The Coupon for "Portrait Types" Is Printed on This Page Every Sunday.

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Watch This Corner in Next Sunday's Globe for Another Coupon for the "Portrait Types."

VOL. XVII.—PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.} SAINT PAUL MINN., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.}—NO. 155.

AWED BY STATE TROOPS.

HOOSIER STRIKERS GENERALLY GET OUT OF SIGHT.

MUSKETS AND A GATLING

In the Hands of Five Hundred Militiamen Have a Decidedly Quieting Effect on Striking Miners at Clark's Station — Three Strikers Arrested—Coal Trains Again Moving.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 3.—The state troops marched into Clark's station this morning 500 strong with a gatling gun to find that only about fifty miners had stayed to face the muskets. The militia was drawn up in line along the edge of the woods, and Sheriff Lemming then read the warrant against the miners for riotous conspiracy and placed three of the leaders, Squire Summers, Dick Gate and John Flynn, under arrest, bringing them to this city this afternoon and placing them in jail. As soon as the troops were in line the railroad men at once repaired the track, and the loaded cars were taken on west. The thousand miners who were reported en route to Clark's station did not materialize this morning, neither had they collected at any other point along the Baltimore & Ohio Southern. The certainty that the officers intended to enforce the laws seemed to quell the rebellious feeling among the men. The miners say as soon as the troops are withdrawn they will stop all coal cars, but, anticipating this, two companies will be stationed at Clark's until all fear of trouble is past. Everything in this city is quiet, and there is a general feeling of relief among all classes. Trains loaded with coal have been passing through the city all the afternoon.

READY FOR A BATTLE.

Miners at Cripple Creek Preparing for the Worst.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 3.—All day long the striking miners have been on the alert, expecting every moment some of Sheriff Bowers' deputies would put in an appearance in some portion of the camp. Not a single miner is working in the camp. One shift was put in on Moose, Elkton, Prince Albert, Gold Dollar, Ingham, Jack G and a few other properties. The managers of the several mines were informed at noon that it would be impossible to run any of the properties tonight. The men are now confident they will be attacked some time tomorrow, and that the hour may be directly after midnight. Today the strikers made their last forage for arms, ammunition and supplies. Fearing a siege they have filled hundreds of beer kegs with water and stored them in the fort. The towns of Victor, Anaconda, Mound City and other places are in the possession of squads of armed strikers. The plan of the strikers is to meet the deputies and make as strong a stand as possible, and, if necessary, retreat to Bull Hill, where a desperate stand will be made. The deputies will be commanded in the field by W. J. Palmer. The miners today hailed with delight the words of Gov. Waite in response to Sheriff Bowers' demand for troops, and they now look forward to a battle, the end of which will be for them either victory or extermination. Open threats against Colorado Springs are made as a result of the treatment of Gov. Waite and John Calderwood. It is expected Deputy United States Marshals Wise and Brown will soon arrive in camp to serve summons on the officers of the union to appear in St. Louis in the court of appeals. They will offer no resistance, as they fear federal authority.

H. R. Woods, president of the Woods Investment company, was taken in charge at 9 o'clock by a large body of miners and carried up to the fort on Bull hill. His wife was present when he was taken, and is almost frantic. The men told her that she need not worry, as they would return Mr. Woods in the morning. Business men here look into each other's faces and see nothing but dread and fear. The cause of the kidnapping is not known.

WAITE REFUSES TROOPS.

Colorado's Governor Not Inclined to Do Anything.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—When Gov. Waite made his profane reply to Sheriff Bowers' request for troops at Colorado Springs last night all hope of receiving aid from the militia was about given up. The day's developments but strengthened the impression that no aid will be received from the governor. Gov. Waite, Mr. Lorenzie, his private secretary, John Calderwood, president of the Miners' union, left Colorado Springs for this city at 12:30 o'clock and arrived here about 1:30 this morning. Gov. Waite and Lorenzie immediately went into conference with the governor's advisers. Calderwood went where no one but Gov. Waite and Lorenzie can find him. Sheriff Bowers followed Gov. Waite to Denver on the next train. Today he made another appeal to the governor for troops, but so far the demand has proved ineffectual. Sheriff Bowers then started in search of Calderwood, to arrest him, but failed to find him. Lorenzie refused to say anything about Calderwood's whereabouts until he had had a talk with the governor. The two went to the governor, who not only refused to state Calderwood's whereabouts, but instructed Lorenzie to say nothing. Gen. McCook, located at Fort Logan, has prepared himself for a call, and is in readiness, though how he can be called upon is a mystery. It is thought the mine owners have some scheme on foot, and that the demand on Waite for troops is but the means to another end.

