take out over 75,000 shares of various stocks.

The Clearing House

committee were in session until this afternoon. The long conference gave the rumor bureau an opportunity to start the report that a large bank was in trouble, and the announcement of an issue of $1,350,000 of clearing house certificates lend some strength to this report. Later the amount of certificates was said to be only $350,000, but at the end of the meeting the clearing house officials stated that the original amount of $1,350,000 was right. Their long session, they said, was due to the large amount of work before them in the way of shifting loans, caused largely by the great depreciation in prices yesterday. They emphatically denied the story of a bank being in trouble, and said that every bank in the clearing house, and, so far as they knew, every outside bank in the city, was in good shape. Those who met at the clearing house were all of the opinion that the situation was somewhat better, but still serious.

As yet no statements have been given out by the firm of Nicholas & Dumond, which suspended yesterday.

Sterling exchange was demoralized this morning. The posted rates were reduced twice, the last time to $4.81½@4.83½. The heavy purchases of stocks for foreign account, the stringency in money and the increase in the supply of bills against grain and cotton caused the demoralization. Actual rates are below the gold-importing point. In addition to the gold engaged by Lazard Freres, reported early in the day, L. Van Hoffman & Co. have secured $200,000 in London, to be shipped Saturday; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and other leading foreign houses are negotiating for large sums, and the announcement that at least $1,500,000 additional has been engaged for New York may be made at any moment.

Delivery Hour

passed at the stock exchange without the announcement of further failures and Wall street breathed easier than it has for days past. Clearings went through without trouble this morning, but there was a lingering fear that when the time for making deliveries arrived fresh weak spots would be uncovered. No failures were announced, and as money on call dropped to 6@10 per cent per annum, a more bullish feeling took possession of the room. Prices fairly soared, advancing almost as quickly as they declined yesterday. Some of the bears, inflated with past successes, were pooh-poohing the reports of heavy investment buying, but when they attempted to cover they found to their sorrow that the floating support of stocks had been materially reduced. Then followed a lively scramble to cover.

The inquiry today for stocks in the loan crowd was not so urgent, although the leading issues still command a premium for use. The falling off in the demand reflects a reduction in the short interest. New York Central and Burlington & Quincy lent at 1-16@⅛ per cent; Lackawanna, 1-32; Northwest, flat to 1-32; Lake Shore and Western Union, 1-64; Rock Island, flat to 1-64; Erie, flat to 1-128, and St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville flat. A financial writer this afternoon digests the situation:

"Whether or not Wall street has now passed through the crisis of its ordeal, and whether or not a permanent rally is at hand, the eyes of all careful observers should be directed to

The General Future.

It should not be forgotten that the security markets not merely reflect the outlook, but anticipate. This was obviously true in the case of the May industrial stock panic, and it would be idle today to ignore the fact that the more recent and severe collapse in Wall street prices probably means continued distress in other outside quarters later on. That this distress will be critical, that it will bring with it wide-spread failures in the interior commercial trade, is by no means a necessary inference. Reasoning by analogy, it ought not to be thus characterized. Wall street itself has not set that example. The intrinsic soundness and long conservatism of local banking houses have thus far saved us, when such immunity seemed impossible, from large and serious suspensions. But these were not the conditions of the banking trade alone. The mercantile trade is quite as sound, and in its recent record has been quite as conservative as the great banking concerns in New York city. Both were braced long ago for a heavy shrinkage in values and resources, and for a partial paralysis of trade demand. While Wall street generally refrained from buying and bidding up inflated stocks, merchants reduced their supply of goods and outstanding credits. The result of this in its own department Wall street has safely illustrated."

GOLD COMING.

