

## ENTENTE WITH THE CAZAR

POSITION TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES ENDORSED BY RUSSIA

## SURPRISE TO THE POWERS

BRITISH OPINION OPPOSES RETURN OF CONTROL TO CHINESE AUTHORITY

## CHINA IN INCHOATE STATE

What Will Be the Outcome in That Vast Country as Far From Suez as Ever.

LONDON, Aug. 31, 3:20 a. m.—The Russo-American "surprise," as it is called, is the next chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the empress dowager and the emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and therefore that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says: "The United States are almost moribundly anxious to wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that their anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Peking."

The Daily Express and the Daily Chronicle protest against placing any reliance upon the professions of Li Hung Chang or of the Chinese authorities.

The Daily News says: "Considering that the empress dowager openly encouraged the attacks upon the foreigners, the suggestion that the imperial personages are to return to Peking is rather startling, and the latest development of Russian diplomacy requires explanation at least."

There is a great panic in Amoy, according to the Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing yesterday, owing to the landing of the Japanese. The citizens are leaving and thieves are looting indiscriminately.

HONG KONG, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Isis will land fifty marines at the British concession at Amoy today. The transport Sonora will proceed to Taku, though Gen. Gosale, British commander at Peking, wires that he does not require any more troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Dispatches received here under today's date announce that Gen. Rennekamp's flying column is pushing rapidly towards Tsai Har. The column is working from Agim to Morgan. The Russian loss during the march was 2 officers and 15 men killed, and 5 officers and 59 men wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The state department makes public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received Aug. 29:

Impression being that one of his subordinates forwarded it in his name.

AGREE ON ONE POINT.

The Powers Will Not Formally Declare War on China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The United States government having acted upon the Russian proposition as to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations several days and perhaps a week may pass before all of these replies are received. According to their own expressions, all the powers are agreed upon this one point; they do not desire to enter upon a formal war upon China. The United States is trying to bring about this result. For the moment it finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the institution of protection to foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled. It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese people, being guided by externals, are not apt to hold fast to a government not in possession of its own capital. The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive, namely, a desire to speedily rehabilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have arisen.

The state department is already embarrassed by delays experienced in securing responses to its note challenging the production of objections to Li Hung Chang. It appears that much confusion exists at Taku as to what actually has been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang should he arrive at that place en route to Peking. The reports of the naval commander to their home governments rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remy found it difficult to sift out the facts at Taku. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory from the reason that the various governments appear to have different understandings as to the exact conditions at Taku.

The action of the Japanese government in withdrawing from Amoy the troops or marines which have aroused the suspicion of the European powers has done much to clarify the situation. By this disclosure of a purpose to seize Chinese territory Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese empire among the powers. It now remains for Russia to take similar action as to the Russian forces at New Chwang.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Rev. Dr. Matthews Reports the Escape of His Party Via Siberia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Information regarding the escape of missionaries from Kalgoin was received by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Cregan, general agent of the American board (Congregationalist) today. Kalgoin is about 150 miles north and a little west of Peking. This information is received in letters written by the Rev. M. C. Matthews, secretary of the mission. One was dated June 26 from a point forty miles west of Kalgoin. His party included the Rev. James H. Roberts and the Rev. William E. Sprague and wife. They had joined a caravan which Mrs. Larson, of the missionary alliance, had provided for another purpose. However, Swedish missionaries in the party then included thirteen adults and six children.

The second letter is dated Urga, in Mongolia, and says they had been traveling thirty-eight days at that time.

LEO RASSIEUR.

Commander-in-Chief—Leo Rasseur, St. Louis. Senior Vice Commander—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me. Junior Vice Commander—Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn. Surgeon General—John A. Wilkins, Dallas, Tex. Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—With the selection of the above officers, and the choice of Denver for the national encampment of 1901, the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic practically came to a close today. The programme as mapped out by the reception committee includes two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their homes. Nothing in the way of business remains to be transacted, the next two days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks and other affairs of a social character. The convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The committee appointed to consider the annual report of the commander-in-chief approved it with the exception of his recommendation of an effort to secure the change of the date of memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The report was adopted and the delegates took up the vexed question of pensions. Over the report of this committee, and over various amendments and substitutes which members had prepared to offer, a rather warm debate was anticipated, but the report as submitted by the committee was adopted without amendment and practically without debate. The main feature of the somewhat lengthy report was the petition to congress to pass a bill providing for a court of appeals to act immediately on the thousands of pension applications now pending and which court of appeals shall have final jurisdiction.