ONE WOMAN HAD A GUN,

But the Sheriff Got It Away From Her.

SULLIVAN, Ind., June 3.—The state militia arrived in Sullivan at an early hour this morning from the southern part of the state. The companies were from Jeffersonville, New Albany, Princeton, Evansville, Washington and Vincennes, in all numbering 800. They stopped over here and waited until the trainmen could get an engine to take the coal out of Shelburn. Then, as soon as the trainmen came, they boarded their special train bound for the Shelburn district. Sheriff Mills, in command, stopped the train south of the depot, got his soldiers all ready, then made a march and surrounded the train. They came in through the crowd of miners and citizens who were there, then surrounded the coal train. No demonstrations were made by the few miners who were present. One old lady, with a pistol under her apron, marched out, ready for action against the militia, was caught and scuffled with by Sheriff Mills until he secured the gun. She was willing to do what she was asked to do after she had lost her gun. This being the only thing out of the way done by any one, and as soon as the trainmen could get the train in shape, which took them nearly an hour, the track was again cleared and the coal train started out with the coal. The miners had each car branded "scab coal."

The miners made threats that this did not mean much to them, and that the Evansville & Terre Haute should not ship coal unless they kept a standing army at Shelburn all the time, and claiming that no more coal should pass through there until this was settled. They could go to work and keep their families from starvation. As soon as the miners on guard heard of the militia at Sullivan they began firing an anvil to let the outside miners know what was coming, but they did not get the expected help. Several hundred people gathered to see the battle between the miners and the militia. After the militia had finished their work they came back to Sullivan and went into camp at the fair grounds with only one man in the hospital. He accidentally dropped his revolver and, striking the hammer against something, it went off, shooting him in the foot. Sheriff Mills left Shelburn, going on to Aluma Cave, and demanding the coal the miners had sidetracked. They gave it up without much difficulty. The militia is here awaiting further orders from the sheriff.

ITS BACKBONE BROKEN.

The Hoosier Strike Will Soon Be Over.

CANNELSBURG, Ind., June 3.—Via Clarks, Ind., June 3—it is apparent tonight that the backbone of the strike has been broken. The militia have done the work. The Washington miners deserted their colleagues here, and the Cannelsburg men are too few to do anything but submit. The militia met no resistance. Scouting parties this afternoon scoured the surrounding country. They failed to find any large number of men congregated. It appears that the miners from Washington took a prominent part in the destruction of property on Friday night, and returned to their homes. Adjt. Gen. Robbins and Col. Ross held another conference with the officers of the miners' unions this afternoon. I. N. Cassidy and George W. Purcell, of the state executive board, pledged their support of the law and their purpose to influence all miners adjacent to this place to prevent any further interference with the movement of trains. The adjutant general expressed the intention, after the conference, of sending the troops home. Sheriff Leing and deputies conveyed the three prisoners to the Washington jail at about 5 o'clock. Judge Heffron consented to give the three men their release on bail in the sum of $1,000 each, which was given. The miners threatened violence if bail had not been granted. Judge Heffron granted the petition because the offense was bailable and the security was ample. It appears that the Washington county men had considerable trouble in getting away Saturday when ordered out by the governor. Capt. Barber and thirty-two men assembled at the armory, and when they appeared on the street the belligerent miners made threats to disarm them. The company at Cannelsburg had 468 men.

STONED A TRAIN.

Strikers Break Engine and Caboose Windows.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 3.—The miners here are greatly stirred up over the report current that the governor had ordered a company of militia from Washington, Ind., to this city to force the movement of coal now standing on the Vandalia track. This afternoon three trains of Pennsylvania coal passed over the Vandalia going west. The first train ran on No. 1 passenger train time. It was closely followed by the passenger, so that, in case the strikers stopped it, the passenger train would be blockaded. The second train passed through a crowd of miners at Knightsville, east of here, unharmed, however. The third one did not fare so well. The miners stoned the train, breaking the windows out of the engine and caboose.

MINERS VERY UGLY.

Serious Trouble Feared on the Ohio Border.