Three Millions of the Yellow Buzzard Will Sail Saturday.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Several of the banks here decided today to extend to the large exchange houses whatever aid may be necessary to facilitate the importation of gold. Owing to the low rates of exchange several large houses considered it a favorable time to purchase gold, and to this end they approached the banks to ascertain if the necessary accommodation would be extended. The banks replied that every facility would be afforded them, and on the strength of this nearly $3,000,000 of gold was ordered for Saturday's shipment from the other side. Of this Lazard Freres import $1,000,000, J. & W. Seligman $1,000,000, Van Hoffman & Co. $200,000, and there are reports of purchases which will bring the total up to nearly $3,000,000 for Saturday. The members of the clearing house committee wish it stated that the clearing house has nothing whatever to do with this arrangement for importing, it being a matter solely between the various banks and their customers.

SILVER MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted by the Bimetallic Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A meeting of the delegates from this city to the bimetallic convention to be held in Chicago next week was held this afternoon for the purpose of effecting an organization.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted by the delegates as follows:

Whereas, Official statistics prove that the market price of silver bullion has controlled prices for most products of American labor, and especially of wheat and cotton, ever since silver was demonetized in 1873; and

Whereas, Decline in the price of silver bullion and contraction in the volume of our legal tender paper money has caused such a fall in the market price of American products as would require more pounds of cotton and nearly as many bushels of wheat to pay the remainder of our national debt now outstanding as would have been required at prevailing prices in 1865 to have paid its entire amount at that time; and

Whereas, Depreciation in the price of silver bullion since 1873 has caused a decline of over 200 per cent in the price of our cotton and over 200 per cent in the price of our wheat and about 100 per cent in the price of our silver since that year, and

Whereas, England control over the coinage laws of silver-using India enables England to put the price of American wheat and cotton in the same level with the gold cost of India wheat and cotton when laid down in English markets, and

Whereas, England requires cheap wheat to feed her people and cheap cotton to keep them employed in her cotton factories, therefore English influence is behind nearly all efforts to put down the price of silver bullion in order that she can obtain the products of labor in all countries at the starvation prices paid for labor in that country and its dependencies,

Therefore, Resolved, That it is the first duty of congress to carefully study the effect which the price of silver bullion has over other products of labor in this country before determining on any fixed policy changing its present ratio with gold, or before ruining all American producers by withdrawing the slight support silver now has under our laws; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the delegates from the state of New York to the Chicago conference that congress should at once thoroughly investigate the operation of the treasury department, and especially the action of the director of the mint in selecting the market price of silver in a foreign country to govern his action in purchasing silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, and that if any officer or officers shall have violated that law, either in that regard or in relation to purchases required under it, proceedings of impeachment should be immediately commenced against the person or persons so offending.

Resolutions were also passed deploring the riotous proceedings precipitated by an organized body of men who invaded the meeting recently held in the Fifth Avenue hotel for the purpose of creating a disturbance and bringing the movement into disrepute.

The delegates adjourned to meet at the Palmer house, Chicago, at 8 p. m., Monday, July 31.

W. S. MELLEN IS DEAD.

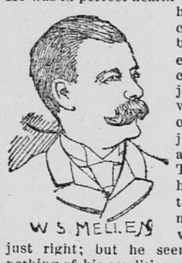
HIS SUDDEN AND FATAL ILLNESS AT VICTORIA, B. C.

BIG LOSS TO THE NORTHWEST.

The Last Trip of the General Manager of the Northern Pacific—Away From Home and Family He Dies While Discharging His Duties.

At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a telegram from Victoria, B. C., was received at the Northern Pacific general offices containing the startling information that W. S. Mellen, the general manager of the road, had died at Victoria at 12 m. He fell a victim to a sudden attack of neuralgia of the heart.

July 11, Mr. Mellen left St. Paul for one of his periodical inspection trips. He was in perfect health when he bade his wife and children goodbye and boarded his official car for the journey. He was in the best of spirits until just as he was approaching Tacoma. When he arrived at that city he remarked that he wasn't feeling just right; but he seemed to think nothing of his condition more than he would be all right again in a little while. He reached Victoria Wednesday, apparently fully recovered from his indisposition. He went about the place in a happy frame of mind, and, to all appearances, well as ever in his life. But in the evening he took ill suddenly, retired and called in a physician. The doctor recognized at once that he was seriously stricken and devoted his entire attention trying to administer relief. In spite of every effort, Mr. Mellen declined rapidly, and expired at midnight.



