

A Book of the Saint Paul Police 1838 - 1912

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History of the Saint Paul Police Department

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By
Maurice E. Doran

Introduction

The history of the Saint Paul Police Department is a history of achievement. For a city of its size, none more than Saint Paul can testify to the value of having a well equipped and a strongly centralized police guardianship. Saint Paul has always been a difficult city to police. Its geographical situation is such that it is very hard to patrol. Bound in hills and valleys, crooked streets, narrow lanes, it affords but little opportunity for the average police officer to cover a large amount of ground in a short space of time. To properly police Saint Paul it would ordinarily take twice as many men as for the same size city having a flat area. This has made a new problem for chiefs of the local department, and may it be said, to the credit of the local officials, that they have grasped the situation with firm hands, and since the earliest days have given the citizens of Saint Paul wonderful protection considering the difficulty of the problem confronting them. It has certainly been an awful task at times. The very foundation of the city was laid by a lawless element. In the earliest days the lawless element predominated, the early settlers of the city being, as a rule, adventurous traders with the Indians, a business somewhat attended by illegal traits. The majority of the settlers who came here in early days had no intention of remaining. They came to make a large amount of money with the expenditure of the least amount of effort, and in the least time possible. The only authority they recognized was that of might. To deal with them, early chiefs of police had to use a bludgeon, rather than a badge of authority, yet so strong in character and so true to the trust confided in them were the early officials of the Saint Paul police department, that despite all these handicaps, they were able to maintain peace and harmony to an unusual degree. As the city grew and men became permanent residents of the little village, the duties of the police chief and his men developed into a mere patrol, yet this was attended by the most difficult of problems, as previously stated, the unevenness of the local area.



John J. O'Connor, Chief of Police
Appointed June 11, 1900

THE REAL HISTORY of the St. Paul Police Department must begin in the year 1838 when Pierre Parrent, better known as old "Pig's Eye" constituted practically the whole settlement of the city, and necessarily of course, its Chief of Police. Old "Pig's Eye", called so because of a peculiar squint he possessed due to a little encounter with some fellow drunkards, was somewhat of a peculiar character. He was a dealer in furs, or rather that was the way he designated himself, but in reality he was a mere whiskey drummer to put the matter charitably. Parrent sold whiskey to the Indians for furs, and it was related as a rule old "Pig's Eye" was his own best customer. Inasmuch as Parrent was his own Chief of Police and evidently believed in an "open door" policy, or rather the policy of a wide open town, St. Paul's first Police Chief was not very strict in the enforcement of its law. Parrent was originally located near Fort Snelling at the mouth of the Minnesota River, but the soldiers at the Fort, or more

particularly the officers, were somewhat like a modern reformer, they believed in more restrictive measures than quite suited Parrent's idea of running the town, so one morning under dire threat the commanding officer at Fort Snelling ordered Mr. Parrent to stop his rum selling or do it somewhere outside of the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities at the post. Parrent persisted in selling his wares which were not even as good as the proverbial "forty-rod" kind, and the effect of the sale of his goods on some of the soldiers at the Fort was not of the best, so Parrent was bodily placed upon a raft with a keg of whiskey and a couple of blankets and ordered to go anywhere he pleased so long as he got away from the Fort. This was early one morning in 1838. Parrent was in a stupor at the time and when he finally aroused himself it was growing towards dusk. Quickly seizing a pole, he steered his miniature craft to the shore and landed near what would now be the foot of Ramsey Street, which then projected down toward Chestnut street to the rear. Climbing the hill toward the white bluffs, which are now covered with fine homes, Parrent took the logs out of his raft and with an ax that he found on the raft split up some more logs from the nearby woods and built himself a cabin in the lee of the White Bluffs.

Here may be said to be the foundation of the City of St. Paul. This point was six miles below the town of Mendota. There were a number of settlements lower down the river, and "Pig's Eye" quickly learned that he could get a good trade from these settlements, because the current was swift and it was a pretty hard pull from "Pig's Eye's" cabin to Mendota, which was then the metropolis of what is now the State of Minnesota. The soldiers from the Fort were also liberal patrons of Parrent's wares. Parrent now grew ambitious and desiring to rival the settlement at Mendota, determined to build his own city. He did a good deal of missionary work among the wild eyed patrons of his carivansary, and within a few months a community numbering sixty men and women grew up about "Pig's Eye's" cabin. The men were of the roughest type, and the women such as would follow men of this stamp; but to them more than to anything else does the present metropolis of the State owe its conception, for though Mendota had the peaceful element, and Fort Snelling the official element, then the aristocracy of the West, Fort Snelling is still today an army post and Mendota a tiny village, while the City of St. Paul has grown to be one of the great metropolitan centers of the country. Those were wild days. Murders were frequent,

brawls, disputes, family troubles, all had to be adjusted by a single peace officer. That man was Henry H. Sibley of Crawford County, Wisconsin, a Justice of the Peace.



F. M. Catlin
President of the Board of Police

The Village of Mendota, which was also known as St. Peter, was the seat of justice at the time, and with the aid of an Indian Agent sent by the government to help enforce the law Justice Sibley did a great deal to prevent scenes of actual carnage. Some of the sentences of Justice Sibley will never be forgotten. It is recorded that one man was kept in confinement five days for selling whiskey to an Indian, while another one who had killed an Indian and had shown that it was by accident was ordered to pay a fine of three dollars. It is also recorded that for various repetitions of offenses fines and imprisonment were not imposed, but more vigorous measures taken. One man who had been guilty for the fourth time of selling liquor to Indians was quietly taken to the back yard of the Sibley residence, the first court house of the State of Minnesota and thrashed within an inch of his life. He was then brought back into the presence of the justice and fined five dollars which was an enormous sum in those days. By the year 1839 Pig's Eye settlement on the site of the present City of St. Paul was increased by the influx of quite a number of a better element of traders who soon learned of the conditions about the rum seller's cabin. The better spirited men were aroused and they determined to rid themselves of the lawless element. They wanted to go to the root of the evil so they determined to get rid of "Pig's Eye." So the better element moved lower down toward what is now Jackson Street and rebuilt their cabins, then when they had them in good shape they went up to Fort Snelling, procured the assistance of the Post Commandant and with a squad of soldiers came down upon Pig's Eye City one fine morning of May in 1840, and swept the settlement off the map, by means of the torch. The Commanding Officer of the military post at Snelling then ordered that no more settlements be made by civilians between Jackson Street and the mouth of the Mississippi River at Fort Snelling. Parrent did not give up his struggle for a settlement which he wanted named after himself, and he started a settlement opposite to what is now Red Rock, five miles below the city. Franklin Ford, an Englishman, owned nearly a mile of the river bank and all adjoining land at this point and Parrent became a squatter on this land. Ford was an honest God-fearing man with a good eye on the nether end of a gun (which fact Parrent knew) so that when Parrent was told to move, or have his other eye shot out, he did so, and was never heard of since.

In 1841 the settlement at the foot of Jackson Street had grown to such proportions that a church was built of logs with a partly log partly rail fence around it. Father Lucien Gaultier, one of the Priests of the Diocese of Dubuque took charge of the church and named it the church of St. Paul and began his parish duties. The men who lived about this little church were hardy sons of toil, sturdy in body and their minds were filled with schemes for making St. Paul a great city. The lawless element was pretty well in the background and no police officers were needed to keep the city in proper order.

In 1848 the Territory of Wisconsin, in which St. Paul was located, was admitted to statehood. The Western portion of the Territory, however, was created into a new territory named Minnesota, and St. Paul was designated as the County Seat of the newly created Ramsey County,

and the Capital of the new territory. Alexander Ramsey came to St. Paul the following year under appointment from President Taylor as the first territorial governor of the newly created State of Minnesota. On November 1st, 1849, the town of St. Paul was formally incorporated by legislative act. St. Paul then had eighteen houses, a church, a log cabin, city hall and a census of 840 persons. Dr. Thos. R. Potts one of the first physicians in the territory of Minnesota was the president of the first Common Council. Edmund Rice, afterwards mayor and a member of Congress was the first Recorder. The first trustees were W. H. Schwartz, Henry Jackson, A. L. Larpenster, D. F. Hoyt and William H. Randall. Jackson later became Postmaster, Hoyt was for many years Justice of the Peace at Rosetown and Larpenster is still among us, living at the Anchorage, Rondo and Dale Streets in the full enjoyment of his health.

The history of the Police Department dates almost from this time on, because it was about this time that one of the grand old members of the St. Paul Police Department was born. In the previous history of the St. Paul Police Department published in 1904 the following story will be found which is always of interest to anyone reading the history of the St. Paul Police Department.

“There is one link between the Police Department which is the pride of St. Paul, and which has kept clear the name of our city in these days of municipal reform, and the early days when St. Paul was a struggling town and its Police Department consisted of a man in overalls, who wore a big glittering star on his homespun coat. It reaches back to a glorious autumn day in the early fifties, when St. Paul was a town of about a thousand persons. In one of the homes lived a chubby little fellow who was the leader of all the boys of his age. The air was hazy and the glory of an Indian Summer afternoon enveloped the little village. It was a day ill suited for adventures, but this chubby little fellow had been born for excitement. He suggested to his mates a visit to the jail. His suggestion, in fact, was a dare, and so, little John leading, the boys walked down Robert Street and turned off to the west, and in the outskirts of the town, near the corner of Washington and Fifth Streets, came to the little wooden shed that was known as the jail. Straight up to one of the four barred windows John walked. The other boys wondered at his bravery, and came with reluctant steps. John was no coward. When he did things he did them thoroughly. He seized a window bar in each of his chubby hands, and with eyes wide open, tried to pierce the mysterious gloom of the wooden dungeon. Truth to tell, his heart was fluttering, but he liked heart flutters and cold chills. That was what made him different from the other boys. But all of a sudden his heart gave a jump that nearly threw him over. Out of the gloom emerged a tousled head; a bleared face was thrust almost into his. Heart flutters are all right, but when a fellow’s heart begins to pump like an engine it is too much for human flesh and blood to stand. And so John turned and ran. His followers were seized with consternation, and the whole brave venture wound up with a rout.