BELLEAIRE, O., June 3.—A representative has just arrived from the seat of the miners' trouble at Wheeling Creek. All the conditions are ripe there for a bloody encounter. Four hundred miners are in camp at that point and will allow no trains hauling coal to pass over the line. The company is making preparations to execute its coal-shipping contracts, and it is announced tonight that trains will be started as soon as it is light enough to run without danger of obstructions. The miners are thoroughly ugly, and will not listen to reason. The governor has refused to call out the troops unless there should be actual violence committed.

Iowa Strike Collapsing.

OSKALOOSA, Io., June 3.—Most of the 600 striking miners who were in camp near Evans left for their homes during last night or early this morning. Today's barbecue, to be the signal for a monster mass meeting of miners at noon, found less than 100 in camp. This failure is thought to foreshadow the collapse of the strike. All the mines that ran last week will start up tomorrow.

HIS NECK BROKEN.

Awful Experience of a New York Man at a Fire.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., June 3.—The explosion of a lamp early this morning started a fire in a tenement house at No. 33 Queen street, which was occupied by a number of families. The explosion occurred in the apartments of Thomas Brennan, fifty-five years of age, on the second story. Brennan was awakened by the flames to find that his bedding was on fire. He sprang to the window and jumped through, carrying the glass and sash with him. He shot down to the sidewalk with his night clothing all in flames, and struck on the back of his head. His neck was broken. All of the other tenants escaped without injury. The building was almost entirely destroyed.

A BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY.

GREAT FLOOD DAMAGE ALONG THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

THE DESTRUCTION AWFUL

In Many Parts of Colorado—Every Mine in Central City Flooded—Mining Men in That City Estimate Their Loss at Half a Million—Damage by Water Elsewhere.

LAMAR, Col., June 3.—Last night fifty feet of the south end of the bridge across the Arkansas river gave way before the flood, and an hour later twenty-five feet on the north end was swept away. The river covered all the bottoms, and was a mile wide at the bridge. The Santa Fe tracks east and west are submerged, and at Powers, seven miles west, several hundred feet of track is washed out. All the irrigating canals are filled by the overflow, and some of them have been broken in many places. A number of farms along the river have been greatly damaged by the flood, which washed out the crops. Four passenger trains, west-bound, are held at the depot waiting for the track to be made passible. The river is slowly falling, and it is believed that the worst is over. It is impossible at present to estimate the amount of damage done. The water reached a higher point during the present flood than ever before known.

DENVER, Col., June 3.—J. E. Murden, contracting agent of the Union Pacific, is in the city, having walked all the distance from Central City to Golden. He said: "No one can conceive of the destruction in that part of the country. Every mine in Central City and vicinity is flooded, and there is not a vestige of a placer left in Clear creek. Between Central City and Forks creek there are twenty-eight washouts, averaging from one to five feet in width. Between Idaho Sgrings and Golden there are thirty-six washouts. The mining men in Central City estimate the loss to the county at $500,000. It is not known when the Gulf road will commence running trains again to Central City and Georgetown, but it may be a week or ten days yet. Of course, this estimate is based on the assumption that the creek will not not again rise.

PORTLAND'S GREAT PERIL.

The Flood in the Columbia Continues to Rise.

PORTLAND, Or., June 3.—This has been a busy day in Portland. All day long merchants in the flooded districts have been at work moving out goods or raising them on platforms above the water. The river continues to expand every hour, and the situation becomes more perilous. The weather has become cooler here, but no reports could be had from Eastern Oregon and Washington, the source of all the flood. Telegraph wires north and east are down, and it is impossible to obtain any news of the situation along the Columbia river. The river here is thirty-one feet above low water, and every twenty-four hours adds to it from eight to twelve inches. Three-fourths of the wholesale district is under water from two to ten feet, and the water is fast encroaching upon the best part of the retail district.

Hundreds of small houses on the flats are surrounded by water up to the second story and have begun to turn over. A further rise of a foot will take them out. Many merchants are unable to get lumber with which to build platforms to keep their goods above water. Every available boat in the city has been hired, and boatmen receive from $1 to $6 per hour for their services. The Western Union Telegraph company's office is surrounded by six feet of water. On the west side of the river the water extends almost to Washington street, within one block of the Oregonian building, on Sixth and Alder streets. This evening the water reached the first floor of Lipman & Wolff's, the largest dry goods store in the city. On the East side many of the elevated roadways leading to the river are submerged, and the Madison street bridge, at the south end of the city, is the only bridge open to traffic. A rise of six inches more will shut off the gas supply of the city. The union depot is two feet under water, and the Union Pacific car shops in Albina are surrounded by five feet. The Southern Pacific is the only railroad running trains into Portland, and they are compelled to stop at the south end of the city, being unable to reach either depot. The Union Pacific is hopelessly tied up, both by rail and by boat.