Pension matters being disposed of, the election of officers was taken up and in an eloquent speech Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, placed Maj. Rasseur, of St. Louis, in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief.

Judge Advocate Gen. Ell Torrance made a brief seconding speech. There were no other nominations and a motion to suspend the rules and declare Maj. Rasseur elected by acclamation.

The new commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform amid hearty cheers from his comrades and returned his thanks for the honor, which he accepted.

The other officers were also elected by acclamation. Delegates from the various women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. were then introduced. With the Women's Relief corps was Miss Clara Barton, and the venerable lady was heartily cheered as Commander-in-Chief Shaw led her to the front of the platform and introduced her to the standing delegates. Miss Barton made a brief talk in response to the greetings she had received and an adjournment was then taken until afternoon.

When the delegates reconvened at 2:30 the report of the committee on resolutions in regard to the various auxiliary associations was taken up. Over the recommendation of the committee that the Daughters of Veterans, the Women's Relief corps and kindred associations be recognized, a debate lengthy, and at times acrimonious, took place. A substitute offered by John E. Gilman, of Massachusetts, limiting all auxiliary associations recognized by the G. A. R., to the Women's alliance was adopted by an overwhelming vote. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the committee on resolutions to make an appeal to congress for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument at Washington to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the Civil war.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the railroads centering at the point decided upon for the next annual encampment to grant a rate of one cent a mile. If this should be refused by the railroads power was, by the resolution, vested in the commander to remove the encampment to some place where the

ward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days.—Conger.

The state department officials say Mr. Fowler's prefatory statement that Mr. Conger's dispatch is dated "yesterday" (Aug. 29), probably refers to the Taku date line (it being necessary to send it through that place) on the message as received by him at Chefoo. They do not think it means that it was dated Peking, Aug. 29.

The war department this morning received the following casualty list signed by Gen. Chaffee: "Ten Tsin, Aug. 27.—Adjutant General, Washington; Following casualties occurred Aug. 24: Private Thet M. Anderson, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in hand, slight; 'Chaffee'."

SPREADING AT GLASGOW.

Bubonic Plague Epidemic May Assume Serious Proportions.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 30.—Eleven persons are now suffering from bubonic plague here, and five others have symptoms of the plague. The post mortem examination of the body of the person who died of the plague Aug. 27 establishes the disease as bubonic plague. This has been officially announced by Dr. Chalmers, the chemist of the university, supported by Prof. Moyle and Dr. Brown. The foreign consuls are in communication with the medical authorities, and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined.



A TEMPTATION.

—Washington Post.

## G. A. R. CHOOSES RASSIEUR

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CLOSING ITS HEUNION AT CHICAGO

TO MEET AGAIN AT DENVER

Colorado City Chosen by the Delegates for the Encampment in 1901—Mrs. Carr President of W. R. C.

Commander-in-Chief—Leo Rasseur, St. Louis. Senior Vice Commander—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me. Junior Vice Commander—Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn. Surgeon General—John A. Wilkins, Dallas, Tex. Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—With the selection of the above officers, and the choice of Denver for the national encampment of 1901, the thirty-fourth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic practically came to a close today. The programme as mapped out by the reception committee includes two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their homes. Nothing in the way of business remains to be transacted, the next two days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks and other affairs of a social character. The convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The committee appointed to consider the annual report of the commander-in-chief approved it with the exception of his recommendation of an effort to secure the change of the date of memorial day from May 30 to the last Sunday in May. The report was adopted and the delegates took up the vexed question of pensions. Over the report of this committee, and over various amendments and substitutes which members had prepared to offer, a rather warm debate was anticipated, but the report as submitted by the committee was adopted without amendment and practically without debate. The main feature of the somewhat lengthy report was the petition to congress to pass a bill providing for a court of appeals to act immediately on the thousands of pension applications now pending and which court of appeals shall have final jurisdiction.

Pension matters being disposed of, the election of officers was taken up and in an eloquent speech Maj. William Warner, of Kansas City, placed Maj. Rasseur, of St. Louis, in nomination for the position of commander-in-chief.

Judge Advocate Gen. Ell Torrance made a brief seconding speech. There were no other nominations and a motion to suspend the rules and declare Maj. Rasseur elected by acclamation.