Herbert P. Keller
Mayor of Saint Paul

But John’s thoughts still turned to the jail and it was probably for that reason that when he was old enough he became a member of the St. Paul Police Department. The only time he ever ran

away was on that Autumn day in the early fifties. His name is John Clark, and he is captain of the St. Paul Police Department today.”

Since the above was written Capt. John Clark has again been promoted to Assistant Chief of Police. Capt. Clark is today the last link between the Police Department of the olden days of St. Paul and that wonderful organization which Chief O'Connor has built up which today stands the pride of every citizen of our City. In the days when John Clark was a boy the only real police officer in the whole country was Sheriff Lull who had his hands good and full. His headquarters were at the prison at Fort Snelling. Sheriff Lull had a large territory and the Indians had no trouble getting liquor in one place while the sheriff was guarding another. Fights became common and murders occurred every day. Murder trials took but a few minutes and there was no delay with legal execution, and none of the cases ever went to the Supreme Court. Three murders were committed one Thursday morning before eleven o'clock. Sheriff Lull had sent all three murderers to the Happy Hunting Grounds (all being Indians) before sunrise the next morning, and yet no one at the time complained of anything being done without due process of the law.



Adolph O. Eberhart
Governor of Minnesota

In 1851 the first real Chief of Police of St. Paul was elected by the Common Council. He was Alexander Marshall who had a carpenter shop on Pearl Street now known as Grove Street. The carpenter shop stood on Grove Street on the site now occupied by the red brick residence at the corner of what is now Lafayette Avenue. This residence was formerly occupied by Daniel Aberle, Park Commissioner. Marshall was so busy in his carpenter shop that he had no time to take care of the police work, and Sheriff Lull had to do all the work himself. Finally Lull objected to this double burden and he demanded that the City Council elect a real policeman such as he had heard existed in New York and other big cities; so the council elected Warren Chapman, and Warren Woodbury as constables. They served until 1853 when Michael Cummings and John McKastner were chosen their successors. Cummings remained on the police department until

the nineties when he died. In 1854 Mrs. Keener, a white woman was murdered by Yu-Ha-See, an Indian. David Olmstead, the first mayor of St. Paul acting as Chief of Police, tried to get his two men to find the murderer who had secreted himself. Sheriff Lull determined that if there was any honor in the capture of the murderer he was going to get it himself, and he went out and located his man. There was a hasty trial and the Indian was hanged by Sheriff Lull who got all the credit for the police work during the murder. Then Mayor Olmstead and the City Council determined that the city must have a constable who could devote all his time to preserving order in the city, and William R. Miller became the first marshall of the city of St. Paul. Miller's first work was to ask the sanction of the council to the appointment of four patrolmen who were to guard the city day and night, and the city council approved the names of William Spitzer, Smith Macauley, Joseph and John Nagler, and thus in 1854 the first police department of St. Paul became a reality. A sensational murder was committed three weeks after the organization of this force. Wm. W. Hickock, a druggist, had a drug store and blind pig combined on what is now the Boston Store at Sixth and Robert Street. A drayman named Peltier had been told to bring some goods from the wharf at the foot of Robert Street to the drug store. He arrived latter than was expected and words followed Hickock's calling Peltier to account. No one will ever who know struck the first

blow but several were exchanged. Finally, however, Hickock seized a wooden wagon pin and struck Peltier a blow over the eyes, killing him instantly. Hickock hid in his house, the police laid seige and finally Hickock was captured. Hickock put up a big fight and was finally acquitted. It was the first sensational murder trial that St. Paul had ever listened to and it was also the first miscarriage of justice in Ramsey County due to the jury system. In 1854 Alexander Ramsey's term as governor of the territory of Minnesota expired and the following year he was elected mayor of St. Paul. He no was sooner in office than the city was shaken to its very foundation by a sensational jail delivery. Five prisoners escaping in one night. The town marshall was severely reprimanded by the mayor and the council but he laid the blame upon his subordinates. None of the men were ever seen again. At this time the Chief of Police received four hundred dollars and each patrolman three hundred dollars per year salary, and Judge Orlando Simons, afterwards one of the judges of the District Court, received two hundred and fifty dollars per year as City Justice. The marshall received one hundred dollars more for acting as Chief of Police and also bailiff 0f the City Council. He had to attend all the meetings of the council which had no city hall to meet in and used to gather on occasional evenings in a little room on Third Street and Minnesota over a jewelry store kept by a man named Nathan Spicer. An attempt that year to reduce Miller's salary to \$300 failed. Judge Simon's court was in the 2nd story of a market building at 7th and Wabasha Street. In September 1855 one more man was added to the force, and on May 30th, 1856, George L. Becker, afterwards Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner of Minnesota, twice a candidate for governor of the state, became mayor and he immediately reorganized the force dividing the force into three districts. The force then consisted of the following: Chief, W. R. Miller; Sol Waters, Capt. of First District; W. H. Spitzer, Smith Macauley, Joseph Fadden, Burt Miller; Captain of second district Wm. Tonika, Andrew Sandberg, Aspinwall Cornwall; James Gooding, captain of the third district, M. C. Hardwig, Henry Calvin, Edward Mayher.

Henry Calvin was the first man in later years to come under the old pension law. In the last few years of his life he was granted twenty dollars a month, but this was soon taken away from him by a decision of the court. It was not until very recently that a 'practical pension association was established and is still maintained by the police department. July 9th, 1856, George R. McKenzie owner of a popular hotel, the Mansion House, disappeared and four days later his body was found in the river. Five weeks later Robert Johnson a laborer was found in the river near the wharf his body badly mutilated. Both men were evidently murdered but no clew was ever found to the men who did the crime. In 1856, the little wooden jail was torn down and in its place was erected a magnificent \$6500 structure at the corner of 5th and Washington Streets on the site now occupied by the post office. The police had six cells on the first floor in what was generally known as the lockup. There was considerable hard times and money stringency in this year and as a result a great many unemployed people were in the little city. No one but the saloons did a good business and crime was rampant as a result. Never has such a series of theft occurred as late in the year 1856. The prisoners when captured resisted and many a police officer was given a severe drubbing before he landed his man. The only patrol wagon the police department had was a grocer's wagon which a public spirited grocer left standing each evening between 7th and Wabasha streets. In 1857, John Paul Brisbon became the fourth mayor of St. Paul and his administration was characterized principally by the terrors of a river town land boom. Crime was rampant and the police department absolutely unable to cope with it. Money became very free after the stringency of 1855 and 1856 and gamblers thronged the town. Gamblers from all over

the country flocked to St. Paul. The police did the best they could, but it was impossible to do anything with the strangers who flocked into the city, most of them recruited from the criminal ranks of the larger cities of the country.

In the latter part of 1857, Henry Schroeder a german tailor was murdered in his shop. Some blunt instrument was used, by whom no one was ever able to tell. Later Peter W. Protter was shot by Mike Smith who made a good getaway, never being apprehended. In September of that year the land boom broke and the town lost half of its population. Those who remained were broken down gamblers and criminals with whom the older residents who loved order and obedience to law had a hard time to get along. Mayor Brisbon organized a vigilance committee of forty men to serve with the 12 policemen and their chief and finally preserved order in the city.

In 1858, Norman W. Kittson was elected mayor of St. Paul. The old commodore was a unique character and very forcible in some of his expressions. He was a great friend of Henry H. Sibley the first Justice of Peace of this territory, and as soon as Kittson took his seat as mayor he had several conferences with Sibley as to the best way of handling the police department. Bill Miller, as Chief of Police or Marshall was called popularly, was removed, and J. W. Crosby appointed in his place at a salary of one thousand dollars per year. St. Paul had a population of about 7,000 and it was then determined that the city was large enough to give the marshall a real title so for the first time the head of the department was officially designated as "Chief of Police". Mayor Kittson had considerable difficulty during the early part of his regime, but in May the State of Minnesota was created and the city was reincorporated as the City of St. Paul, and this went a long way towards establishing good order. The worst trouble that the Mayor had to contend with was that of factions among the various elements constituting the city's population. A committee of the council complained to the Mayor that the German element in politics was being ignored, the city consisting principally of Irish, German and French and a few Americans. An investigation by a council committee sent a report to that body showing that the force consisted of three Americans, six Irishmen and two Frenchmen. There was a great deal of noise but the mayor finished his term without adding any Germans to the force. On May 3rd, 1859, Col. D. A. Robertson, at one time sheriff of Ramsey County, and an old time newspaper man of St. Paul was elected as the 6th Mayor of the City. Two extra men were immediately put on the police force, and the mayor ruled with a firm hand. The best police regime in the history up to that time was the result. There was but one blot on the escutcheon of the city's record, and the police department did its share well in blotting out this one mark.



Louis Betz
President of Saint Paul
Commercial Club

Andrew Belanski, who lived on a claim Northeast of Phalen Creek, half way between what is now Dayton's Bluff and Arlington Hill was found dead in bed on March 11, 1859 in his little cabin. The police had an examination made of the remains of the dead man and it was clearly shown that arsenic had been used in his coffee given to the man by his wife, Annie. She was tried and convicted and hanged in the Court House Yard, March 28th, 1860. The condemned woman was the first and only woman ever to suffer the penalty of a legal execution in the State of Minnesota. The hanging was very quietly accomplished without a hitch in the proceedings.