The Northern Pacific takes regular trips with the transfer boat, Tacoma, between this city and Kelso, Wash. It is learned from persons arriving here by boat that the storm last night did much damage along the Northern Pacific between Kalma and Tacoma. Houses and trees were blown down, and at Centralia much damage is said to have been done. In this city a hard rain fell most of the day. The flood will interfere with the election tomorrow, as many of the poling places are under water. No estimate of damage by the flood is possible, but it will be a meeting appalling when reports from the upper and lower river are received. The Dalles, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, cannot be reached by wire, but it is known from the hight of the water that nearly all the business portion of the town is under water. There is a strong current in the Columbia at that point, and great damage has certainly resulted.

Boys Crushed to Death.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Ed Hortz and Tom Hart were killed near here Friday afternoon by the carelessness of Lee Rekert, a companion with whom they had been playing. The boys went to Buzzard Roost, a high bluff, and rolled large stones into the valley below. After enjoying the fun for a while, Hortz and Hart went below to view the damage done by the rolling rocks. While they were in the valley Rekert pried off a ledge of rock hanging on the brink, which went down with a tremendous crash, crushing the two boys to death.

Rendered Unconscious.

CHICAGO, June 3.—John Allen, a resident of Louisville, Ky., and one of the proprietors of the Allen house of that city, was violently thrown from the steps of a south bound cable car at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue this afternoon. His head struck the pavement and rendered him unconscious. He was removed to the hospital.

KILLED HER SWEETHEART.

A MURDERESS OF EIGHTEEN IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

SHE'S TO BE TRIED TODAY.

While Thomas E. Johnson Was Trying to Shoot Miss Minnie Van Akin She Snatches His Revolver and Fires Two Fatal Shots Into His Head—Thrilling Story From Lead City.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 3.—No crime during recent years has caused so great a sensation in the western portion of the state as the killing of Thomas E. Johnson by Miss Minnie Van Akin, which occurred at the home of the girl's parents near Lead City about ten days ago. The newspapers at the time of the murder printed brief telegrams concerning it. Recent developments prove there are many peculiar features surrounding the case, and some sensational and startling evidence is expected to be produced at the preliminary examination, which is set for tomorrow at Lead City. The murderess has already made a statement in which she says that upon learning something detrimental to Johnson's character she decided to no longer keep him company. When she told him of her determination, he begged, entreated and finally

THREATENED TO KILL

her, protesting that he would not see her go with any one one but him. Mrs. George Clark, at whose residence Johnson boarded, says that on the evening preceding the murder a messenger from Miss Van Akin arrived at the house, and, finding Johnson absent, requested Mrs. Clark to tell him on his return that Miss Van Akin wanted to see him. Johnson returned to the house later, and, upon being informed of Miss Van Akin's wish, immediately went down town, where he met the girl, and the two returned to Johnson's room, where hey remained until nearly 11 o'clock that night. During their stay in the room Mrs. Clark heard loud talking as though the two were quarreling, but could not distinguish what was said. Shortly after this the two took lunch in Mrs. Clark's kitchen. Parties during the evening heard Johnson remark that he wished the girl would not bother him, as he did not care for her, thus contradicting the girl's subsequent statement that the attentions of Johnson were distasteful to her. From Johnson's room the two went to the home of the girl. What occurred there is best told in the girl's own words. She says:

MISS VAN AKIN'S STORY.

"When we entered the house my family were asleep, and the rooms were dark. We entered the sitting room. I wanted to go for a light, but he prevented me, saying the electric light which shone into the room was light enough. He renewed his declarations of love for me, and his protestations against our parting, but I remained firm and told him we must part. He finally grew desperate when I told him I must retire. He said we must settle this question now. He asked me where his revolver was (she had previously induced him to give her the weapon), and I told him in my trunk in the kitchen, and that if he wanted it he might get it himself. He went and got it and toyed with it in his hand, when he again resumed the conversation. Finally, after repeated refusals on my part to continue going with him, he said: 'If you don't continue to go with me I'll kill you.' He pointed his revolver at me and was going to shoot, when I pushed him, causing him to fall. As he was falling he shot, the ball going through the palm of my left hand. Before he struck the floor the pistol dropped from his hand to the floor beside me. We both

SPRANG FOR THE GUN,

but I got it. I fired at him, the ball entering his head, and as he was rising I fired again, this ball entering his head also. I shot blindly, not taking aim at any part of his body. After the shooting my parents came down and took me up stairs. I did not fire but two shots."