The new commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform amid hearty cheers from his comrades and returned his thanks for the honor, which he accepted.

The other officers were also elected by acclamation. Delegates from the various women's organizations affiliated with the G. A. R. were then introduced. With the Women's Relief corps was Miss Clara Barton, and the venerable lady was heartily cheered as Commander-in-Chief Shaw led her to the front of the platform and introduced her to the standing delegates. Miss Barton made a brief talk in response to the greetings she had received and an adjournment was then taken until afternoon.

When the delegates reconvened at 2:30 the report of the committee on resolutions in regard to the various auxiliary associations was taken up. Over the recommendation of the committee that the Daughters of Veterans, the Women's Relief corps and kindred associations be recognized, a debate lengthy, and at times acrimonious, took place. A substitute offered by John E. Gilman, of Massachusetts, limiting all auxiliary associations recognized by the G. A. R., to the Women's alliance was adopted by an overwhelming vote. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the committee on resolutions to make an appeal to congress for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument at Washington to commemorate the services of the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy of the Civil war.

A resolution was unanimously adopted asking the railroads centering at the point decided upon for the next annual encampment to grant a rate of one cent a mile. If this should be refused by the railroads power was, by the resolution, vested in the commander to remove the encampment to some place where the

## BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul. Rain.

1—Situation in China. Found Three Skeletons. G. A. R. Encampment Closed. Fire at Fair Grounds.

2—County Official Disgraced. Democrats Hold Convention. Populists Split Out.

3—Minneapolis Matters. Many County Conventions. Fire Insurance Meeting.

4—Editorial Page. Miss Hoyt Golf Champion.

5—Sporting News. Corbett Whips McCoy.

6—News of Railroads. Northwest News. Trouble in Canada.

7—Markets of the World. Chicago Sept. Wheat, 74 5/8. Bar Silver, 61 3/4. Stocks More Active.

8—In the Local Labor Field. Friend of China.

rate could be secured or to abandon the parade entirely. As the parade is the feature that draws large numbers to the annual encampment, none but delegates will attend, until a rate of one cent a mile is granted.

DENVER IN 1901.

The place for the next annual encampment was then taken up. There was no contest for the honor of entertaining the veterans in 1901, Denver being apparently the unanimous choice of the delegates and the bid of the Western city for the distinction met with no opposition.

The installation of the new officers then took place and shortly before 6 o'clock an adjournment sine die was taken.

Commander-in-Chief Rasseur said at the close of the meeting that he would probably announce his staff officers, including the quartermaster general, adjutant general, inspector general and judge advocate general within the next thirty days.

Judge Leo Rasseur, commander-in-chief elect, was born in Alsace, Germany, in 1844. His people came to this country in 1849, settling in St. Louis. At the breaking out of the Civil war, Leo Rasseur, who was seventeen years of age, enlisted as a private in the Thirtieth Missouri. At the end of the war he held a major's brevet.

In addition to his service in the Union army, Judge Rasseur has been a member of the St. Louis board of education five years, and attorney for the board for ten years; has spent four years on the bench of probate court of St. Louis; organized and served as president of the Western Riding club, principal organization of his kind in the Mississippi valley, and has built up one of the largest law practices in St. Louis. He is a member of Frank P. Blair post, G. A. R.

Besides the business meeting the day's programme included a sham battle, in which the First and Second Illinois Infantry, First Illinois cavalry and a battery of artillery engaged in mimic warfare through the groves and over the grassy lawns of Washington park. An immense crowd of veterans enjoyed the spectacle. The main feature of tomorrow's programme will be an excursion on Lake Michigan to Milwaukee. Several thousand of the veterans will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Wisconsin metropolis.

Miss Hayes' jewelry, and that it was elected national president of the Women's Relief corps. The other candidates withdrew and the election was by acclamation.

Other officers elected by the Women's Relief corps were: National senior vice president, Mrs. Belle M. Satterlee, St. Louis, Mo.; national junior vice president, Mrs. Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.; national treasurer, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOUND A CLUE.

New York Police Think They Have Solved Stridiron Mystery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The police of this city believe they have solved the mystery of the shooting on Monday last of Harold H. Stridiron, of Chicago, by John H. Esson, who at the same time he attempted to murder Stridiron, shot and killed himself.