The years 1860, 61 and 62, the city government was administered to by Col. John Stoghtenbergh Prince, an old attache of the American Fur Company, who had also been a member of General Sibley's staff and had wide interests in the pioneer days in lumber and fur trading, as well as among the early railroad men. He came into office in the oncoming gloom of the Civil War, heading a city whose official census showed 10,279 souls. Not only the Civil War but general business conditions cast a gloom over the whole community. Threequarters of the police force had deserted to enlist in the regular army for the war. The treasury of the city was depleting and one of the worst crisis in the history of the city was the result. The mayor suggested to the council that the entire police force be disbanded, though at first the council only agreed to dismiss seven of the fourteen men. The mayor then formed a vigilance committee of citizens to take the place of the Police Department. In 1861 H. H. Western was Chief of Police, and in 1862 he was succeeded by James Gooding. The force of vigilance volunteers was composed of some of the most promising young men in the city some 200 in number divided into four companies known as the first, second and third ward companies and the lower town guards. Wm. B. Langley was captain of the first ward, Harvey Officer still one of the best known lawyers of St. Paul was one of the first Lieutenants of the Third Ward Company and Ferdinand Willius, one of the most prominent Germans citizens of the city today and for many years a leading banker here, was captain of the lower town guard. These men did their duty valiantly and all honor is due them. Serving without compensation for three years during the most trying times of the city's history and in many cases they came near to laying down their lives. On one occassion Capt. Willius and three of his men were assailed by twenty drunken citizens who were trying to rescue a prominent politician who had imbibed too freely. Although pounded and beaten unmercifully Capt. Willius and his men succeeded in getting the five ringleaders as well as the drunken citizen and put them all in jail where they were later tried and punished. The police department of St. Paul was one in name only until Mayor John Elias Warren was elected in 1863. The city had by this time recuperated its finances and a new force was immediately organized. Michael Cummings, one of the first two men who had ever served as a police officer in St. Paul was now named chief, and George Morton was named as captain. The chief was to receive fifty dollars per month and the captain \$42.50. Ten patrolmen were appointed who received \$40 per month each. Among these was Henry Calvin mentioned earlier in this monograph. Henry Calvin died about 1902, the last survivor of the first police roll call after the cloud of the civil War had passed and the force had been reorganized. Chief Cummings was the ablest police officer up to this time, and he made many suggestions and introduced, many innovations into the little force which brought them up to a high state of efficiency. The police could not handle prisoners as they do at present. They were dealing with rough and tumble characters and had to handle the prisoners with rough and tumble methods; methods which today would not be tolerated for a moment but which in those days were perfectly proper. Having no patrol wagon it was very hard to take men to the lockup, as all prisoners had to go to the jail, there being no substations or police headquarters.

In 1868 Dr. Stewart again became mayor and the new mayor immediately set about reforming the system of handling female prisoners. Up to this time all women sentenced to the workhouse or rather to the city jail for there was no real workhouse, were herded together and those who had not yet become hardened criminals were face to face and had to bump elbows with a vicious element. In this way many who would otherwise be turned back into a clean life were ruined for good and all. The city council thereupon designated that all first offenders and those who had no

vicious tendencies or serious criminal records be confined thereafter in the House of Good Shepherds. The following year James T. Maxfield came into the mayor's chair and he was immediately confronted by a petition signed by over 1,000 citizens asking that so far as possible the Sunday operation of disorderly houses and saloons be abolished. The mayor did very well with this proposition with a small force of police to handle it and satisfied all the citizens. At the mayor's suggestion Luther H. Eddy, formerly chief of the Fire Department and for eight terms a member of the city council was named as Chief of Police with a \$1200 salary. He was also required to be present at every fire. In addition to the chief there were 14 roundsmen and one detective in the department. William Lee became mayor in 1870 and served until 1871. He had a force of nineteen men in his police department. Dr. Stewart was again elected mayor in 1871 and he served till May 5, 1875. Patrolmen were each raised to \$840 per year and the chief was given \$1500 per year salary. In the main room of the central police station today there is a picture somewhat faded but still quite distinct as to features showing the entire police department of the year 1874. This is the earliest picture of the complete department that is now obtainable. This picture has printed on it the names of the men who constituted the force at that time and here is the roster: Chief, J. H. McIlrath, Captain, James King, Sergeant, Charles Weber, Officers Calvin, Mitchell, Kenaley, Voegili, Cayen, Ross, Wahlstrom, Rouleau, Nolan, O'Keefe, Morgan, Pettriss, Christoph, Murphy, Oelkner, Lowell, Palmer, Bressette, Clark, Bremer, Putzier, Ryan, Nugent, Nygard and Dowland. Of this array of names familiar to every citizen of St. Paul, even to the younger generation there are still alive four men, Capt. James King, Patrolman Kenaley, Rouleau, Murphy and Clark. Capt. Clark everybody knows. He is now Assistant Chief of Police. (Kenaley is a detective, Rondo Street station). Lowell died a dozen years ago. Rouleau is still connected with the force and Sergeant Dennis Murphy is still at the Margaret street sub-station. All the rest have been gathered to the great army of the dead, but so long as the record of the St. Paul Police Department shall be in existence the names of these men, most of whom died while in service, will remain as their monument to police efficiency and police integrity. In 1874 the police faced a terrible murder mystery which they successfully cleared up. Mrs. Ulricka Lick had a quarrel with the family of Peter Rapp. Mrs. Lick and her husband had returned home on Sunday November 1st, and as they entered the kitchen Mrs. Lick saw the face of a woman at the window of the kitchen. She and her husband opened the door and were met by two men and a woman. One of them seized Mrs. Lick and the other two seized her husband. The man who had attacked Mrs. Lick cleaved her head in half with a hatchet. One of the other of the attacking party drew a knife across the throat of Mr. Lick but a red bandanna handkerchief which he wore on his throat probably saved his life. The attacking parties ran away leaving Lick unconscious and his wife dead. Lick gave the police a clue toward the Rapp family who with Otto Loutenschlager were arrested and after trial sent up for life to Stillwater penitentiary. Michael Kelly was another murderer caught during the year and sent up for life. He is still doing time at Stillwater. He stabbed Barney Lamb during a fight with knives at Rice and Wabasha. Kelly got away and was at large for several hours. The police wove a splendid net about him. The third and last murder of the "bloody fall" came when John H. Rose a discharged laborer employed by Patrick O'Connor a contractor, shot his employer killing him instantly. The murder occurred at 4th and Sibley in the open street. Officer Cutzier two blocks away heard the shot and pursued Rose whom he captured at 7th and Jackson streets. Rose was given a life sentence, but was released by the Board of Pardons in 1897, after serving 23 years in the penitentiary. 24 patrolmen policed the town in 1874 during this seige of murders with a population of 30,000 people. One third of the men were on duty by day and two thirds at night. The police had their hands full with other matters. A city

council that did not know what harm they were doing insisted upon a rigid enforcement of a city ordinance compelling every travelling man who wanted to do a moments business in the town to take out a ten dollar per day license kept the police busy enforcing this law without doing anything else. The hotel and commercial men of the city finally secured its repeal.



The New Post Office

In 1868 a new charter having been adopted by the city went into effect with the election of Mayor James T. Maxfield in December 1874. The new charter provided that the mayor shall go into office in January instead of in May. In the spring of 1875 the police force was increased from 24 to 30 men. In 1874 during a session of the legislature a bill was passed creating a Municipal Court for the City of St. Paul. Mayor Maxfield immediately acted on this suggestion and S. M. Flint, then a city justice, was elected as the first judge of the Municipal Court at a salary of \$2500 per year. James F. O'Brien and Thos. K. Robinson were appointed special judges with a salary of three dollars a day for actual service to act when Justice Flint was unable to take up the cases. The city also established a workhouse at the county jail which relieved the city lockup then sorely overtaxed. In the latter part of his term Mayor Maxfield

became seriously ill and William Dawson, president of the common council was named as acting mayor. At the expiration of Mayor Maxfield's term Mr. Dawson was elected mayor and served until 1881, having previously served as president of the common council from 1865 to 1868 and from 1875 to 1878. One of the first acts of Mayor Dawson was to detail Wm. Nolan a patrolman to act as police court bailiff, the first time this position had ever been recognized in the history of the St. Paul department or the municipal court. James King still living but recently retired from the department was Chief of police until 1879 when he was succeeded by Sargeant Charles Weber. Owing to hard times the salaries of the patrolmen were reduced from \$840 to \$780 and the officers reduced the same way. Again let us quote from the history 1904 of the Police Department.

"The precursor of the great tower topped building at Como which is known as the St. Paul Workhouse, was instituted in 1879. The first workhouse was a wooden structure built to supply the demands for a place in which to keep habitual vagrants. The site was Smith Park and the building was surrounded by a pile of stone. In a capacious tool-box within, were sledge hammers which were used to maintain the industry of the inmates of the workhouse. Men who had been fined and were unable to pay the money were sent here to work out, on the stone pile, their fines at the rate of \$1 per day. November of this year the tendencies toward smaller salaries was felt by Judge Flint. The sum of \$250 was cut from his annual wages, but though his salary was not restored a rising tendency in the salaries of the men connected with police department became a reality in the spring of 1880, and the former wages of the police and patrolmen were restored.

The payroll for the year was \$29,186 as compared with sum of \$10,000 smaller for the previous year.

The workhouse idea during its short existence proved to be a good one and in April of 1880 the present site of the workhouse was secured in the northeast forty acres of the land surrounding Lake Como, which had been purchased for park purposes. F. A. Renz was elected superintendent of the workhouse, and he was succeeded by Jas. Fitzgerald in 1885." Mr. Fitzgerald retired four or five years ago and was succeeded by Frank Horn the present incumbent. Mr. Horn has been remarkably successful in his management of the workhouse. He was for many years a patrolman and later was made a lieutenant and placed in charge of the police court prosecutions. Mr. Horn has made the workhouse almost self-supporting. He rules with an iron hand and no prisoner has ever had a word to say against him, for though restrictive discipline is enforced, the man who attends to his business and obeys the rules is not treated like a criminal, but like a workman, for Mr. Horn conducts the most model broom factory in America at his institution. In 1881 Judge Flint was retired as municipal judge and Walter E. Burr was elected. In the same year Edmund Rice, a man whose name is revered by every man who ever served in the police department became mayor. The first thing Mayor Rice did was to investigate the whole police department of the city. On May 4th, 1882 he sent a message to the council decrying the use of the old city hall lockup, saying that the conditions, were unsanitary and that pestilence was threatening and that the jail was insecure inasmuch as four prisoners under sentence to Stillwater for long terms had ripped up the floor, dropped into the cellar and escaped through a cellar door. On June 17th, 1882, Daniel O'Connell, attempting single handed to arrest two desperate burglars, lost his life from a bullet wound inflicted by one of the men whom he was attempting to arrest.