From the moment of the attack to the end he suffered the most agonizing pain for humanity to endure. Physicians say that in all the list of diseases neuralgia of the heart is about the most intensely torturing. What induced the disease is not known at St. Paul, but it is believed that he may have caught cold.

With Mr. Mellen were J. W. Kendrick, chief engineer of the Great Northern, and E. S. Alexander, a Tacoma capitalist, who was his personal friend. It was the intention of Mr. Mellen to return to St. Paul with Mr. Kendrick about ten days hence.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. Kendrick and Mr. Alexander boarded the steamer Kingston with the remains, and started for Tacoma, where the boat will arrive this morning. Mr. Kendrick will at once leave Tacoma with the body for St. Paul, and he is expected to arrive here Sunday night or Monday morning.

Mrs. Mellen and three children, consisting of Miss Gertrude, grown, Master Harry and Marguerite, an infant, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones, of West Superior. She was wired at once upon receipts of the news in the forenoon, but up to last evening no word was received from her. Mr. Jones is a prominent lumber merchant of West Superior.

The news of Mr. Mellen's death was most startling to St. Paul railroad circles, in which he has been a conspicuous figure since the middle of 1889. It will be no less startling in Chicago circles, where he was for years one of the most prominent characters. Though the deceased had a national, in fact an international, reputation as a railroad official, he was comparatively little known outside of railroad circles. As a railroad manager he probably had no superior. But the life of the successful railroad manager is devoted assiduously to an endless mass of detail, and his trials and triumphs are understood and appreciated only by men of the profession. There is not in his work that which makes a display for the outside world, and about all that is known of him by people outside the profession is that he holds a high railroad official position. They little realize that all the vast machinery of a great railroad moves in harmony through the skillful management of one man; and they little know the master brain the man must possess who holds the position. The man who founds a railroad receives great public applause, for there is in his work what the people can see and appreciate; but the one who manages the road after it is founded has generally a greater task than the one who brought it into being.

Mr. Mellen was especially fitted for a railroad manager. Having no vanities to gratify, he cared nothing for public applause. With a cool head, a marvelous memory and a quick and keen perception, he was able to grasp a world of tangled details, bring order out of the confusion, and make all the vast system of his road move smoothly, as though it were a mere toy. Nothing at the most remote and out-of-the-way point was overlooked; the most trivial matter was dealt with and disposed of properly. He was as systematic and careful in dealing with the complaints and interests of the farmers and shippers along the line as he was shrewd in caring for the company's interests in the deals with other railway lines. He was absorbed in his work, and satisfied to know that he was serving well the interests of his employer.

Judge Thomas Wilson, attorney of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, said of him yesterday afternoon: "I have known Mr. Mellen a good many years, and I can say of him that he was a comprehensive, thoughtful and careful railway manager. He was a tireless worker, and one of the most successful men in that line I have known. He was also a gentleman of high rank, very companionable, and an excellent friend. He was devoted to his work, and few knew him well outside of railway men."

E. W. Winter, vice president and general manager of the Omaha road, said: "Death has taken from us one of the brightest of railway managers. Mr. Mellen had a marvelous ability to grasp situations and details, and to deal with them to the best interests of his road And with all this he was kind and generous, and a gentleman whom it was always a pleasure to meet. His sudden departure is most shocking to every one who knew him, and particularly to his railway companions on all other lines."

A. L. Mohler, general manager of the Great Northern, said: "The death of Mr. Mellen grieves me deeply. The competing relations between our lines brought us together frequently, and I feel that I knew him thoroughly. He was shrewd, watchful and cautious, and the railway manager of another line who got the advantage of him in any arrangement had something to be proud of; but there were precious few instances in which anybody ever did this thing. But no matter how aggravating any situation might be Mr. Mellen was always a gentleman. He was a tireless worker, and one cannot express the regret that his accomplishments must remain to be appreciated only by the men of his profession."