At the time of the tragedy a Miss Lillian Hayes, a friend of the dead man, claimed that a package of very valuable jewelry had been taken by Esson and had completely disappeared. The theory of the police seems to be that in some manner Stridiron became possessed of the jewelry, and that he was during a quarrel at the return of the articles that the shooting took place.

Columbian Insurgents Quiet.

CARACAS, Venz., Aug. 30 (via Haytian Cable).—Advices were received here today that Gen. Urbie, the chief of the insurgent forces in Colombia has surrendered to the government at Chuchivi.

## MADE A GRUESOME FIND

THREE SKELETONS IN AN OLD HOUSE IN BELL CENTER, WIS.

WEALTHY SPECULATOR AND TWO CHILDREN DISAPPEARED FROM HUMAN KEEN MORE THAN FORTY YEARS AGO.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Farmers from near the town of Bell Center, Crawford county, not far east of La Crosse, bring the news that the people of that town are much exercised over the discovery of three skeletons in an old house just torn down. It may unearth a tragedy that was enacted in that community years ago. The skeletons were found by Matt Master, who runs a general merchandise store at Bell Center. He is intending to erect an addition to his residence and store property, and while tearing up the floor of a part of the building found to his surprise the ghastly skeletons of three persons, one a grown person, while the other two were those of children. Master and his family have lived in the house a dozen years, but never dreamed that such ghastly roomers shared his domicile. The front portion of the building is used as a store and the back is occupied by the family as living apartments. It was under the portion that the skeletons were found. The bones had been divested of all clothing and not a shred remained by which to identify them. It is generally believed that the bones are evidence of murder that took place many years ago. The building is Helena, passing through St. Chappelle are expected to take part in the fire.

The fire was first seen by three men, James Mead, Henry Cummings and John Murphy, who were sitting on the steps of a boarding house across Snelling avenue. They ran over and discovered a small blaze in one corner of the building in which was the plant of the United

Estimates of the loss were difficult to obtain last night, but it will reach from \$15,000 to \$20,000, not to mention the severe injuries sustained by two men who were hurt in fighting the advance of the flames.

C. Wangard, employed at the fair, was badly cut by a falling wall, and was taken to his home in St. Anthony Park. Louis Wagner, overcome by heat and burned, not seriously.

S. H. McGarthwarte, struck by the same wall, was badly bruised and was attended by Dr. C. M. Cannon, who thinks he is injured internally.

The wind was from the east, and at one time it looked as though the entire fair grounds would be cleared, as the difficulty in getting fire apparatus there made it impossible for some time to make available the entire water supply, which fortunately had been supplemented during the year by direct connection with the mains of the St. Paul city service.

The fire companies at Hamline and Merriam Park, however, fought valiantly, and as a result succeeded in saving some of the buildings, which were so close to the origin of the fire, that with the exception of the machinery exhibit, the regular course of the fair will not be seriously interfered with, and it may be possible, by the use of tents, and temporary boxes, to accommodate a considerable portion of the machinery exhibits yet.

The fire was first seen by three men, James Mead, Henry Cummings and John Murphy, who were sitting on the steps of a boarding house across Snelling avenue. They ran over and discovered a small blaze in one corner of the building in which was the plant of the United

HELENA DISPATCH SAYS HE MAY DIE BEFORE MORNING.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Arthur M. Hull is not expected to live through the night. He was taken two weeks ago with typhoid fever.

Mr. Hull, who was connected with the advertising department of the Globe for over three years, went West two months ago to take a position with the C. M. Shultz Commercial agency, of Tacoma. On reaching there, Mr. Hull found that Mr. Shultz had entered into an agreement with some Montana capitalists to start three new morning newspapers, one at Butte, one at Helena, and the third at Great Falls. Mr. Hull was placed in charge of the Helena plant as business manager. Two weeks ago and before the first issue of the new paper, Mr. Hull was taken with what was supposed to be "mountain fever." His condition grew worse, and last week his mother went from her home in Indiana to Helena, where she remained until the first of the new paper, Mr. Hull had been taken to St. Paul last Sunday. It was not known, however, that Mr. Hull's condition was alarming until the foregoing dispatch was received by the Globe. Mr. Hull had many friends in St. Paul, and these will hope that the next news will show that his condition has taken a turn for the better.

HIERARCHY TO MEET.