O'Connell had been relieved from duty and was walking along Third street when a young man rushed up to him and told him that two burglars had just escaped from his house. O'Connell gave chase and the young man was left behind. No one witnessed the noble fight which this hero undoubtedly made, and no one heard the shot which stretched him out cold in death, on the green grass of a lot near the corner of Summit avenue and Walnut street. But there was found the next morning in his blue coat and helmet, as truly a soldier as ever fell fighting for his country on a field of battle. The mayor, the chief of police, and the entire police department with the fire department and the city officials attended the funeral services of the brave policeman in the Cathedral.



New State Capitol

Late in the fall the unrelenting search of the police officers for the murderers of their brave comrade was rewarded. George Washington and Al Underhill, two colored men, were arrested, tried for the murder of O'Connell, convicted and sent to Stillwater for life.

In 1882 John Clark, who for many years before had served as a member of the force, became Chief of Police. He is now Assistant Chief of Police, and with the exception of two terms in the 90's

has served continually on the police department. No more efficient member of the department ever donned a uniform. With the appointment of Chief Clark in 1882 may be said to have begun the organization of the present police department. The chief immediately introduced a number of innovations. He secured the purchase of a first class patrol wagon and Patrick Casey became the first driver of it. Casey was the wildest driver who ever piloted a police wagon in St. Paul until Little Jimmie Morrison became driver of the Central Patrol wagon some nine years ago. However, neither of them ever had any accident of consequence. Chief Clark added 15 new patrolmen to his force which now numbered 45 men. In 1883 Christopher D. O'Brien now one of the best known lawyers of St. Paul became mayor of the city after serving in the city council. He immediately inaugurated the policy of a closed town and Chief Clark had his hands full as soon as this theory was promulgated. Vice was continually cropping out where least expected. The city was growing with great leaps and bounds. In 1883 fifteen more men were added. In 1885 while Mr. O'Brien was still mayor, I. D. Morgan and Thos. Walsh were created lieutenants of police, a new office to which a \$1,200 salary was attached. Fifteen men were added and two sergeants were put on the roll at a thousand dollars a year. Chief Clark was given \$2,200 per year and John B. Bresette was appointed captain at \$1,700 per year. John J. O'Connor was detective with a salary of \$1,500 per year. From this time on began the rise of the St. Paul Police Department's fame in detective service. Under Chief of Detectives O'Connor Thos. Kenaley and Daniel J. O'Connor served as plain clothes men. No sooner was Chief O'Connor placed at the head of this department than the fame not only of the department but of the chief himself became nation wide. It grew until John J. O'Connor went into the chair as Chief of Police in 1900, a position which he holds to this day, with a record of eleven years of service unparalleled in the history of any American or European police department. But of Chief O'Connor we shall speak later.

In 1885 Judge Henry W. Corey went on the Municipal Bench with a salary of \$2,500 a year. The same year acting on the suggestion of Chief Clark, Mayor Edmund Rice, who had again been called upon to take the mayor's chair appointed a mounted patrol of six men. This greatly aided the handling of the outlying districts. Chief Clark also had a signal system installed with 32 alarm boxes and telephone connection. E. B. Birge was the first superintendent and E. W. Hildebrand and Henry H. Flint were his first operators. Mayor Rice and Chief Clark urged upon

the council the necessity of police sub-stations and in 1886 four were installed, one on Margaret street, near Hope, one on Prior avenue in the Merriam Park district, one on Winslow Avenue, now the corner of S. Robert and Ducas and one on Rondo near Western. These buildings cost \$12,400. Having placed at the head of the Police Department the best chief that St. Paul had known up to that time, having brought the whole department to a state of efficiency never before dreamed of in St. Paul, Mayor Rice resigned in 1887 to enter Congress from the St. Paul district. He had a proud record to look back upon for his tenure of office. On March 1st, 1887 when Mayor Rice sent his resignation from Washington, Robert A. Smith, president of the Common Council was elected by that body as mayor of the city, and here entered for the first time upon the mayoralty chair the grand old man of St. Paul democracy. From 1887 until 1892 Mayor Smith sat in the mayor's chair. In 1900 he was re-elected and remained mayor until 1908, leaving a record behind him seldom paralleled in local history. The only time Robert R. Smith was ever beaten for mayor of St. Paul was in 1892 by Mayor Wright. Twelve years later Mayor Wright was snowed under by Mayor Smith. In 1888 the revenue from saloons in the city of St. Paul jumped from \$78,000 in 1887 to \$255,000 in 1888 due to the fact that the license was raised from one hundred to one thousand dollars, while the number of actual saloons in existence was decreased. The four substations mentioned heretofore were opened for service in 1888., Capt. Lowell being assigned to Rondo, Capt. Hanft to Margaret, Capt. Walsh to Ducas and Lieut. Budy to Prior Avenue. On June 1st, 1888 the police department consisted of 160 men including the chief, senior captain, chief of detectives, three captains, five lieutenants, eight sergeants, four detectives, 121 patrolmen and a number of drivers, bailiffs and pound-masters. Early in the spring of that year Bertha Hegener, wife of a Minneapolis barber, was told by her husband who held a revolver to her head, that she must promise to kill one John Murphy who had intentionally slandered the Hegener woman for the purpose of alienating her husband's affections. The Hegener woman true to her word armed herself with a revolver and coming to St. Paul met Murphy on the street at 3rd and Sibley street, demanded a retraction which he refused. Murphy tried to escape but she shot him through the head killing him instantly. Hegener and his wife were jointly indicted, and after one of the most sensational murder trials in the history of St. Paul for that time both were acquitted. On September 14th, 1888 Jacob Cohen who lived in a house on the Haxard Farm near Lake Como was murdered by Nicholas Kill. A boy passing the house on the day of the murder found Cohen dying from wounds inflicted evidently by a hatchet. Robbery was evidently the motive of the crime. Kill had been a workhouse inmate and upon his release was given shelter by Cohen and for several days before the murder Cohen and Kill had been seen working together husking corn in the field. A posse was formed with Patrolman Kline at its head and a few days after the murder Kill was found and taken to the Central station. Kill had Cohen's boots on and carried Cohen's watch at the time he was arrested. A lunacy commission found that Kill was insane and he was sent to the Rochester Insane Asylum. Two years later it was found that he was not insane and he was sent to Stillwater for life.

On August 3rd, 1888 came one of the two unsolved murder mysteries involving the death of a patrolman while on duty. Hans Hansen was the second victim of fidelity to duty among the officers of the St. Paul Police Department. Early in the evening a prominent Summit avenue family had telephoned to the Rondo police station that they had heard a shot near the corner of Summit and Virginia avenues. A patrolman on the next beat had also heard a shot and went in search of the trouble. Sergeant Henry Bahe and a squad from the Rondo station responded to the Summit avenue message. Officer Hansen had not pulled his box at the hour and it was expected that he

had met with some trouble. When they arrived at Summit and Virginia Avenue they found Hansen lying dead face downward on the curb, a bullet hole through his eye. On the same evening two young men had rented a livery rig from a Selby Avenue stable. The men were never seen again but the next day the animal brought back a badly damaged rig to the stable. This is the only clew which could ever be found to the murder. Officer Hansen was one of the most reliable men on the force and his death was a great shock to the entire force. The only theory that the police could ever have concerning the death of Officer Hansen was that he had surprised a couple of burglars in the act of robbing the A. K. Barnum residence and had frightened the men away pursuing them he had been shot in front of the house, dropping in his tracks while pursuing his duties, the murderers making their escape good.



St. Paul Auditorium

Charles Doherty, an American Express Co. clerk was met by Clara Blatz sometimes known as Lizzie Hart a prostitute with whom he had been living at Fifth and Robert street. She fired two shots killing him instantly. The murder took place in broad daylight on one of the most important corners of the town and created a terrible sensation. The murderess was twice tried, a disagreement resulting from the first trial and twenty year penitentiary sentence from the second and final trial. In 1889 the new Municipal Court act went into effect providing a four year term for two judges at a salary of \$4,000.00 a year. Henry W. Corey was re-elected judge and the new judgeship went to John Twohy. In this year the Municipal Court moved into the basement of the New Court House and City Hall which after four years of construction was completed at a cost of one million fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety two dollars. In this year also Bill Erwin, otherwise known as the tall Pine whose death occurred but recently began his famous career as a criminal lawyer in St. Paul, through his defense of Walter F. Horton accused of double murder. Horton was employed as a clerk in the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railway. Horton and his wife had been separated for about four years prior to the murder. The wife had the custody of their ten year old daughter Mable. Horton shortly before the murder induced his wife and daughter to come back to him and he fitted up a home on Eaton Ave. on the West Side. On August 14th he invited his wife and daughter to take a boat ride with him on the river. Half an hour after they had started out "Six Finger Jack" a Pig's eye riverman, hunter and trapper and a well known character about St. Paul for many years, rushed out of his cottage on the shore of

Pig's Eye Lake opposite the West Side Flats upon hearing the screams of a woman. He arrived on the shore in time to see Horton climbing onto a sand bar. Horton told Jack that Mrs. Horton and Mable had been drowned. Horton's landlady suspected foul play and notified the police. Horton was arrested and tried and defended at the trial by Erwin who secured Horton's acquittal. We shall not comment upon this case, but rather let us draw a veil of dignified silence across the doorstep of this outrageous miscarriage of justice due to the peculiarities of the modern jury system.