E. B. Wakeman, superintendent of transportation of the Great Northern, and T. J. Hyman, assistant to President Hill, both spoke in the highest terms of the deceased. Mr. Hill was absent from the city.

Mr. Mellen was no less popular among railroad officials than among the people along the lines of his road. The people of every city and station were ever ready to give him an ovation when he appeared among them. He won their confidence and respect to a degree bordering upon affection, and the news of his death will cause a universal mourning among them.

At the general offices of the Northern Pacific there is sorrow on every hand. His fellow officials and the employes feel the loss as that of a relative. When the news broke upon them they were stunned, and almost refused to believe it. And when they at length came to believe it they had little heart for work the remainder of the day.

Mr. Mellen was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with his family, also belonged to the House of Hope society. So far as known, he was not connected with any other societies, and held no position other than his railway.

The funeral cannot be fixed until the return to the city of the stricken family. Osman Temple, of which he was a prominent member, is preparing to officiate. Yesterday afternoon Cal Stone, potentate of Osman Temple, received a message from R. A. Ketner, potentate of Ofifi Temple, of Tacoma, stating that Ofifi offers its services to Osman Temple at the funeral; and Mr. Stone replied accepting the services, and requesting Ofifi to prepare a floral crescent, the emblem worn by the members of the order.

Life of the Deceased.

William Solon Mellen was born at Crete, Will county, Ill., Feb. 26, 1846. He was educated in the Chicago high school, and entered railway service in December, 1865. He began as a telegraph operator at Milton Junction, Wis. In January, 1866, he became telegraph operator at Barrington, Ill. He was operator at Kenosha, Wis., in 1867. In March of that year he was promoted to agent and operator at Racine, Wis., holding it to September, 1870, when he was transferred in the same capacity to Green Bay. In 1872 he was promoted to general freight and passenger agent of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin railroad. In 1874 he became general agent of the Chicago & Northwestern at Winona, Minn. The following year he was made assistant general freight agent of the same road, being located at Chicago. This position he held up to 1881, when he was made assistant general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. October, 1882, he was made general freight agent of the Northwestern. February, 1885, he was promoted to assistant general superintendent of the same road. October, 1886, he became general manager of the Wisconsin Central associated lines. July 1, 1889, he became the general manager of the Northern Pacific, the position he held to the last.

DELAY GRANTED.

Preparations for the Reopening of Lloyds' Bank Going Forward.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The stockholders of Lloyds' National Bank at Jamestown are evidently in dead earnest in their efforts and determination to resume today. A telegram signed by about one hundred shareholders and depositors was received by Comptroller Eckels, requesting delay in the appointment of a receiver, to afford time for reorganization. The comptroller wired back that the request would be granted, and the extent of the delay will depend upon the sincerity manifested in the preparations for reopening. President Lloyd is now in Pittsburg, and is expected here tomorrow.

Clearing House Certificates.

CHICAGO, July 27.—At the meeting of the clearing house today a letter was received from a number of merchants urging that the clearing house association consider the propriety of authorizing the issue of clearing house certificates for the purpose of paying balances between members of the association to conform to the views and methods of the Eastern cities. After discussion, while a general feeling was expressed that at the present time there was no need for such facilities, it was voted to authorize its clearing house committee to issue them whenever in their judgment the occasion should make it desirable.

Bassford at the Capital.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A. Bassford, of St. Paul, who was given the contract for the superstructure work at the York, Pa., public building, is here conferring with treasury officials.

Miners Strike.

RICH HILL, Mo., July 27.—A general strike of all the miners of this district was inaugurated today. The men want the privilege of organizing themselves into unions; they want an increase of wages, and they want to aid their Kansas brethren. From 1,800 to 2,000 men are out.

Will Lick Stamps.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Mathias Gronvold has been appointed postmaster at Valley, Polk county, Minn., and John Wadeson at Peterson, Cass county, N. D.

RIOT IS THREATENED.

Denver May Be Looted by Unemployed Workmen.

