

BOOMED OOM PAUL

PEOPLE'S CHURCH CROWDED WITH ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN

STANDING ROOM AT A PREMIUM

CAREFUL ESTIMATES PLACE THE NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE AT ABOUT 4,000

TRANSVAAL FLAG IS THERE

Gen. Moses E. Clapp Presides and Makes the First Address—Gov. Lind Receives an Ovation as He Walked Down the Aisle to the Platform—Blow Aimed Not at England, but at Chamberlain.

St. Paul never witnessed a more stirring demonstration than in the pro-Boer mass meeting held last night. The largest auditorium in the city, the People's church, was crowded to its utmost capacity with the largest audience which has assembled in St. Paul in a year, and people of every shade of political and religious opinion gathered together to cheer to the echo every sentiment of sympathy for the downtrodden people of two small South African republics.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN PRESENT.

Inside the church a platform had been built, out from the pulpit, on which were seated representative men of every class and of every organization in the city. In the choir loft an orchestra was stationed, and the strains of national songs and patriotic hymns interspersed the programme of addresses.

Gen. Moses E. Clapp presided as chairman, and made the first address of the evening. At his side on the platform sat Mayor Kiefer, and on his right, Gov. Lind. Among the others seated near by were: Louis Nash, William T. Kelly, John E. Kenny, Stan J. Donnelly, C. D. O'Brien, J. Ohage, T. R. Kane, Patrick Danahy, Fritz Koch, John O'Brien, T. D. O'Brien, W. Sward Smith, A. J. Prins, A. K. Teisberg, L. A. Rosling, Fred S. Bryant, John W. Willis, Gebhard Bohn, Dr. O. S. Pine, A. Parads, H. J. Nienstedt, W. W. Cole, J. C. Jensen, Rufus A. Hoyt, O. H. O'Neil, Emil Geist, J. A. Nally, William Turner, J. W. Koehler, Ferd. Helmrichs, George C. Lambert, C. J. McCarthy, George P. Friedrichs, S. P. Child, H. J. Radbruch and Bernard Wurst.

OVATION FOR GOV. LIND.

Gov. Lind was somewhat late in appearing and walked down the aisle as the first speaker was opening his address. He had heaved the platform before he was recognized, so keen was the attention to the address, and as he mounted the steps received an ovation which made the rafters ring. He was escorted to his seat amid continued cheering. Gen. Moses E. Clapp then resumed his address. "I have not met here this evening to France a blow against the English people, but against Joseph Chamberlain and his colleagues (applause), the existing representatives of their government. I wish only to consider those certain matters which the English government takes the grounds for the unholly war against the Boers (applause), and not those which pertain more especially to the vast mass of liberty-loving and fair-minded people in the British Empire (applause)."

"I shall examine in detail we find certain causes which the government sets up with which to shield itself from the charges that it has against the Transvaal is based on sordid greed and no honorable motives. (Applause.) In the first instance the claim is made that if the Boers gain supremacy through the present conflict they will establish a great republic in South Africa. I sincerely hope that they will. (Violent applause.) They say that the Boer republics are not contented with modern ideas of republican form of government. They charge that taxes are levied without representation.

"My friends, the day was when these charges might have been leveled against our own great nation. Permit me to step aside for a brief moment to comment upon the large number of ladies present in this throng tonight. I have not a doubt but that some of these present own property. And who can say, my friends, that a woman or a class of women in this country were ever allowed direct representation; yet they have been taxed; are taxed at present; without doubt will be taxed in future. There is not a civilized land on earth which does not tax alien citizens as well as with out representation. Never a man in the United States claimed exemption on taxed property owned by him within the borders of our land, on the ground that he was not naturalized! (Cheers.)"

WHAT THE BOERS DID.

"The English government makes still another charge—that the Boer republics do not grant franchise in accordance with English ideas. Seven years' residence was required for franchise. In response to pressure the Boer republics reduced the franchise from seven to five years' residence, the same period required in the United States, and yet an insatiable government is not satisfied. No foreigner was ever president in the United States, and it is a rare instance in history that a nation has submitted to outside dictation in making its laws and allowed the prerogatives of its people to be influenced by a foreign and alien government. Yet, again, it is said and urged as casus belli that the Boers require that a man must be of a certain religious persuasion before he can hold office. Absurdity upon absurdity! It is within the memory of some of you here

that England herself, this shining light to the nations of the earth, made the same demand, exacted the same requirements, rigidly enforced the same mandate upon her subjects. (Applause.)