New Cathedral

The Bell Charter was adopted in 1891 and gave the city \$185,000 to spend for its police department annually. It was a large sum in those days. In 1891 the legislature passed a very reasonable and necessary pension fund bill. All police officers over fifty years of age and all widows and minor children of men who had seen twenty years service in the department were entitled to the benefits of this fund which was supported by taking ten per cent of all the fines imposed in police court upon prisoners and those imposed by the mayor upon delinquent police officers. This fund lasted a few months and was abandoned after the Supreme Court had ruled against its constitutionality. In 1889 K. P. Cullen rented the property at 87 W. Third street, a three story and basement stone building to the Police department for its headquarters at a rental of

\$150 a month. This building served as police headquarters until 1910 when the present quarters were secured almost across the street from the Cullen property. The legislature has authorized a bond issue for the erection of a new police station but as yet nothing but the purchase of property has been made in this direction. The site will be adjoining the old Cullen property. In 1891 Chief Clark, who was now commanding a metropolitan police force abolished the use of clubs by policemen. After bringing the department up to a point never before equaled in a city of its size of the west Chief Clark was retired in 1892 by Frederick P. Rice the newly elected reform Mayor. Albert Garbin, warden of the penitentiary at Stillwater was named as Chief of police and John C. McGinn was named chief of detectives succeeding Chief O'Connor. The following year was a year of terror in St. Paul as shown by the following from the 1904 history of the department.

“The daylight hold-up of Renaldo Lares, messenger of the Merchants National Bank, at Fifth and Jackson streets, was the police event of the year 1893. The hold up was committed by five men: James J. Meigs, Thomas Fluery, James Howard, Ben Miller and Henry Morris. They were Englishmen, and if any better or more accomplished crooks ever struck the city of St. Paul they ‘got by’ without the knowledge of the St. Paul police. The holdup occurred during the forenoon of August 14th. Lares was standing in the corridor of the First National Bank with \$20,000 in a bag beside him. Jim Howard reached out from behind a pillar and grabbed the bag, handing it to Miller, who in turn, darted to the sidewalk and passed it to Morris. Morris hid the bag beneath

his coat and coolly walked up Fifth street. Fluery and Meigs who were acting as "stalls," stood near the door, preparing to interfere with the pursuit. They successfully got away with the money, although Jim Howard, one of the gang, was arrested on the day of the occurrence. The day before the robbery the five men had been arrested in Minneapolis for vagrancy, and they were photographed by Inspector Hoy, before they were turned loose. It was on these five men that the police placed the guilt. Fluery and Meigs were arrested by the Pinkertons in Chicago, and Inspector Byrnes got Miller and Morris in New York City. The trials resulted as follows: Fluery, ten years; James Meigs, eight years; Jim Howard, six years; Ben Miller, four and one-half years. Morris was not arraigned on account of the inability of the police to properly show his connection with the criminals.

The Ermisch and Wonigkeit murder was the sensation of Mayor Wright's administration. In cold blood they shot William Lindhoff, who was tending bar in a saloon at the corner of College avenue and Wabasha street. The hour was nine o'clock in the evening. The two men entered the saloon from different doors, and ordered Lindhoff to throw up his hands. Mrs. Kohlman, who was sitting at a table nearby cried to him to get his revolver. One of the men turned on her and the other began firing at Lindhoff. Seven shots were fired and the robbers ran off.

Lindhoff was removed to the city hospital and died within a short time. Chief of detectives McGinn detailed Detectives McGuiggan, Weirrick and Gruber on the case. Suspicion was directed toward Ermisch and Wonigkeit, because the two had committed a somewhat similar burglary, minus the murder, in a West Seventh street saloon. Gruber caught Wonigkeit loitering on the levee and persuaded him to confess.

The two murderers had been hiding in a summer cottage at Red Rock for some days. The story of the young men was that they had spent the night after the murder in a Merriam Park barn. At five o'clock the next morning they made their way to the railroad tracks and walked to Red Rock.

After Wonigkeit had confessed the detectives started out to get Ermisch. He was found at the home of his mother on Blair street, where she was sick with pneumonia. The men were tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, and Friday, October 19th, 1894, they were hung by Sheriff Chapel. Ermisch had to be carried to the gallows.

Throughout his imprisonment this young man displayed an unusual criminal tendency. With a revolver which his mother had smuggled to him, he tried, six weeks before the hanging, to escape from the jail by shooting Deputy Edward Horst.

One of the principal murder mysteries in the history of the St. Paul department was that of Martin Erickson. He was brutally shot in his meat shop at 540 Decatur Street, on the night of February 1, 1894.

Every attempt was made by the police to apprehend his slayer. Suspicion was directed toward his brother Edward. He was arrested, and after an investigation was released. In 1898, upon the statement of one Wild, Edward Erickson was again arrested and charged with the murder. He was tried and Wild, in his testimony, proved himself to be something of a crazy man. The entire basis of his statement that Edward Erickson had committed the murder was a dream which came to him in the night, and which so vividly impressed him that he felt himself called of God to prefer charges against Edward Erickson. Erickson was acquitted.”



Lindeke, Warner & Sons

It had been a terrible year in St. Paul police history.

In 1894 Robert A. Smith again became mayor of St. Paul presiding over a city that had approximately 150,000 population. In that year J. C. Hull a prominent west side minister was tried for the attempted murder of his wife. He was charged with having given her repeated doses of arsenic while acting as her constant and apparently kind attendant during her struggles to keep alive, suffering as a chronic invalid for many years. There were some peculiar relations between a young girl in the Hull household and the minister and some sensational letters were found to have been written by Hull to the girl. The trial was the sensation of police and court annals of the year. Hull was found guilty of attempted murder and went to Stillwater for six years.

In 1896 the democrats were defeated at the municipal election and Frank B. Doran a C. A. R. veteran and member of the city council, was made mayor and had the honor of presiding over the city during the annual encampment of the National Organization of the C. A. R. Mayor Dorn had scarcely been sworn in when he made a clean sweep of the entire police department from its head to the lowest officer. Martin N. Goss, a railway conductor was appointed chief. In May, 1897 Charles Zschau, paying teller of the National German American Bank, member of a prominent family of old residents and about to receive a diploma from the State Law School, was found guilty of a theft of \$13,650 from the National German American Bank, and was given eight years in the penitentiary. Gambling and stocks caused his downfall. During Mayor Doran's administration the State Legislature abolished the police pension law and it was not revived again until seven or eight years ago. Mayor Andrew R. Kiefer took the chair June 7th, 1898 and he continued the old police force in power. Judge Robert C. Hine and Judge Grier M. Orr were elected to the Municipal bench. Judge Hine coming from general practice to the bench proved himself an earnest conscientious magistrate. He died a few years ago loved by all. Judge Orr had formerly been the court commissioner of Ramsey county and he made such a splendid record on the Municipal bench that at the expiration of his term he was promoted to the district bench where he still presides.

Arthur Middleton, proprietor of a tea store 269 West Seventh street was the first victim of a series of four murders that perplexed the police during this year. He was sleeping in the rear apartment of his store one night and was awakened by noises in his room. When he opened his eyes two men who were standing at the foot of his bed opened fire on him and then ran away. Middleton, too weak to stand finally crawled to the sidewalk in front of his store and his cries were heard by officers Filligen and McCormick who had heard shots and were hurrying to the place from whence they apparently came. Middleton was removed to the hospital in the ambulance and lived just long enough to tell his story. There was a woman in this case and she was arrested, but finally released without trial. The police have always said that Middleton's loyalty to this woman up to the moment of his death prevented the murderers being captured though he well knew who they were. To have revealed their names would have embarrassed the woman and Middleton died with his lips sealed. The woman's innocence being established she was released and the case dropped. The second murder was that of Eva Woodward. She was a prostitute who had lured John Steenerson, a young Scandinavian, a mere boy, into her room at 137 E. 9th street. Steenerson had a five dollar bill which the woman got from him ostensibly to go out and buy some beer. She refused to get the beer and refused to give him back the money. A fight ensued and she was shot through the heart. On December 1st, 1898 the boy murderer was sent to the State Reformatory.



Finch, Van Slyke & McConville

The third victim of the murder mania that year was Kittie Marian, 537 Broadway. She was murdered with a revolver by Dan Coughlin, a railroad engineer. The murdered woman had fallen heir to a home and Coughlin's wife was left out of the will. Miss Marian offered to provide a home for Mrs. Coughlin but wanted Coughlin sent to a state institution as he was going blind. When the young woman called at the Coughlin home one afternoon Coughlin shot her as she entered the door of his house and turning the gun on himself ended his own life. Mrs. Coughlin came home a short time later and found both bodies lying on the parlor floor. The fourth

and last murder of the year occurred on November 15th and the apprehension of the murderer was due to the old story of a secret unkept. August Hesse, a mere boy, got into an argument with John Shanley in a Jackson street saloon. Shanley struck Hesse who returned the blow with his fist. Shanley hit the floor very hard and died from the effects of the blow. Hesse made his escape and would never had been captured by the police had he not told the story of the affair to his sweetheart who told it to a girl friend and she told it to a gentleman friend and the gentleman friend told it to a policeman who told it to the chief of detectives. Hesse was found guilty of assault under provocation and received a short sentence. Meanwhile Mayor Kiefer and Chief Goss were at loggerheads until it became necessary for Chief Goss and Chief of Detectives Phillip Schweitzer to resign. Parker L. Getschell in charge of the Ducas Street Station was named as chief of police and Martin L. McIntyre, City License Inspector was made chief of detectives.

The regime of these two men was very short for in 1900 the people revolting against police conditions turned out the republican administration and put Mayor Smith back into the chair. Mayor Smith had been in the Mayor's chair but one hour when he deposed the entire Kiefer police regime. John J. O'Connor became chief of police and he completely reorganized the department Within 24 hours. When the master hand of John J. O'Connor took charge a four year epidemic of burglaries, robberies, holdups, thefts, arson and other crimes came to an abrupt end and since then these epidemics have been unknown in St. Paul, which since 1900 has been the quietest town from a police standpoint of any place of even one half its size in America. A law which had been passed during the previous session of the Legislature provided for the appointment of a police commission. Mayor Smith named on this Commission R. T. O'Connor, L. L. May, William Foelsen, Daniel W. Lawler and Charles L. Haas.

Radical changes throughout the department were made by this commission. The appointment of John O'Connor as chief of police was confirmed; the office of chief of detectives was abolished, and Chief O'Connor was given full charge of detective work; the office of captain of the department was also done away with, and John Clark was appointed senior captain of the police force. The substations were put in charge of a lieutenant, and various details being as follows: Central, Lieut. Meyerding and Lieut. Hanft; Rondo, Lieut. Banner; Ducas, Lieut. Saxton; Margaret, Lieut. Gebhardt; Prior Ave., Lieut. Budy. Lieut. Frank Horn was placed in the police court as a representative of the department.