Catholic Prelates Will Consider Matters of Importance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Advices received here today from Europe indicate Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Archbishop Kahn, of St. Louis, and Archbishop McManus, of New York, will return here in ample time to attend the annual meeting of the Catholic university trustees early in the autumn. All the members of the board of managers except Dr. Chappelle are expected to take part in the coming meeting. The latter is now at Manila as apostolic delegate to the Philippines, but designs visiting Rome in October to make his report concerning religious affairs there to the pope. Coincident with this meeting of the university trustees, it is understood there will be a general meeting of the American hierarchy, under Cardinal Gibbons' direction. All of the archbishops in the United States save those of New Orleans and San Francisco probably will attend the general meeting, as questions of importance are to be considered. It is learned from a pastor here that one of these questions may be the advisability of convoking a plenary council at Baltimore in the near future. Bishop Glennon, of Kansas City, Mo., who recently saw the Roman authorities, wrote to a friend here that they anticipate a council soon.

## MACHINERY BUILDINGS ARE BURNED

State Fair Grounds Suffer a Second Serious Visitation by Fire

Machinery Hall and Some Adjoining Structures Are Destroyed at a Loss of About \$23,000

—Firemen Save Great Part of the Fair Buildings.

Seven buildings, containing exhibits, burned. Property loss, \$23,000. Three men injured, none fatally.

For the second time within a few weeks the state fair buildings at Hamline were late last night imperiled by a disastrous fire, which destroyed, in this case, seven buildings of various sizes, comprising practically the allotment of floor space given by the fair to the display of general farm machinery of the lighter sort.

The fire broke out shortly before midnight in a small building between the residence of Secretary Randall and machinery hall proper, and quickly spread, not only to machinery building, but to some smaller sheds in which exhibitors of windmills and other farm implements have been installing their exhibits for the coming exhibition.

Estimates of the loss were difficult to obtain last night, but it will reach from \$15,000 to \$20,000, not to mention the severe injuries sustained by two men who were hurt in fighting the advance of the flames.

C. Wangard, employed at the fair, was badly cut by a falling wall, and was taken to his home in St. Anthony Park. Louis Wagner, overcome by heat and burned, not seriously.

S. H. McGarthwarte, struck by the same wall, was badly bruised and was attended by Dr. C. M. Cannon, who thinks he is injured internally.

The wind was from the east, and at one time it looked as though the entire fair grounds would be cleared, as the difficulty in getting fire apparatus there made it impossible for some time to make available the entire water supply, which fortunately had been supplemented during the year by direct connection with the mains of the St. Paul city service.

The fire companies at Hamline and Merriam Park, however, fought valiantly, and as a result succeeded in saving some of the buildings, which were so close to the origin of the fire, that with the exception of the machinery exhibit, the regular course of the fair will not be seriously interfered with, and it may be possible, by the use of tents, and temporary boxes, to accommodate a considerable portion of the machinery exhibits yet.

The fire was first seen by three men, James Mead, Henry Cummings and John Murphy, who were sitting on the steps of a boarding house across Snelling avenue. They ran over and discovered a small blaze in one corner of the building in which was the plant of the United

Estimates of the loss were difficult to obtain last night, but it will reach from \$15,000 to \$20,000, not to mention the severe injuries sustained by two men who were hurt in fighting the advance of the flames.

C. Wangard, employed at the fair, was badly cut by a falling wall, and was taken to his home in St. Anthony Park. Louis Wagner, overcome by heat and burned, not seriously.

S. H. McGarthwarte, struck by the same wall, was badly bruised and was attended by Dr. C. M. Cannon, who thinks he is injured internally.

The wind was from the east, and at one time it looked as though the entire fair grounds would be cleared, as the difficulty in getting fire apparatus there made it impossible for some time to make available the entire water supply, which fortunately had been supplemented during the year by direct connection with the mains of the St. Paul city service.

The fire companies at Hamline and Merriam Park, however, fought valiantly, and as a result succeeded in saving some of the buildings, which were so close to the origin of the fire, that with the exception of the machinery exhibit, the regular course of the fair will not be seriously interfered with, and it may be possible, by the use of tents, and temporary boxes, to accommodate a considerable portion of the machinery exhibits yet.

The fire was first seen by three men, James Mead, Henry Cummings and John Murphy, who were sitting on the steps of a boarding house across Snelling avenue. They ran over and discovered a small blaze in one corner of the building in which was the plant of the United

Estimates of the loss were difficult to obtain last night, but it will reach from \$15,000 to \$20,000, not to mention the severe injuries sustained by two men who were hurt in fighting the advance of the flames.