The crime is the sensation of the whole western part of the state, and more so from the fact that both the principals have always been considered persons of unblemished reputations. The girl is about eighteen years of age, very good looking, and has always borne an excellent character. Although the self-confessed murderess has made a full statement of the matter there are phases of the case which would indicate that she has not told all she knows of the true causes leading up to the murder. It is also hinted in some quarters that she did not commit the crime at all, but is attempting to shield a third person who has so far remained in the background. All these matters are expected to be brought out and cleared up at the preliminary examination tomorrow, and if they are it will materially change the aspect of the case.

Trifle Dry in North Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., June 3.—The past week, or fifteen days, have been quite favorable to growing crops, but rain is now needed to send ahead the late-sown grain. The grain, generally, is stooling out well, but the two or three days past of hot drying days have evaporated considerable of the moisture upon the surface.

Irksome Poll Tax.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 3.—Maj. H. S. Newlin and his associates, said to be several thousand, have retained counsel to contest the constitutionality of amendment No. 2 to the constitution of 1875, which requires each elector to pay and produce his poll tax before voting.

Jumped From a Roof.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Sarah Faster jumped from the roof of a burning tenement house in Goerck street this evening and was killed. Two other persons were slightly injured in making their escape.

Southern Negro Lynched.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 3.—Harry Gill, a colored man, was taken by force from the jail in Lancaster this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock by a party of twenty-five men, carried about three miles and lynched.

Is This Regular, Mike?

YOKOHAMA, June 3.—The mikado has dissolved the diet.

OVER A DYING FATHER

TWO NEW YORKERS FIGHT OVER HIS ESTATE.

A POLICEMAN SUMMONED.

As the Son Who Was the Aggressor Is Being Led From the Chamber the Father Dies—The Son Fined Ten Dollars in Police Court—At Attempt at Wife Murder.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Worth $35,000, John Lane, who had been a private in the Fourth United States artillery during the war, died at 2 o'clock Saturday morning at his home on West Thirty-fifth street. The Rev. Father Gibney, of St. Michael's church, had just administered extreme unction. Grouped about the bedside of the dying man were his two sons—Michael, aged 31, and Daniel, aged 28—his daughter and her sixteen-year-old son, and several neighbors. The solemn rite had scarcely been finished before Daniel began a dispute over the question of inheritance with his brother. The old man was in the last agonies, but made a feeble gesture for Daniel to stop. The younger son continued to talk until Michael tried to lead him from the bedside. Daniel then knocked Michael down. The two struggled, and finally Michael subdued his powerful brother. He pinned him to the floor. A neighbor hurried for a policeman, and as Daniel was taken from the bed-chamber to the jail the old man died. In the Jefferson market police court this morning Daniel Lane was fined $10.

SHOT HIS WIFE FOUR TIMES.

Because He Found Men's Clothes in Her Room.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—George Hill, forty-two years of age, a furniture maker of Philadelphia, came here today and attempted to kill his wife, Rachel Hill, and their youngest son. About noon Hill called to see his wife at 2232 McCulloh street and, finding men's garments in the room, shot her four times, twice in the head, once in the neck and once in the wrist. She is dangerously wounded, and not expected to live. Hill and his wife are both from Carroll county, Maryland, and had been married about twenty years, but for some months had been separated, he accusing her of unfaithfulness, and she refusing to live with him. The presence of the clothes was explained by the landlady, in that she had no other place to put them. Hill expressed regret that he did not succeed.

MINNIE WELDT'S MURDERER.

The Police Think They Have Caught Him.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The police think they have in their custody the man who, on the night of Memorial day, strangled Minnie Weldt. The name of the prisoner is Paul Jacobi, a married man. He was arraigned in Yorkville police court today and held for further examination. The detectives say that they have evidence to prove that Jacobi was the fleshy man who was seen by several persons coming from the house on the night of the murder. A girl named Gretchen Hirsch is held as a witness against him. Jacobi was in this girl's company on the early evening of the night of the murder, and says that Jacobi stole $20 from her then. Jacobi was in an East Eighty-fifth street saloon on Memorial day and was drinking heavily. He told the hangers-on there that his wife had just given birth to a daughter and he was celebrating the event. In the saloon he displayed a lot of money. He had his moustache shaven off the night of the murder, and explained this by saying that it had been singed by a lamp on one side, and he had to cut it off. The woman Kohlent, the companion of the dead woman, is still in custody.