"One more argument is raised, the last which I shall enumerate. The English government accuses the Boer republics that slavery is permitted and that its suppression is resisted. How long was it in the history of our own country that slavery existed as a blot upon our escutcheon, and how long did it call to mind the time in history when English subjects upon our own American soil held slaves and held them under the protection of a home government. (Applause.) For half a century slavery was tolerated in the United States and looked upon as a pardonable institution.

A BRAVE AND FEARLESS PEOPLE.

"I do not need to weary you with more charges against a brave and fearless people. These reasons for this unrighteous war are trivial, absurd and without the telling force of a convincing truth to back them. When a man or a government gives false and absurd reasons for an action an utterative is to be suspected. What have I here in my hand?"

Gen. Clapp held up to view a small leaflet containing two pages of printed matter. The leaflet, increasing in volume and in thunderous tones he continued: "A circular, a petty, scurrilous polemic which some anonymous author has printed and scattered broadcast throughout the city. It is a tract which the Boers conquer, a republic of great power will spring up in South Africa! (Continued cheering.)"

"The Transvaal has not served Britain to the struggle. There are the diamond mines; there is the evil genius who has prompted the acts of the Salisbury government, Cecil Rhodes!"

"It is the humanity to enter a protest against wrong. When Joseph Chamberlain said before parliament, 'The nations of Europe are against us, but the sympathy and spirit of America is with us' he charged with false statements evening. (Loud cheers.) Centuries ago our ancestors laid deep the foundations of a great republic. Our condition then was that of the Boers at present, and the most remarkable gathering ever held in our city and an audience composed of every creed and nationality draws no line between our own country and the struggles of brave republics in the present. (Cheers.)"

BLOOD WILL FLOW.

"The Transvaal will be drenched with blood ere the Boers yield one principle of their government to a rapacious and greed-consumed England. When the Salisbury government began this war, one thing was forgotten, that years before in this country as well as in South Africa were laid well the foundations of republicanism and freedom."

"A mighty burst of applause went up at the conclusion of the address, a most drowning the strains of the orchestra as it played the national anthem, 'America.' Then after the applause had somewhat subsided, Gen. Clapp introduced Gov. John Lind with brief remarks. In the midst of another overpowering ovation, he began a stirring address. "In view of the many speakers who are yet to come, it becomes me to occupy much time this evening. If the opportunity offered I might as well go outside. As I entered the hall somewhat late, I found on the outside waiting a chance to come in as large a body as I see here. (Cheers.)"

"I remember one occasion when in the house of representatives, when the question of Canadian relations was pending. The proposition to cut off shipping in transit was made by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. I took part. On that occasion, before there was thought of a Boer war, I used the following language, which I take from the congressional record, which now seems applicable and expressive of my sentiments.

DESPISES ENGLAND'S POLICY.

"I hate England, or rather I hate and despise her policy of dealing with other nations and peoples weaker than herself. Her sense of right is measured by her power to defy it; her love of justice by the gold it will fetch. She enforces vice to replenish her exchequer. She enslaves and impoverishes every land outside that is caught in her toils—but I plead for our own honor. We cannot afford to pass laws that will deliver our own people into the hands of monopoly. The answer is to be found in the attitude of a 'bully' before the world."

"If such demands are heeded let us enforce our rights in the spirit of American patriotism and valor. "At the time I made this utterance a friend took me aside and told me that it was harsh. In connection with the attitude on the proposition under consideration the day after tomorrow, I am copying this utterance, to find bracketed on the margin of my congressional record, this note: 'Loud applause from the Republican side.' (Applause and cheering.)"

"In view of what is now in progress in South Africa do you believe this utterance harsh? (A voice, "No.") I did not come here to denounce the English government, but to denounce that England is more to be pitied than denounced. She has not a self-respecting friend on earth. (Continued cheering.) "This is a brilliant statement, but a true one. It is not wise to reflect upon the English people (applause), but when I use these words of censure, refer only to the misguided government which directs their policy, and not to the people of the British Empire. (Applause.)"

ENGLAND'S LOST PRESTIGE.

"Today she is not only despised for her present acts, but denounced as a nation of military power. She has lost prestige. (Applause.) Her own press (several voices, 'The Pioneer,' 'Press,' 'Lighthouse') say she is seriously discussing the subject of whether national decadence has not struck the nation. (Cheers.) She may well take this view when having raised 50,000 or 40,000 soldiers more than the usual footing she finds it almost impossible to get more. Counties are now paying bounties to get volunteers. How was it in our case? When the president called for volunteers he got ten times more than he could use. (Continued applause.)"

