

A FORTUNE IN SIGHT.

The Famous Lawrence-Townley Estate—American Heirs to Almost Fabulous Wealth Awaiting Claimants in England—The Last Link in the Chain of Evidence Discovered.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 20.—The passage by the English Parliament of a bill to carry into effect the division of the famous Lawrence-Townley estate, one of the greatest and most valuable properties in England, has led to the discovery that nearly a dozen heirs of this magnificent fortune reside in Minneapolis. When the mystery that had surrounded the line of the descendants of the American heirs was cleared up by the confession of Mary Stevens and the discovery of the fact, it containing the last link in the chain of evidence, Mrs. E. A. Baker, of this city, wife of E. North Washington avenue jeweler, began the collection of papers to establish her descent from the original Townley family. She has succeeded in obtaining complete and unbroken genealogy to support her claim as well as that of her sister, Miss Nettie B. Ames, a teacher in the Summer School. Her investigations and those of other claimants have also revealed kinship to the Townley families of others in the city. Among them are William R. Gregory, publisher of *Wood and Iron*; E. H. Barrett, of the Asbestos Stone Company; Mrs. Emily C. Moore, of 1231 Chestnut avenue; J. G. Nelson, a traveling man, residing at Hennepin avenue; Mr. Chase, an East Side clothier; Mr. Converse, in the east end of town; the Lawrence companies, and a gentleman named Lawrence, who has recently moved to the city from the East.

The connection of all these with the original family seems to be questionable and their claims to an immense property will be pursued through the consolidated Lawrence-Townley association, which is composed of those claimants who have successfully shown their relationship. Beside being residing in Minneapolis, there are a few in the State, including Miss Ada L. Fairfield, a teacher in the Winona schools, and some parties in St. Paul and Stillwater. One of the beneficiaries of the estate, Mrs. E. McNaughton of Hennepin avenue and Thirtieth street, has resided in the city for some time.

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SIMPLY TERRIBLE.

Four Persons Cremated in a Burning Building in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 19.—A terrible and quick-spreading fire broke out in the parsonage and a half brick cottage, 86 Vernon Park Place, occupied by W. S. Bates, about six o'clock this morning, in which four persons were burned to death. The family consisted of five persons and a servant girl, and all but two met most horrible deaths. An alarm was sounded from the corner of Manchester Place and Locust street, at 6:25 a.m., and when the firemen arrived on the scene the house was in a blaze. Mr. Bates was found in the aisle of the side porch, still clinging from a window-pane, and unable to tell the story of the catastrophe. Writhing his hands in agony over the loss of his family, and suffering keenly from his severe burns, he said that six o'clock this morning the servant girl started in the kitchen, and went outdoors leaving the door open. She returned a moment later and found the kitchen in blaze. The girl ran away screaming with fright, and Mr. Bates was aroused. He rushed into the kitchen and tried to extinguish the flames with a hydrant hose. Not succeeding, he rushed outside and turned on another hose, soon snatched in his arms, out the fire, but the entire interior of the house was gutted. When the firemen entered the house they found the charred remains of the entire family, with the exception of Mr. Bates. They were: Mrs. Mary E. Bates, aged thirty-three; Mrs. Bates, aged five; Eddie, aged seven; mother of Mrs. Bates.

A FEARFUL COLLISION.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Railroad Accident in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The news of yesterday is the terrible railway accident on the Pennsylvania line. Although the collision occurred soon after eight o'clock, Sunday evening, the meagerness of details twelve hours afterward proves we have a howling wilderness in Jersey meadows only three miles from the city hall as impenetrable and as distant as the Sierra Nevada. Though there are no fewer than eight railway tracks at the point in question, there is not an habitable house in either direction for miles. The precise spot of the collision was under a coal shed beyond the west end of Hackensack bridge. An express train ran into an emigrant train, knocking the caboose that was at the rear of the latter, across the road bed and track. The trains were both wrecked. The two trains were so twisted together that all the men were thrown across which the caboose had been thrown, a passenger train of the Lehigh Valley road, same thundering up the east track. It splintered the already dismantled caboose and was itself derailed, the engine plowing down a steep embankment and into the mud, into which it settled four feet. The baggage car followed the engine half way down the bank, and the smoking car left the track. The emigrant train was filled with passengers, many of them women. After the accident the men who were on the train had to wade through the mud to which they were guided by memories of the victims. The area of the disaster was not more than the length of two cars. There was at once pulled out from under the caboose one woman whose head had been cut off. The other was the body of a man crushed beyond recognition. A man with his head bleeding crawled up the bank from which the engine toppled. He was Owen Hall, engineer of the Lehigh Valley. The other was a boy of ten years. A woman lay on the floor near the rear door in the caboose that immediately preceded the caboose on the emigrant car, which was telescoped. As the man raised her leg dropped off of her dress. It had been cut off at the thigh. Ward was sent to Jersey City soon after the accident, and at nine o'clock a relief train arrived at the scene, and with a portion of the dead and wounded once arrived to Jersey City and another arrived to take the bodies which at ten o'clock went back to the scene of the accident.

The accident was caused by the delay of the emigrant train in getting out of the way. It had left Jersey City at 8:30, the express following at 8:45. The emigrant train stopped at the flute for coal, had landed, and was slowly moving when the express came along, not having been warned by the operator at Block station or Marion. The bodies of two boys and a woman were found under a Lehigh Valley engine. The bodies were not identified. Some were convoked and under sentence, and the restriction of the law to use as a place of confinement for persons accused of crime until trial, and the right to hold them in custody, is made to pertain to the law.