In 1901 Chief O'Connor established the handsome squad of traffic police which have proven their metal on many occasions. One of the men, Patrick Roche, threw himself at the head of a runaway horse at 5th and Wabasha streets one summer evening when the streets were full of people and there was danger that the runaway would injure some women and children. The wild animal in its flight dragged and kicked the patrolman who held on like grim death until the animal stopped. When the crowd rushed up to save him he was unconscious and they had to pry his finger from the bridle. After months in the hospital Roche finally returned to duty to stay but a few weeks before it was found that his head was permanently injured and he died shortly afterwards a martyr to his duty. Chief O'Connor also added a magnificent police ambulance, the most modern and up-to-date fitted vehicle of its kind that could be purchased. This ambulance will not only respond to emergency calls to accidents but will convey any poor person to and from the hospital when called. The first two ambulance surgeons were Drs. Paul B. Cook and Wm. R. Moore. Dr. Cook is now assistant Health Commissioner and Dr. Moore has passed into the land of the Great Beyond. Both were very efficient men and built up for the police ambulance a reputation second to none. On October 21st, 1900, soon after Chief O'Connor took charge, the McCormick Harvester Company's warehouse in the Midway district was destroyed by fire and the falling walls killed six brave firemen, to-wit: Assistant Chief Wm. H. Irvine, Pipeman Bert P. Irish, Pipeman Lewis Wagner, Lieut. Frank Edey and Pipeman Andrew Johnson. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in St. Paul and the police department sent a large representation.

Chief O'Connor unearthed the plot concocted by Secrid Olsen and two companions to destroy the McCormick plant by committing the crime of arson. Olsen was arrested but had to be discharged for lack of prosecution, there being but little practical evidence to hold him, though it was known that he had planned the fire. Joseph Mrozinski was the first man to be murdered under the new regime. E. T. Corbett, deputy state game warden had located the murdered man's nets near Dayton's Bluff and as he was rowing up the river with the nets Mrozinski came out of his house and rowed up the river coming close to the launch with which Corbett and a couple of game wardens were riding. Shots were exchanged and the limp body of the fisherman toppled out of his boat. It was recovered at Newport a couple of days later. Corbett was acquitted after a sensational trial.



The Hotel St. Paul

Detective Frank Fraser who was murdered while attempting to arrest a man recently made a famous capture of two Wisconsin murderers. They were Arthur Cutts and Olaf Gustavson who had murdered Lula Day, a resort keeper at Neilsville, Wisconsin. The murderers came to St. Paul and two hours after arriving were captured by Detective Fraser. The men were taken from 5th and Wabasha streets to the Central Station and later taken back to Wisconsin, where they were tried and convicted and are now both serving life terms at Waupum. The most brutal and shocking murder ever committed in St. Paul up to this time occurred in May of 1901 when Wm. R. Rosenfield, a Fourth street livery employe after quarreling with his wife took one of his children, went over to Minneapolis where his wife was staying and had her bid goodbye to three more of her children, took all four of them away. The next morning a solitary horse and buggy were found near the woods at the east end of the Marshall Avenue bridge. Rosenfield and his four children were missing. Chief O'Connor evolved the theory that Rosenfield had murdered his children and he and the four little ones were in the river. On the 2nd of May the badly decomposed body of little Joe Rosenfield, a six year old boy, was found by the boom keeper of Pike's Island. A few days later the bodies of two other children were found and on the fourth day that of Rosenfield was located at the boom. The body of the baby was never found. The writer remembers this case very well having been with Chief O'Connor from its start to the finish and helping identify the bodies as taken from the river. Chief O'Connor's work on this case is considered by the writer one of the finest pieces of work ever done in local police history up to the time of the Schindeldecker murder.

On May 19th, Henry Mingers, quarreling with his brother-in-law, shot and killed him in the home of the victim Frank Spreigler, 645 Smith Avenue. Mingers escaped to Mendota, wrote a letter confessing his crime, tied a wire around his waist, attached a heavy stone to the wire and wading into the middle of the lake, fired a bullet through his brain and ended his life. On the night of July 12th, Edward Rooney was murdered by Edward Healey as the party were alighting from a steamboat excursion at the foot of Jackson street. Rooney and a man named Louis Tamperovitz had a quarrel with Healey about a woman on the boat and chasing each other up

Sibley street near the depot Healey pulled a revolver and brought down both men, Rooney dying instantly, Tamperovitz being seriously injured though he later recovered. Healey was acquitted after a long trial.

On December 28th, 1901, Wm. A. Lindeke, a well known German citizen committed suicide in a sensational manner by walking into the undertaking establishment of the Wm. Dampier Company on Wabasha street and shooting himself in the head, falling dead on the office floor.

The police had a number of important captures of outside murderers to their credit. Charles Harris a colored man who had murdered a Chinaman at West Superior was captured inst. Paul, returned to the head of the lakes for trial and is now in the state penitentiary doing a life sentence. Henry Somers, colored, wanted for murder at Bolivar, Tenn., was captured at the gas house coke ovens by Detective Fraser, returned to Tennessee and is now in the penitentiary there. On the night of February 1st, 1902, Charles Mayer, a patrolman at the Rondo street station gave up his life while guarding the property of St. Paul citizens and became a third victim in the police roll of honor of those who gave up their lives while on duty. The story of his murder as told in the last history of the police department is as follows:

"The honor roll of gallant patrolmen who laid down their lives while doing their duty bears the name of Charles Mayer. who was killed by burglars on the night of February I, 902 and the saddest part of it is that the intricacies of the law have thus far protected the slayers of Charles Mayer instead of protecting him.

With relentless perseverance Chief O'Connor and the brothers of the dead policeman ferreted out the men who took part in the killing of the policeman. But a lack of that scrutinizing and detailed evidence, which it is almost impossible to secure in some cases, has thus far protected Arthur Inman and his pals in the eyes of the law. And until the police are able, which they will certainly some day be, to detail every movement of this man on the fatal night of February 1st. 1902, he will be at large.

Mayer was connected with the Rondo sub-station and his beat was on University Avenue. On the night of the murder he heard a noise in the rear of Jessrang's saloon, at the corner of University and Farrington avenues. Going into the rear of the building he met three men. One of them raise4 a revolver and fired at him. The shot attracted several persons but the burglars had escaped. Officer Mayer died three hours after the shooting at St. Joseph's Hospital. The police are certain that the murder was committed by one of these three men: Frank Alexander of Kohl's, Neb.; Hugh Jackson of North Platte, Neb.; Arthur Inman of Minneapolis.



The Ryan Hotel

The funeral was one of the most elaborate that was ever held in St. Paul. It was held from the Mayer residence on Sherburne Avenue. Details of police from both Minneapolis and St. Paul attended.

The brave policeman as he lay in the casket in the little parlor of what had been his home was viewed by hundreds of citizens. He was dressed in his police uniform, the buckle of his belt was polished as if he were on dress parade, on his breast glittered the star for the honor of which he gave his life. Stretched in his casket, clad in his uniform, he looked every inch the brave man he was and the thought that occurred to everyone who saw him may be expressed by that proud boast which every army man hopes to have made for him after he is gone: "He like a soldier fell."

On March 13th, 1902, the body of a beautiful young girl was found on the railroad tracks and this discovery gave the St. Paul police one of the strangest unaccounted for mysteries in its history. Her face had been badly crushed by the car wheels and her hair was matted with blood. The police spent weeks and the reporters months trying to ferret out the mystery. She was finally buried in a lot donated by charitable people, so that though she went into her grave unknown she does not lie in the potter's field. She was given a beautiful funeral, even a fine casket being donated, and the charitable people of St. Paul piled her coffin high with floral tributes.

In the summer of 1902 Edward O'Malley, Charles Trimble and John Wilson, all with Ohio penitentiary records started out one night to commit a series of holdups. From all sections of the downtown district reports came to the central station that holdups were being perpetrated and from descriptions furnished the work was that of one gang. Fifteen minutes after the first report came in Officer Blonek ran across the gang at 13th and Grove streets. A pistol fight ensued and Trimble and O'Malley made their escape, but the plucky policeman held tightly to Wilson, who was taken to the Central Police Station. Chief O'Connor had a few minutes interview with Wilson who confessed everything. O'Malley and Trimble made their escape to the upper flats where Detectives Daly and Frazer found them. The two men started to run away with Daly and Fraser following. The desperados climbed to the top of a flight of stairs and here O'Malley, deliberately stretching himself on the land, coolly emptied his revolver at Detective Frasier who was running up the stairway. Fraser undaunted by the pistol fire kept on up the stairs, reached O'Malley and after a struggle took his gun away from him and placed him under arrest. Trimble escaped to Barnesville, Minn., where he hired himself out to a farmer. Chief O'Connor trailed him to Barnesville and by means of a letter decoyed him into coming to Barnesville to the post office to get his mail. When Trimble asked for his mail one day Detectives Daly and Sweeney of St. Paul slipped the handcuffs on him and the next day Trimble was brought back to St. Paul. The trial of the three men was very brief and it took the jury but a few minutes to find a verdict of guilty. O'Malley was given a ten year sentence, Trimble eight and Wilson five years.

On October 19th, 1902, Jim Younger committed suicide in his room in the Reardon block by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Grief over the terms of his parole which did not permit his marriage to Miss Alix Mueller caused his rash act. Cole Younger who was a protege of Chief O'Connor's after the Younger brothers had been paroled was lying sick in bed at the time when the news of his brother's suicide was brought to him. Cole took the blow like a stoic. After a brief service at O'Halleron & Murphy's chapel the remains of the famous bandit were

taken to Lee's Summitt, Missouri for burial. Soon after this Cole Younger was given a full pardon.

On October 26th, 1902, half a dozen West Side residents and a gang of Italian laborers engaged in a pitched battle. Dell Robarg was killed and a half a dozen others injured. The Grand Jury ordered five Italians arrested for the crime, but the Grand Jury ordered them released.