"I have come to express my sincere, hearty and earnest sympathy for a patriotic and brave people who are fighting in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. No people have been so malignantly slandered and libeled as these since Cecil Rhodes decided to be alone responsible. (Applause.) (Cheers.) It has been the most revolting crime of the century to contemplate when we have seen presses in two continents set to work, for a consideration, to denounce and vilify so brave and patriotic a people. Their love of the principles which we stand for is costing them dear. (Cheers.)"

"I sincerely trust that nothing may be said of this evening which shall stir up bitterness or strife against the English people. They are blameless. (Applause.) The men to whom Gen. Clapp referred are alone responsible. They have worked on the sympathy of the people by raising the hue and cry that the flag has been insulted. It is not the English people who are to blame, but the politicians. The man who followed Gov. Lind, was greeted with great applause. He said: "While sitting here listening to these

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BIG BATTLE SOON

THAT IS THE SITUATION IN WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA AS DENOTED BY DISPATCHES

BOERS ARE NOW DESPERATE

MAKING A DETERMINED EFFORT TO FORCE THE FALL OF LADYSMITH

MAY CHECKMATE GEN. BULLER

London War Office Has Reports of Heavy Fighting in the Vicinity of Ladysmith, Indicating That the Final Effort of Boers Has Been Inaugurated—Buller Seems Prepared for a Rush to Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—A special from London says: "The war office is in receipt of important news from the front, but the details will not be given out tonight. It is announced that the fighting is in progress in the vicinity of Ladysmith, and that it is believed that the Boers are making a desperate effort to rush the town before Gen. Buller's forces can come to its relief. It is also said that there is reason to believe that Gen. Buller is ready to strike, and will, and that a big battle may even now be on."

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The war office this evening issued the following: "From Buller, Frere Camp, Jan. 6—

I do not expect that war will have ended by then in South Africa."

SCOUTS FOR BRITONS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 6.—The British Columbian government and legislature unite in endorsing the decision to procure a company of 200 mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at Halifax or any other named place of embarkation for South African service. Each will be provided with a pica-diddle horse, first-class saddle, uniform, rifle and revolver, the outfit involved being \$250 per man, or \$50,000 for the corps.

BOERS DESERT LADYGREY.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Herschel, Cape Colony, reports that Ladysmith has been abandoned by the Boers, whose families will go to the Orange Free State. The Boers, according to this dispatch, are constructing entrenchments between Ladysmith and Barkley West.

VANDERBILT WILL.

Provisions Have Been Carried Out and Requests Paid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—It was announced today by one of the executors of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will that all the bequests have been paid. Cornelius Vanderbilt's eldest son, received the greater part of his \$6,000,000 in cash. The first estimate of the Vanderbilt estate's value, made by Chauncey M. Depew, and announced in October last, as being about \$7,000,000, has been practically verified. The estate will probably not exceed \$5,000,000.

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

Young Couple Overcome Legal Obstacles and Are Married.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Jan. 6.—Yesterday, Emmanuel Brudenstein and Annie E. Lorentzen, accompanied by the latter's elder brother, arrived at the office of the clerk of the district court and asked for a marriage license. The prospective groom was twenty-two years of age, but his intended bride was but seventeen, and as her father and mother were both dead and she had no guardian, the clerk of the court was at his wits' ends to know what to do, as there was no one

GAME AS HE COULD

EDITOR SUTTON, OF LOGANSPORT, IND., KILLS HIMSELF IN ST. PAUL

SOMETHING OF A MYSTERY

IT ATTACHES TO THE CRIME, COMMITTED IN A BLOCK ON SEVENTH STREET

MOTIVE IS NOT YET APPARENT

Sutton Is Reported Prosperous, and His Family Came West With Him to Visit Relatives—His Wife and Children Are Supposed to Be in Portland—Dead Man's Body Stays for an Hour in a Dismal Hallway.

J. E. Sutton, editor and proprietor of the Daily Reporter, of Logansport, Ind., killed himself on the third floor of a block at 56 East Seventh street yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. From papers found on the body it is evident that Mr. Sutton had determined to end his life for some unknown cause, and sought the seclusion of the block with this end in view. The pistol shot was heard in the building, but it was not discovered that it had sent a soul into eternity until half an hour afterward, when the body was found in a sitting position in a chair at the head of the stairs. The revolver still clutched in the dead man's hand, the blood stained clothing and the wound in the head told the story of self-destruction. Why the man

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul, Fair; Probably Colder.