U. S. TROOPS ARE PREPARED,

And the State Militia Are Under Arms, Ready

TO PROTECT BUSINESS HOUSES.

Mayor Issues a Proclamation Against Crowds.

TRAMWAY CASHIER HELD UP.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—The lynching of the Italian Arrata last night has shown the immense crowd of idle workmen at present in Denver what can be accomplished by violence, and there is a dread in the minds of many citizens that a riot of enormous size, having for its purpose the looting of the city, may break out at any time. The thousands of unemployed workmen already here are being augmented daily by others from throughout the state who are gradually working their way to Denver. The county and city and numerous charity organizations are doing their best to feed and shelter the great army of penniless people, but they are incapable of meeting the demands. The banks of the city have called upon the government troops at Fort Logan, of which there are 700, to be ready to protect their institutions in case of an outbreak. The banks are United States depositories, and thus have a right to ask government protection. The unemployed members of the state militia and the Chaffee light artillery are now under arms at the armory, awaiting developments. Mayor Van Horn issued a proclamation requesting all good citizens not to congregate on the streets, as it may lead to an outbreak. This afternoon a large number of idle men attempted to board a train at Fortieth street, but were repulsed by the trainmen. Every precaution possible has been taken by the different officials to prevent trouble, and they are hopeful of success.

PEOPLE WARNED.

Mayor Van Horn Issues a Proclamation Against People Congregating.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—The following proclamation was issued this afternoon:

"Mayor's Office, City of Denver, July 27.—All citizens of Denver who prize the good name of our city and state are earnestly requested at this time to refrain from congregating on the streets and elsewhere, and speakers are requested to refrain from addressing all assemblages of laboring men and others. The state, county and city are doing everything possible to help the needy. Let us have no unnecessary excitement.

"MARION D. VAN HORN, Mayor."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Denver Tramway Cashier Held Up by a Robber.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—While the mob was hanging and brutally dragging the body of Dan Arrata through the muddy streets last night, a robber entered the office of the assistant cashier of the Denver Tramway compay and, at the point of a revolver, demanded that he open the safe and deliver over the cash. The cashier grabbed a revolver and fired at the robber, who returned the shot. Several rounds were fired, but, as no officer was within a quarter of a mile of the scene, the robber escaped.

A DOUBLE DOSE.

Second Application of Electricity Necessary to Kill a Man.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 27.—The execution of Taylor was not a success. The foot rest of the chair broke and the dynamo gave out, so that a second current could not be applied. He was not dead from the first contact, and soon began breathing heavily. He was placed on a cot and conveyed back to his corridor, where he continued breathing and groaning, with pulse growing stronger. Physicians say he was unconscious after the first contact of over 1,700 volts.

Morphine was administered. Witnesses were not permitted to leave the prison.

Taylor was carried again to the chair at 1:55, and a current from a city electric light dynamo was passed through his body. The second attempt proved successful.

ALL WENT DOWN.

A Watery Grave for Four Men in Lake Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 27.—The following note was found on the beach in a tightly sealed beer bottle, four miles north of this point, Wednesday afternoon:

"July 13, 1893. To whoever finds this note: Please send it to our friends, as we are sinking fast and see no hopes for us; but we will all meet in heaven. We left Kingston in the yacht Westover, and reached Lake Michigan, off Manistee, when our boat sprung a leak. Yours truly, Pat Tyler, Jim Hoge, Tom Kenny, Mike Daley. P. S.—We might as well own up, as we are nearing the end. We stole the yacht."

One Instantly Killed.

PUEBLO, Col., July 27.—During the storm of last night a Union Pacific coal train coming to Pueblo from Trinidad was crossing a bridge at Bessemer Junction, when the bridge, which had been washed by the floods of water, weakened and gave way. The train was precipitated into the water. N. Henderson, the engineer, was instantly killed and W. E. Nye, fireman, so badly injured that he cannot recover. Lee Woods a brakeman, was also injured. Henderson is married and lives in Trinidad, as do the other three.

DEFECTIVE PAGE