On October 19th, 1902, Charles Petzold, a despondent teamster jumped from the high bridge and his body was found soon afterwards at South Park.

On October 30th, 1902, the police arrested Otto Maager, posing in St. Paul as a photographer. Maager was one of the best known forgers in the world. He was given a prison sentence. The police department ushered in the year 1903 by arresting Benny Cates, one of the world's famous diamond thieves.



John Clark,
Asst. Chief of Police
Appointed June 11, 1900

On April 11th, 1903, Patrick Keefe was tried for killing Joseph Jacques and acquitted. The two men fought on the Jackson street bridge while quarreling over the merits of a union strike in the Great Northern boiler shops.

On April 23rd, 1903, Governor Alexander Ramsey, first territorial governor of Minnesota died and was buried with civic and military honors.

On May 5th, 1903, John Carr, aged 18, a non-union plumber was shot by Jos. Kohler, a union plumber in a fight on Front street. Kohler had borrowed the revolver from John Licha a saloon keeper on Front street and deliberately set out to kill Carr. Through a novel plea of drunkenness attorney Thomas C. Daggett procured Kohler's acquittal. On May 29th, 1903 James Manarino was given a four year sentence in state's prison for shooting officer Puleasa during a fight that the officer had with a party of Italians while trying to arrest one of their number. Patreao Vilely was given a four year sentence for participating in this fight. In June, 1903, a crusade against the keepers of disorderly houses resulted in a half dozen convictions, one man being sent to prison and the others to the workhouse.

On June 19th, 1903, the Skidmore block at 5th and Minnesota streets fell in, but through almost a miracle no one was injured.

On July 27th, 1903, John Reagan attempted a murderous assault on Patrolman Frank Smith. Smith recovered and Reagan went to the penitentiary.

On Sept. 13, 1903, J. A. Ennis, cashier of the Loftus Hubbard Elevator Co., was reported missing and a shortage of \$5,400 found in his books. On August 18th, 1903, John G. Hinkel, one of the best known characters about the city was found dead with a bullet hole through his head self inflicted.

On Sept. 8th, 1903, Otto Kirchoff, a cigar maker, was hit in a fight with four men on the street by a rock thrown during the melee. Kirchoff died in the hospital, but the police were unable to convict any of his alleged assailants.

On Sept. 10th, 1903, Henry Nichols, a prominent merchant of the city shot himself apparently while cleaning a revolver at his home, 138 Summit Avenue.

On August 24th, 1903, a city railway work car going at the rate of 20 miles an hour collided at 7th and 6th streets with truck No. 1 of the fire department. Truckman Patrick Flemming was instantly killed and three of four firemen injured.

On September 10th, 1903, Judge Charles E. Flandrau one of the best known jurists and attorneys of the West and a former member of the Supreme Court bench, died in St. Paul.

On October 11, 1903, L. S. Bryant, a veteran conductor of the old Great Western motor, suicided by drinking carbolic acid.

On October 30, 1903, Kasper Ernst was arrested charged with defrauding a number of priests. He was given a 15 year penitentiary sentence of which he served about six years and is now on parole. Ernst made a number of small mortgages in the outlying district of St. Paul and then assigned the same mortgages to various priests throughout the United States. Ernst obtained in this way immense sums, they aggregated anywhere from 200 to 500 thousand dollars:

William Notter, a Minneapolis traveling man leaped to his death from the high bridge November 9th, 1903.

On November 12, 1903, John Ewald made a second attempt to shoot Barbara Jacomet, his sweetheart, and then killed himself. The girl recovered.

On November 23rd, 1903, the police circles of St. Paul and Minneapolis were astounded when Dr. Bal D. Turner and Frederick L. Magee both colored and the latter an attorney drove up to police headquarters and turned over to the police Tony Calderone, the slayer of Salvatore Battalia in a fight with knives on the Franklin Avenue bridge in Minneapolis. Magee defended Calderone who was given a 20 year sentence at hard labor.

About Christmas time of 1903 there occurred a number of burglaries which were traced to a number of men and on January 23rd, 1904 Judge Jaggard sentenced seven of these men to from 6 to 10 years each in the penitentiary.

On January 17th, 1904, William Allen a veteran letter carrier of St. Paul was arrested for robbing the mails delivered to the St. Paul Dispatch containing subscriptions. Allen went to the penitentiary, served a short term and was paroled.

On January 7th, 1904, Genl. George L. Becker, prominent democratic politician, several times candidate for governor, died.

On January 25th, 1904, Albert Gross shot Andrew Mair, a saloon keeper during a row over the purchase of a pack of turnips. Mair recovered and there was no prosecution.

On February 16th, 1904, David Parker a colored boy quarreled with Fred Watson, a white boy in a Midway livery stable. Parker struck the white boy with a piece of lead pipe and killed him. The colored boy served five years at Stillwater for the crime.

On February 4th, 1904, occurred the first serious Selby Avenue tunnel accident, when the brakes of a bobtail slipped and twelve people were more or less injured.

On February 24th, 1904, Theodore Boret, prominent citizen of the city, died of heart failure.

On March 10th, Hiram F. Stevens the famous local legislator and legal light, died.

On March 10th, 1904, Virginia Arlund, now a famous actress quarrelled with her parents at their home on Dayton's Bluff near the Indian Mounds because they would not let her marry Atkins Lawrence. The parental objection was to the fact that Miss Arlund was a mere slip of a girl while Lawrence was a gray haired veteran of the stage. Miss Arlund then drank poison and was found just in time to save her life. They were afterwards married but in 1910 became estranged and Lawrence died heartbroken a few days before this history went to press.

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On April 8th John Regan was taken to St. Joseph's hospital dying from knife wounds inflicted by John Strong during a fight in C. W. Swanson's saloon, 248 East 7th street.

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One of the most famous trials for a robbery in Ramsey county was decided by a verdict of not guilty on the 12th of April, 1904, when Anton Zarembrinsky and Joseph Proehl were acquitted. They were charged with a set of highway robberies and there was very little question of their guilt.

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On May 4th, 1904, Robert A. Smith was again elected mayor of St. Paul over F. P. Wright by a majority of over 4,100 votes. The democrats made a sweeping victory, the republicans electing but one assemblyman, two aldermen, two justices and two constables. The lone assemblyman

was Herbert P. Keller, who later became mayor of the city of St. Paul. On the eve of the election Col. A. R. Kiefer, a former mayor of the city and former congressman, who was the republican candidate for city comptroller, died suddenly. William A. Gerber was substituted for him on the ticket and lost by only 2,000 votes to Louis Betz. Col. Kiefer's body lay in state in the Court House and on the 8th of May he was buried with civic and military honors.

On the 25th of May, 1904, a burglar entered the saloon of Henry Jonts, 739 University Avenue, and shot and wounded Christopher M. Brettschneider and Christian H. Froberg. All recovered and the burglar escaped.

The body of a stylishly dressed woman with a silk tie knotted tightly about her neck was found floating in the Mississippi river June 28th, 1904. No trace of her murderer was ever found nor was her name ever discovered.

Because Mary Zitka did not keep an appointment with him June 15th, 1904, Frank Eppel, a well known citizen killed himself by drinking carbolic acid at the City Hotel on July 12, 1904.

Prof. Edward E. Herr, a hypnotist, shot and seriously wounded his paramour Blanche LaMonte at the Empire theater and then turned the revolver on himself. Neither died.

Andrew Brown a well known citizen of St. Paul was drowned at Forrest Lake on July 11th, 1904. He had fallen from a boat.

William I. Stine, formerly Chief Clerk to the General Manager of the Omaha Road, was arrested July 14th, 1904, charged with having stolen eight thousand dollars worth of railroad bonds from the estate of William A. Scott, his former employer. He was later sentenced to the penitentiary.

James Bowe and James Phillips, two young men, engaged in a fight with knives at Como Park July 29th, 1904. Phillips was killed; Bowe was later acquitted.

Stepping from a Great Northern train on September 15th, 1904, Carston Stewart, traveling through the city, shot and killed himself in the Union Depot.

P. P. Maury, a well known traveling salesman, was found dead in his room at the Magee hotel, October 4th, 1904, with the gas turned on. No one was ever able to discover whether it was suicide or not.

On August 22nd, 1904, the city was visited by the worst storm in its history. Six people were killed and nearly 200 injured. The high bridge was torn in half by the force of the storm, and a loss of over two millions of dollars in money resulted. It was the first and only cyclone that St. Paul ever experienced.

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Detective Thomas Haggerty, one of the best known members of the police force, attached to the Central Station detail, was drowned in Heron Lake, Jackson county, November 14th, 1904, while duck shooting. The body was recovered and brought to St. Paul where he was buried with civic honors.

Christmas eve of 1904 was marred by two murders. Harry Cannon killed Percy Young in their room at 249 1-2 E. 7th street and Al Mahler stabbed a companion known as John Johnson. Cannon was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary. Mahler made his escape.

On the 3rd of January 1905, Richard Cronin, night jailer at the Margaret street substation died in the patrol wagon, while struggling to keep Charles Wilson, an unruly prisoner, in the wagon.

On the 17th of January 1905, Theodore Bunker one of the best known undertakers in the Northwest, took his own life by drinking poison.

On the 31st of January 1905, Sergeant William Towhy, one of the oldest members of the police force, tendered his resignation to go into the hotel business.

On the 20th of January 1905, Charles M. Banks was sentenced by Judge Kelly to 12 years in the state's prison. Banks was known as the St. Anthony Park terror. Over a dozen women had been criminally attacked during the "reign of terror."

On January 27th, 1905, the Bannon Department store was destroyed by fire entailing a quarter of a million dollar loss, and several policemen and firemen had narrow escapes.

On March 7th, 1905, Henry Kunitz, a prisoner at the county jail, killed himself by eating broken glass.