1—Pro-Boer Meeting. Sensational Suicide. South African War News. Another Ship Seized.

2—Victims of Alcohol.

3—Plans for Carnival. Reassessment Invalid. New Insurance Company.

4—State Political Gossip. News of the Railroads.

5—Germany Is Patient. London Waits War News. Michigan Indictments. Condition of Banks.

6—Editorial. Chat of the Capital. Random Reflections.

7—Mr. Smalley's Recollections. Comedy of Life. The Dawning Century.

8—Early Boer Battles.

9—Miscellaneous Matters.

10—Sporting News. Gossip of the Ring. Slide for a Fortune. Point for Goebel.

11—Reform in Army. Case of Mr. Clark. News of the Northwest.

12—in the Field of Labor. State Guard Project.

13—Business Announcement.

14—Books of the Hour. Martial Law in Wisconsin.

15—Business Announcement.

16—St. Paul Social News.

17—Fashions for Women. Suburban Social.

18—Mrs. Gould Recognized.

19—New Jointless Rail. Rights of Peers. Types of Girls.

20—Old Carnival Clubs. May Be Meagher. Hand-Made Whisky.

21—Musical Mention. A Faithful Servant.

22—Markets of the World.

23—Wants of the People.

24—Week at the Theaters.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Belgravia, Hamburg; La Champagne, Havre. Sailed: Phenicia, Hamburg; Statendam, Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Thinsvalla, Copenhagen, etc.

LYERPOOL—Arrived: Campania, New York; Sailed: Etruria, New York.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived previously: Steamers Coptic, San Francisco, via Honolulu, for New York.

CHERBOURG—Sailed: St. Paul from Southampton, Arrived: City of Dublin, Tacoma, via Yokohama; St. Tacoma, Tacoma, via Yokohama.

BRISBANE—Sailed: Towera, Vancouver.

SHIMONOSKI—Sailed: Victorious, Chemnitz.

HAVRE—Sailed: Lausanne, New York.

ALGER—Sailed: Priesland, New York.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—"The Young Wife," 8:15.

GRAND—"Why Smith Left Home," 8:15.

German veterans meet, Gravelly Post, Washburn street.

Labor meeting, Assembly halls, addressed by Rev. J. D. Paxton and others, 3 p. m.

man was dead and ran back to tell her mother that a man was sitting outside their door with a pistol pointed toward the room. Mrs. O'Brien was too ill to leave her bed and the little girl was so terrified that she could not get up. She was induced to investigate further and for half an hour the body remained a ghastly spectacle in the chair, while those inside feared every moment that the man whom they believed to be alive would enter the room. The body occupied a quiet, natural position in the chair and more than a casual glance from a distance was necessary to realize the tragedy that had been enacted.

FINDING THE BODY.

The fact that the man had killed himself was discovered by Mrs. O'Brien's son, Leo, who reached home about 5:30 o'clock. In ascending the stairs he noticed the stranger apparently reposing in the chair, but was horrified, on approaching closer, to see the pallid countenance, the blood stained clothing and the revolver still clutched in the dead man's hand. While in the hallway Mrs. Nettman of the room above was called. He examined the body and found it cold in death. The head was slightly inclined to the left, while the hand gripping the revolver was pressed close to the body and the other hand resting on the arm of the chair. In the top of the head was a bullet hole, while in the wall back of the body the plastering was shattered, showing where the ball had gone after crashing through the man's skull. He had placed the barrel of the revolver in his mouth, inclined upward, and sent the bullet through his brain.

CLEWS TO HIS IDENTITY.

When Coroner Nelson reached the scene the papers that established the man's identity as J. E. Sutton, of Logansport, Ind., were found. One typewritten letter, dated Logansport, Dec. 28, and written on letterhead paper bearing the inscription, "Daily Reporter, J. E. Sutton, proprietor," and addressed to J. E. Sutton at Portland, Or., related to business matters, evidently in connection with the newspaper at Logansport. It stated that the writer, who signed herself "Bessie," had paid \$100 on a note, as she had been instructed, and would forward all material that was intended for Mr. Sutton. Several newspaper clippings, doubtless from the Daily Reporter, of Logansport, were found in an envelope, one of them relating the robbery of the house of A. J. Sutton. One of several railroad passes made out in the name of J. E. Sutton, found in the dead man's pockets, was transportation from Portland, Or., to St. Paul.

SUICIDE WAS PLANNED.