FILLED FULL OF LEAD.

A Bad Georgia Negro Shot Twenty-Five Times.

DUBLIN, Ga., June 3.—About ten days ago a negro was caught in the room of Miss Cooney, a woman living about fifteen miles from Dublin. Miss Cooney woke up, and the negro jumped out of the window and ran. He was arrested and put in jail here. Last night at 11:30 o'clock a mob entered the jail, bound and gagged the jailer, who was asleep, took the negro three miles from Dublin, tied him to a tree and shot him about twenty-five times. The whole thing was done rapidly and quietly. Nobody had any idea that a lynching would be attempted. The coroner will hold an inquest.

BOTTLE OF CARBOLIC

Settled a Fashionable Young Lady of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—Miss Ellen J. Chase, aged twenty-two, living in the fashionable West end, swallowed the contents of an ounce bottle of carbolic acid and died in half an hour. No reason is known why she should commit suicide, but the fact that she took the entire contents of the bottle is looked upon by some as proof that she meant to kill herself. The deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Chase, a widow, whose husband was formerly head of the Chase Bagging company, of this city. The family until two years ago lived in Boston.

Died of Opium Poisoning.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Wilton M. Busnee, a young attorney and a member of one of the most prominent North Carolina families, died here today in the city hospital from opium poisoning. He had been on a spree and was picked up on the street last night in a comatose condition. He had in his possession letters of recommendation from leading citizens of North Carolina, and also one from Hon. Hoke Smith. He had recently held a position in the interior department.

Killed Over a Horse.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3.—W. L. Lunsford, a wealthy young man, shot and killed his coachman, Arnold Taylor, a negro, this morning. Lunsford bade Taylor clean a horse. Taylor hesitated, and Lunsford shot him. Lunsford gave himself up and is now in custody of the sheriff.

THRONG AT COMO PARK.

MORE THAN 20,000 PEOPLE THERE YESTERDAY.

BEAUTIFUL OUTING SIGHT.

Pavilion, Though a Mammoth Structure, Was Not Large Enough to Accommodate All Seeking Access to It—Hillsides Black With People—Lake Covered With Boats.

The St. Paul public's appreciation of the Como resort, developed as it is with a pretty pavilion, beautiful driveways, paths, fountains, bridges and boating facilities, was amply demonstrated yesterday. There must have been more than 20,000 people there during the afternoon.

The day was perfect. The sky was clear and blue, and the sun, tempered by a light breeze, afforded a mellow and agreeable warmth.

The new mammoth pavilion was supposed to be large enough to meet any emergency, but was far too small to accommodate the thousands who sought access to it yesterday. The charming hillsides were black with people lounging upon the wealth of short-cropped grass under the forest trees. The driveways were jammed with carriages passing to and fro. Both the upper and lower lakes were thickly dotted with row boats, and the "Lady of the Lake" was unequal to the demand made upon her for voyages about the lakes.

Light refreshments were served in the pavilion, and the Second Regiment band, with thirty-two pieces, held forth on the lake front veranda. The refreshments and music were both excellent, but the terrible jam of people inside marred the pleasure there to some extent.

The string of carriages moving around the lake on the boulevard was a beautiful sight. In fact the scene throughout the park was delightful from every point of view.

It was the most glorious outing sight ever seen in St. Paul.

The crowd of people was not confined to the lake front and near hillsides, but extended over to the greenhouse from the street railway line back to the upper lake, and the drives and paths on the west side of the upper lake were also thronged with people. North of this line there was a break in the crowd until the picnic grounds were reached, a distance of nearly half a mile across a stretch of open ground that has recently been seeded with grass and is well covered with "Keep Off the Grass" signs. But the driveways leading to the picnic grounds were well filled with carriages, and the broad picnic grounds, well shaded with large forest trees, were covered with another throng of people. On these grounds a "merry-go-round," propelled by a steam engine, was in constant service, and the orchestrion, sounding in the distance like a brass band, vied with the Second Regiment band at the pavilion. The two aggregations of music were more than a mile apart, yet each could be heard distinctly from the other's location.

Although there are seven or eight drinking fountains in the park every one was thronged yesterday with people waiting for their turn to get possession of the cups.

The floral decorations of the park are magnificent. The globe that crowns the treeless hill east of the greenhouse is a charming sight, though the locations of the continents might be a little more accurate. Flowers of the most beautiful kinds, and in the most healthy state of bloom are at every hand, shaped in fantastic and tasty designs. St. Paul must be proud of its new resort and regret that it has been so long coming.