C. Wangard, employed at the fair, was badly cut by a falling wall, and was taken to his home in St. Anthony Park. Louis Wagner, overcome by heat and burned, not seriously.

S. H. McGarthwarte, struck by the same wall, was badly bruised and was attended by Dr. C. M. Cannon, who thinks he is injured internally.

The wind was from the east, and at one time it looked as though the entire fair grounds would be cleared, as the difficulty in getting fire apparatus there made it impossible for some time to make available the entire water supply, which fortunately had been supplemented during the year by direct connection with the mains of the St. Paul city service.

The fire companies at Hamline and Merriam Park, however, fought valiantly, and as a result succeeded in saving some of the buildings, which were so close to the origin of the fire, that with the exception of the machinery exhibit, the regular course of the fair will not be seriously interfered with, and it may be possible, by the use of tents, and temporary boxes, to accommodate a considerable portion of the machinery exhibits yet.

The fire was first seen by three men, James Mead, Henry Cummings and John Murphy, who were sitting on the steps of a boarding house across Snelling avenue. They ran over and discovered a small blaze in one corner of the building in which was the plant of the United

did come, making the run in thirty-five minutes.

The Merriam Park engine was at once connected with the large tank situated on the grounds, but unfortunately the valve of the tank was opened too wide and could not be closed; thus more water ran away than was used by the engine and the tank was practically useless.

The chemical in the meantime was taken around to the buildings which the fire had not yet reached, and sprayed them with the chemical fluid. The wind was blowing quite strongly, however, and it was soon seen that the only possible chance for saving the large building which contained the exhibits of the Minnesota Moline Plow company, was to tear down the intervening structures and this was at once commenced. It was while assisting in this work that Wangard and McGarthwarte were hurt.

The buildings occupied by Dement & Co., J. B. Ward & Co., and the Kingman-Galbraith Implement company, of Sioux City, were the next to be reached, and most of the contents and all of the buildings were totally destroyed. Dean & Co., of Minneapolis, and the Parlin-Orendorff company lost all their exhibits, as the flames were too fierce to permit of any salvage work being done by the indefatigable corps organized by Secretary Randall, and some of the privilege holders who were on the grounds. The McGarthwarte's exhibit of harvesting machinery was a complete loss, and scarcely anything was saved. This was the last building to be destroyed, the two small structures immediately east of the Deere-Wobben company's building having been torn down. The ruins of these caught, but the flames were extinguished by the chemical before the larger building was reached.

The salvage was considerable, as fully fifty men, assisted by police, worked hard in saving the exhibits. In most cases, however, the exhibits were too ponderous to be readily moved, and before they could be gotten to a place of safety the fierce heat would drive back the willing workers.

Ward Randall, a son of Secretary Randall, was hit by a coil during the fire, but fortunately not very seriously.

He ran out of his father's house over to the building known as the clubhouse barn in order to help in taking out the twelve horses that were stabled there. In leading out a coil, the frightened animal reached forward and bit the boy's back. As he was only wearing a night gown the wound was painful, but fortunately not at all serious.

ESTIMATED BY OFFICIALS.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Globe obtained from C. N. Cosgrove, of Owatonna, superintendent of ground and buildings of the State Agricultural society, the following estimate of the losses:

Moline Plow company, \$500 on building, \$3,000 on machinery.  
Bradley & Co., \$6,000 on building, \$3,000 on machinery.  
United States Wind Engine and Pump company, \$200 on building, \$200 on machinery-Ordway company, \$3,000 on building, \$3,000 on exhibit.

## MARY LORD CARR, PRESIDENT OF WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.



Mrs. Mary Lord Carr, of Denver, Col., the new president of the Women's Relief corps, has been prominent in the work of the organization from its inception. Mrs. Carr may be considered, in fact, the



founder of the order, as it was mainly through her efforts that the national body was perfected. She is strong in executive ability and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work from beginning to end.

States Wind Engine & Pump company. One of them ran for water and the other two to turn in an alarm.

When Mead returned he found the blaze to have practically enveloped the entire building, and his efforts were therefore unavailing. The next building to this, an unoccupied one, was also destroyed before the arrival of the fire department. When the department did arrive the flames had reached the building occupied by Bradley & Co., and upon this the chemical was at once set to work.

The flames had gained such a headway however, that this