When the clothing of the dead man was carefully searched at the morgue two mysterious notes, indicating that Mr. Sutton had planned to kill himself, were found. One of these read: "It was not true, but I try to die as an I can." The other note, probably intended for his wife, read: "Trouble, death and death, the child did not realize that the

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HERZOG IS TAKEN

ANOTHER GERMAN STEAMER IS SEIZED BY BRITISH WARSHIP AND TAKEN TO DURBAN

ENGLAND DEAF TO PROTESTS

SAID THAT GREAT BRITAIN WILL SOON ISSUE AN ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO POLICY

RIGHT OF SEARCH LAW

Claimed That It Is Susceptible to Elastic Definitions—German Government Seems Disposed to Await Answer of Great Britain in the Bundesrath Session—Cabinet Conference in London.

DURBAN, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and brought to this port.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is stated tonight that the British note in reply to the representations of the United States government on the subject of the seizure of American goods by Great Britain will be given to Ambassador Choate Monday.

RIGHT OF SEARCH LAW.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—Prof. S. T. Wolsely makes the following statement in regard to the right of search in the Suez canal: "The terms of the international convention in 1877 the Suez canal was neutralized—that is, freed from act of war. The English claim, however, that the convention is a dead letter. Their position is stated by Prof. Harvard to be reservation or denial of the provisions of the treaty during the British occupation of Egypt. As Mr. Curzon said in the house of commons in July, 1887: 'The terms of this convention have not been brought into actual realization.' The searching of vessels, which would be unlawful under the convention of 1877, would be allowed under this theory. The question is whether English jurisdiction in Egypt would not warrant these seizures. The British protectorate of Egypt does not carry sovereignty with it. To declare a treaty void or in force as it pleases, the English government is playing fast and loose with international obligations. Suppose these contentions to be urged by hostile Europe (and there is much to be said in their favor), it is evident a serious complication might arise, involving not only the status of the Suez canal, but opening also the whole Egyptian question."

THAT ALLEGED TREATY.

LISBON, Jan. 6.—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows: "The British and German governments, having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing her finances, the British and German governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. At the same time the governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was the recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions and the legitimacy of Portuguese sovereignty over the territories under their control. The Portuguese government then declared that it had no need of such a loan, and according to our information, has no such need to the present day."

RUSSIA RESENTS CENSORSHIP.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Cologne Zeitung's correspondent telegraphs his paper that the Russian government is entirely addressed a communication to the various cabinets regarding the strictness of the British censorship over telegrams to and from the South African republics, which is a seriously inconvealing trade and the official world of Europe. The communication, according to the correspondent, asks whether the determination of the British government to enforce the censorship of telegrams is in accordance with the stipulations of the telegraphic conventions arranged at St. Petersburg in 1858, and at Buda Pesth in 1864, according to the Russian government, article 7 of the St. Petersburg convention, and clause 46 of that at Buda Pesth are applicable to the situation.

LAMP EXPLODED.

Three Young Pennsylvanians Are Burned to Death.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 6.—Charles, Thomas and Allen Stott, sons of William Stott, were cremated in the Stott residence destroyed. Their parents were with difficulty saved, and were severely burned before they could get out. The young men, aged respectively, came home from their work early this morning. They went to bed, leaving a lamp burning, which exploded about 1 o'clock, and the building on fire. Stott and his wife, who were sleeping in a lower room, were aroused by neighbors, and burst through the flames. The young men slept on the second floor, and some could reach the sleepers to save them.

MONEY IN MARGINS.

What Became of Stolen Funds of a Montreal Bank.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—Walker Fellows, a well known broker, has been arrested in connection with the Ville Marie bank wreck. Fellows is charged with receiving money, knowing it to have been stolen. During the proceedings in the case of Lomieux, the head accountant of the bank, it was shown that Herbert, the teller of the Ville Marie bank, had an account in Fellows' brokerage office, and had paid Fellows during a year and a half the sum of \$25,000 as marks on which of any other brand—a record unprecedented in the history of champagne, out 1855 vintage now imported has no equal.

Another Texas Lyncher Sentenced.

PALESTINE, Tex., Jan. 6.—Bob Stevens, in connection with the Ville Marie bank wreck for the murder of James Humphries and his two sons by lynching was today sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of life. Edwin Cain was given a life sentence a few days ago. The cases of the other lynchers has been continued by consent until next June.



FATHER TIME-MY! MY! BUT IT LOOKS MORE LIKE 1900. B. C. —New York World.