In the forenoon the street cars ran five minutes apart, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it became necessary to attach trailers to every motor and run trains two minutes and a half apart. And even with this remarkably unusual accommodation the service fell far short of being equal to the occasion. During all of the afternoon every outgoing train was crowded until there was not a railing left for anybody to hang to. Knot after knot of people at street corners of upper Wabasha, Rice street and Como avenue were passed by train after train too full to take them on. It was long after midnight before the street railway succeeded in getting the throng of people home from the park, though the trains ran two minutes and a half apart all the time.

It is rarely that such a great gathering of people can pass a day without an accident happening, but, so far as heard late last night, not a casualty took place yesterday at Como, or going or coming.

The experience of yesterday indicates strongly that if Mr. Lowry desires to meet the demands of the city in the direction of Como he will have to add another line or two to the park. Several prominent persons suggested yesterday that a line should be run on Dale street from Selby avenue to Como avenue, thence on the regular line to the park. Mr. Lowry has four lines leading from Minneapolis to Lake Harriet, yet, as stated by parties who visited both Como and Harriet yesterday afternoon, there were rather more people at Como than at Harriet. Dale street has an excellent bridge crossing the Great Northern right of way, hence all that remains to be done is to lay the tracks and string the wires.

It is evident that St. Paul people are as fond of park pleasures as Minneapolis people, and that they will continue to turn out by the thousands to Como on Sundays, and more than likely that they will go in great numbers every pleasant week day.

COMO PARK.

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

Notable Gathering of Haters of Rum in Gotham.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The international temperance congress will convene tomorrow at 10 a. m., in the big tabernacle in Prohibition Park, Staten Island. Most of the delegates are here, and several preliminary meetings were held today. At the principal meeting held this afternoon Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, was the most conspicuous figure. The venerable apostle of temperance sat in the center of the platform in a big rocking chair, which was covered with roses. Especial honor was paid Gen. Dow, because the gathering delegates were celebrating the forty-third anniversary of the signing of the first prohibitory law in Maine. Hon. Wager Swayne, of this city, presided at the meeting. Father Murphy, of Montreal, offered the opening prayer. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was the principal speaker. His address was a review of "Sixty Years of Temperance Agitation; What It Has Accomplished." He paid a high tribute to the work done by Gen. Neal Dow in the campaigns for prohibition in Maine.

Dr. B. B. Tyler, D. D., of New York, then read and formally presented to the meeting an address to Gen. Dow, which had been prepared by the following committee: B. B. Tyler, D. D., and James M. Buckley, D. D., of New York; D. M. Man, M. D.; Mary A. Woodbridge, of Chicago; A. J. Kinett, of Philadelphia; Mary A. Livermore, of Boston; Rev. Father Nyland, of Poughkeepsie; Dr. Oron Hyatekah, of Canada; Rev. J. C. Fernald, of New York, and Ballington Booth, of the Salvation army. It was signed by about 700 prohibitionists. Gen. Dow accepted the address, and, in a clear voice, distinct and silvery, said:

"It will not be expected that I should reply to this address, or to the many admirable things said about myself. It would be a very difficult thing to do so, because I do not feel that I have done anything to entitle me to so much honor. I have no words to represent my appreciation."

Continuing, Gen. Dow told of the effect of prohibition in Maine, and of the good work being done to secure universal prohibition.

"In that state," he said, "an entire generation has grown up without having seen a grog shop or known the taste of rum. In three-quarters of our territory the rum traffic is unknown. There are many good men and intelligent men who declare that prohibition can never win. I answer, yes, it will win, and I can name the day. It is when the church wakes up from its lethargy. It is when the Christians of this country say to the liquor traffickers, 'go,' and vote 'go.' Then it will go."

Among the prominent persons who had reserved seats on the platform were Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina; Hon. William Daniels, of Baltimore; Col. H. H. Hadley, of New York; E. S. Marvin, of Rochester; Dr. A. A. Minor, of Boston; Mrs. W. C. Gray, of California; Mrs. E. M. Higgins, of Colorado; Samuel Hastings, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana; Col. Eli E. Ritter, of Indiana; Mrs. Susan M. Fessenden, of the W. C. T. U., of Boston; B. K. Cushing, of Bangor, Maine; Rev. S. H. Hilliard, of Boston, and Mrs. Ellen J. Finey, of Cleveland.