The county jail is like a hospital where if an inmate is ill he is given medical attention and their claims to an immense property will be pursued through the consolidated Lawrence-Townley association, which is composed of those claimants who have successfully shown their relationship. Beside being residing in Minneapolis, there are a few in the State, including Miss Ada L. Fairfield, a teacher in the Winona schools, and some parties in St. Paul and Stillwater. One of the beneficiaries of the estate, Mrs. E. McNaughton of Hennepin avenue and Thirtieth street, has resided in the city for some time.

The estate embraces 4,000 acres of land in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Durham, and is valued at \$800,000,000. There is also a large amount of money deposited in the Bank of England. The number of heirs is thought to exceed 500, most of them being of fourth and fifth generations from Mary Townley. A board of trustees, of which Eliasus Winans, of New York, is one, has been appointed to prosecute the claims and see that all monies received are fairly distributed. This board will act under the direction of a general association to whom Mr. Barrett, of this city, is a member.

This is a widespread and universal law that would be difficult to say which state in the Union has the worst jails, and the same answer still exist that characterized them fifty and even a hundred years ago. The movement to save the prisoners from which they are sprung is the only one that can be made. The prisoners are kept in enforced idleness and so, as by a mad dog forcing the less intelligent ones to make to pertain to the law.

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COUNTY JAILS.

Synopsis of a Paper On the Subject of "County Jails," Showing Their Demoralizing Influences, Read By Mr. Eugene Smith, of New York, Before the National Prison Association at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., October 19.—The following is a concise summary of a startling paper on "County Jails" read at the Annual Convention of the National Prison Association now in session in this city by Mr. Eugene Smith, of New York. It presents a graphic picture of the evils and society emanating from these ill-contrived and badly governed falsely so-called reformatory institutions:

The great objection to the County Jails as now administered consists in the indiscriminate commingling of the inmates and their confederates in common rooms, in which, at the present time, all the prisoners are herded together in a common apartment, without punishment and without discipline. The use of such a system is, as pointed out, to reduce all to the moral level of the worst. The force of this objection can be easily understood by the consideration that the persons which make up the population of the County Jails are used for two essentially different and distinct purposes, to punish and to reform. Persons who have been tried for crime of a minor order and convicted, and so, as persons of detected and notorious character, are held as witnesses of the crimes of the victims. The area of the disaster was not more than the length of two cars. There was at once pulled out from under the caboose one woman whose head had been cut off. The other was the body of a man crushed beyond recognition. A man with his head bleeding crawled up the bank from which the engine toppled. He was Owen Hall, engineer of the Lehigh Valley. The other was a boy of ten years. A woman lay on the floor near the rear door in the caboose that immediately preceded the caboose on the emigrant car, which was telescoped. As the man raised her leg dropped off of her dress. It had been cut off at the thigh. Ward was sent to Jersey City soon after the accident, and at nine o'clock a relief train arrived at the scene, and with a portion of the dead and wounded once arrived to Jersey City and another arrived to take the bodies which at ten o'clock went back to the scene of the accident.

These are the reasons why the County Jails are declared to be every man's prison, and are confined in a single room with any regard to the sentiments from which they are sprung.

The other reason is that the County Jails have been directed almost exclusively toward terrorism and the punishment of those who have committed crimes against the State, rather than the welfare of the community.

The measure of reform proposed by the party of revolution is insisted on as absolutely indispensable. The first of these is the separation of the condemned from the uncondemned, and the restriction of the law to use as a place of confinement for persons accused of crime until trial, and the removal of all persons accused of crime from the County Jails.

The second measure of reform advocated is the adoption of a code of criminal procedure, the object of which is to secure justice and to prevent the infliction of unnecessary punishment.

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BANQUET TO GENERAL LOGAN.

The Senator's Views Upon the Issues Before the Country.

A banquet was recently tendered General John A. Logan, in Baltimore, by the Logan Invincibles. The features of the evening was General Logan's speech. After expressing gratification and high appreciation of the honor of being the guest of the club, and having paid a compliment to Baltimore and Carlyle rendered Lutetia, deriving it from *luteum*, which, by the way, may be rendered by *funge* as well as by *bone*.

But, again, the best form of the name, as Prudentius gave it in 842, is not Lutetia, but Lutetia, which might easily be twisted into the more appropriate Lotus town, as good Americans who love an endless afternoon will probably agree. However that may be, not on the lotus alone does your true Parisian now live, for in 1883 there were two hundred and thirty-four horses, mules and donkeys, added him, through these accredited butchers, five million five hundred thousand pounds of horse flesh, which was sold at about half the price of beef in similar joints. These facts are facts—tough, some of them others, stubborn—which account simply enough for the modest prices which still survive at the cheap "Chez Georges" and minor restaurants, when read with the evident desire of the vernacular expert—the cordial *blow* of the situation—that horse-flesh makes better soup than beef. The first of these eighty butchers' shops was opened in 1860, but the trade did not greatly develop until after the two stages of 1870-71, when, owing to circumstances over which there was no control, the Faro demand for "horse" more than doubled itself at a jump, and it has rapidly increased since from 13,000 solid dollars in 1872 to upward of 13,000 in 1883, the last year for which there are returns. But this last infamy of horsey minds does not seem to have extended to the provinces, except in the larger towns. We find *La Girafe*,