REV. PASSAVANT DEAD.

Well-Known Church Worker Passes to His Reward.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 3.—Rev. W. A. Passavant Sr., the founder of the Passavant hospital and a veteran in charitable work in this and other cities, died at 10 o'clock tonight at his residence. Rev. Passavant was seventy-six years of age. He has been engaged in ministerial and charitable work in Pittsburg forty-eight years. He established hospitals in Chicago, Milwaukee and Jacksonville, Ill., and also founded orphanages in Rochester and Zelienople, this state. He was founder of the Lutheran, published in Philadelphia, and at the time of his death was editor of the Workman, a Lutheran paper published in this city. His last great work was the founding of the Chicago Lutheran seminary. Dr. Passavant was the first to establish the order of deaconesses in this country.

OTTUMWA FIRE SWEPT.

FLAMES BLOT OUT FIVE BLOCKS OF THE TOWN.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

Another Person So Badly Injured That He Will Die—The Buildings Destroyed Include Fifteen Business Houses—The Total Loss Nearly a Quarter of a Million.

OTTUMWA, Io., June 3.—A disastrous fire occurred here today, and tonight five blocks are a mass of charred timbers and debris. One person was burned to death, one fatally affected by smoke and three others were seriously injured. The dead:

Seymour, James, a dwarfed boy, burned to death.

The injured:

Bert Batterson, suffocated and will die.

John McCullom, fireman, seriously burned.

Nick Renner, leg broken.

Jerry Seymour, overcome by heat and hurt by falling timbers.

The five blocks destroyed by the flames included fifteen business houses and twenty dwellings. The loss is estimated at $225,000, with about one-third covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the spark of a locomotive. The following is a list of the heaviest losers: W. R. Beck, druggist, $5,000; Charles Reifsnyder & Son, butchers and cold storage, $15,000; Mangan & Carr, grocers, $3,000 on building and $2,000 on stock; E. J. McLaughlin, grocer, $15,000; Jerry Seymour, cooper, $3,000; saloon and two dwellings, $4,500; Cascade laundry, $4,000; Poe Underwood, druggist, $6,000; John Bauer, residence, $5,000; Mary Leighton, three dwellings, $3,800; Samuel Mahon, brick building and dwellings, $6,500.

ST. JOHN SUNDAY FIRES.

They Do Over a Quarter of a Million Damage.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 3.—This city suffered from serious fires this morning, the total loss from which is $283,000. The first one started in the big Merritt business block on Market square, which was occupied by Charles Parker, druggist, and H. A. McCullough, dry goods, their stocks being almost entirely destroyed and the building gutted. The five-story building occupied by Miller & Coat, wholesale dry goods, and Skinner, Le Blanc & Co., millinery, was partially burned, and the stocks of its occupants were almost ruined by smoke and water. From here the fire worked its way to the four-story stone warehouse of Manchester, Robertson, Allison & Co., who were the largest wholesalers of dry goods in the city. The block was all but destroyed, and its contents likewise. When the fire assumed threatening proportions a second alarm was rung in, and, in addition to the fresh fire apparatus which responded, 200 men from H. M. S. Blake and Tartar landed, and by their efforts rendered material aid in checking the progress of the fire. The total loss is estimated at $250,000; the insurance at $123,000. The second fire occurred at 6 o'clock this morning at Hamilton's saw mill, which was totally destroyed, and two near-by tenements badly damaged. The loss on the mill is $30,000, and on the tenements $8,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BLAZE.

It Destroys a Large Quantity of Property.

LACONIA, N. H., June 3.—At 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the paint shop of the Laconia Car works, and destroyed $100,000 worth of property. The paint shop, the foundry, the erecting shop, two of the company's tenements, storehouses and stables, all were rapidly razed by the flames. After practically wiping out the first plant, the fire attacked the refrigerator buildings of the Swifts, leveling them and entailing a loss of $11,000; insurance $5,000. The tenement houses owned by O. A. Atkinson, of Boston, were also burned; loss $5,000; insurance $3,500. The tenants lost everything. The car company's loss is set by President Putnam at $80,000; insurance $49,500. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

Judge Broomall Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Ex-Judge John M. Broomall, of Media, died today, aged seventy-eight. In 1864 he was elected to congress, and served three consecutive terms. Mr. Blaine, in his book, declared that Mr. Broomall's speech on the civil rights bill must always be regarded as one of the most magnificent utterances ever voiced in the house, and an unsurpassed example of conciseness and force in the use of the English language.