On February 18th, 1905, Christian H. Schindeldecker, a butcher at 523 West 7th street, was murdered, and this was perhaps the most sensational murder ever occurring in the Northwest. Chief O'Connor did perhaps the greatest piece of work in his history in ferreting out the murderer. While attempting to fill an order for meat the man was felled by a blow from a dull instrument and dragged to the rear of the store, where probably coming to life from the unconsciousness produced by the first blows, the body was mutilated with a meat cleaver. The murderer then dragged the body into the ice box, dropped it on the floor and locking the ice box made his escape. Edward Gottschalk was arrested by the police February 22nd, 1905 and kept closely guarded at the Central station. On February 27th, after Chief O'Connor had woven a complete web around Gottschalk, he made public the fact that he was arrested. The police then began a search for Joe Hartmann, a mere boy who was wanted as an accomplice of Gottschalk's. Gottschalk was a fisherman. He had put up a plea of innocence. While the inquest was going on at the morgue on March 18th, 1905, the body of Joe Hartmann was found near the boom weighted down with flat irons. Gottschalk later was indicted by the Grand Jury and after considerable delay was brought to trial, and appeared before Judge Lewis for trial on May 11, 1905, and astonished everyone by pleading guilty to the murder of Joe Hartmann whom he had killed to seal his lips, lest he testify against Gottschalk. Judge Lewis immediately sentenced Gottschalk to die on the gallows. On July 20th, 1905 Gottschalk outwitted the law. Phillip Martin, a deputy sheriff, acting as death watch, left Gottschalk in his cell about 11 o'clock in the morning. About 1.30 the murderer was found dead, hanging from the roof of his cell. He had torn strips from his mattress and made a rope. The police of the entire country and all the detectives of prominence have said that Chief O'Connor's work in this case was excelled by no detective's work at any time on any great American case to that date. It immediately stamped him as one of the greatest criminal catchers in the country.

On May 17th, 1905, Thomas Grace, one of the pioneer citizens, died.

On May 4th, 1905, Anton Wirl during a family quarrel shot and seriously wounded James Wirl, a young son, at their home 894 James street.

On April 13th, 1905, William Williams, a degenerate staying at the home of Mrs. John Keller, Reid Court, shot and killed Mrs. Keller and her son Johnnie. Williams pleaded guilty on May 20th, 1905, and on Tuesday February 13th, 1906 walked gamely to his death. The execution was

a very unusual one. Williams' drop was not properly arranged by the officials in charge, and spectators stated that the drop was not deep enough, and that deputy sheriffs had to hold the rope to keep Williams' feet from touching the floor, and in consequence he was slowly strangled to death.

While the Williams murder was exciting daily attention, and the Schindeldecker murder was still fresh in everyone's mind a third tragedy resulted in the death of Peter E. Raferty, a special patrolman, who was murdered when he surprised two safe blowers at work in the office of the Johnson Lumber Company at 7th and Kittson streets. Harry Laramie and James R. Eagan were arrested for the crime after some clever work by Chief O'Connor, and his men and the prisoners were tried and after a rather sensational trial were acquitted.

On May 2, 1905, forty men were added to the St. Paul police force.

On April 28th, 1905, George Mahon was found guilty of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to life imprisonment. He shot her seven times during a quarrel at their home on Sibley street.

On September 26th, 1905, Edward W. Bennett, Secretary to the Vice President of the Northern Pacific, was arrested on the charge of jury tampering. He was afterwards acquitted.

On September 17th, 1905, John Wynacht, a well known character about town known as "Hot Tomale John," was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for an assault with a knife on Albert Haas, who recovered.

October 29th, 1905, Charles Vitt was shot by Patrolman Burke as the result of a practical joke. Some friends of his locked him into a smoke house at 229 East 7th street, and the patrolman hearing the noise in the smoke house thought it was a burglar, who resisting arrest was shot. Vitt recovered.

James Newman walked into a 7th street pawn shop September 14th, 1905, and shot Benjamin A. Fink, a clerk, who later recovered. Newman pleaded guilty and was given a three and one-half years sentence in the penitentiary.

On November 1st, 1905, Andrew McGill, postmaster of the city, former governor and one of the most prominent republican statesmen of Minnesota in a quarter of a century, died suddenly.

On November 22nd, 1905, Allen Fagley, a son of one of the most prominent clothing men in the city, was accidentally drowned at Lake Elmo.

On January 5th, 1906, a coroner's jury found that F. J. Flannigan had been killed in a fight with Thomas Murray. Murray was acquitted.

A rather sensational suicide occurred on January 12th, 1906, when Statia Brown, a young woman walked into a saloon at 412 Jackson street, asked for a drink of beer, put ten strychnine tablets into the beer, raised the glass on high and said, "Boys, this is my last drink," and dropped over dead.

Miss Alta Hutchinson of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was burned to death in a mysterious fire at the home of John Hoffman, 516 Canada street, January 21st, 1906.

On January 10th, 1906 occurred the terrible West hotel fire in Minneapolis. Ten lives were lost and nearly 50 people injured more or less. St. Paul fire and police departments assisted the Minneapolis departments in helping care for the injured and in putting out the fire.

On March 28th, 1906, a Macedonian massacre occurred in Minneapolis when the mutilated bodies of six men were found in a small house in Minneapolis. The St. Paul police assisted the Minneapolis department in trying to solve the mystery, but no solution was ever really arrived at.

On April 18th, 1906, Harry Spencer, one of the best known of the St. Paul restaurant keepers, after a much married career, shot his wife and tried to kill himself. Both recovered. On May 5th, 1906, Robert A. Smith was again elected mayor over L. C. Hoffman by a majority of 1501 votes.

Dr. George B. Moore, Police Surgeon, died after a few days illness from pneumonia at St. Joseph's hospital, November 15th, 1906. Dr. Moore was one of the most lovable men who ever held a position with the Department, and his death was the cause of general regret. He was buried at Maple Lake, Minnesota.

As the result of some clever detective work on the part of Chief O'Connor and his men, L. D. Johnson of Minneapolis was arrested for shooting John H. Horesch, 327 West 7th street during an attempted holdup. Johnson was a desperate negro robber, who was returned to Minneapolis where a number of charges were made against him, and he was later sentenced to the penitentiary.

On April 1st, 1906, after a great civic parade, in honor of the Golden Jubilee of St. Paul, the corner stone of the new Auditorium to be built by the people was laid.

On May 9th, 1906, Joseph Albert Wheelock, one of the greatest editorial writers of America and the backbone of the Pioneer Press for half a century, died, and the entire city went into mourning. Mr. Wheelock was given public honors at his funeral.

On June 25th, 1906, the first four policemen to come under the new police pension law were retired on a pension. They were Edward Delaney, Albert Stotz, Sergeant Andrew J. Rose and Louis Marian.

On June 6th, 1906, Robert A. Smith was inaugurated mayor of St. Paul. At the same time Mayor Elect James C. Haynes of Minneapolis attempted to induce John Clark, the famous Assistant Chief of the St. Paul Department and former chief of the St. Paul Department, to head the Minneapolis police force. In this he was unsuccessful.

On Sunday, January 17th, 1906, a \$500,000 fire loss was occasioned by the burning of the Ryan building. The fire started in the Palace Clothing Company store. 15 firemen and 36 spectators were injured during the fire, none seriously.

Henry Dankert of Milwaukee was found dead with a bullet hole in his head in the Wisconsin Central yards August 19th. No clew to his murderer was ever found. He is believed to have been injured in a fight in the cars enroute between Milwaukee and St. Paul.

On July 11th, 1906, Millie Ellison, 30 years old, a milliner, was lured from her home at Elroy, Wisconsin, to Minneapolis, pounded into insensibility in a room in the National Hotel in Minneapolis, her clothing set on fire while in that condition by Nathan M. Riggs, a conductor with whom she had sustained improper relations for some time before. Riggs, on being arrested at Elroy, killed himself. The St. Paul police did some good work in assisting the Minneapolis department in locating the murderer.

Henry Currie, a negro charged with holding up a young man at the Union depot was given a ten year sentence in District Court on January 21, 1907.

One of the most brutal murders ever committed in the city occurred on January 3rd, 1907, when Mrs. Wilhelma Kende, 79 years of age, was murdered at her home, 216 West Fairfield avenue. Her son was arrested and held for the murder, but Chief O'Connor later released him. Despite a good deal of hard work no one was ever able to solve the mystery and to this day the murderer is free.

On January 20, 1907, a disastrous fire wiped out the building now occupied as the Central Station at 3rd and Washington streets. This together with the buildings below on the levee burning at the same time caused a loss of nearly a hundred thousand dollars.

On February 28, 1907, Mrs. Pauline Jobst, finding her husband Charles Jobst in a saloon with another woman fired four shots at him. Jobst recovered and the couple were reconciled. Bennie Cates, a thief with an international reputation was captured by the police early in February 1907, and on the 27th of that month was sent to Stillwater for five years for burglary. This was a clever capture by the police.

On April 29th, 1907, Harry Ricker, business manager of the Metropolitan Opera House claimed to have been robbed of \$2800 in the lobby of the theater after having been attacked by a knife. It was later discovered that Ricker had framed up the story and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

On April 27th, 1907, A. J. Taylor one of the best known mail carriers of the city disappeared from his home at St. Anthony Park, and to this day has never been seen or heard of nor was any trace of his body ever found.

On the 8th of February, 1907, John Maher, night jailer at the Central Station died at his home of Bright's disease.

Disappointed in love Charles Golz jumped from the high bridge and his body was never recovered.

On May 3rd, 1907, Harry C. Burdette, Chief Lineman of the police alarm system, for no known motive shot himself during the night in a small outbuilding near the police station.

On April 19th, 1907, John Gunderson took a \$25,000 package from the Northern Express Company for whom he was working. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the reformatory. The police recovered every dollar.

An unusual discharge for neglect of duty from the police force occurred on June 1, 1907, when Charles Grisim, a Rondo Station patrolman was dismissed upon complaint of Sergeant Charles Gerber. Gerber found that Grisim had been in the habit of sleeping in a tool box on his beat with an alarm clock near his head which woke him up every hour in time to pull his box.

M. Wheeler, 26 years old, desperate for lack of work entered the saloon of M. Solomon, 345 1-2 Robert street, May 31st, 1907, and after firing several shots made his escape. He was captured, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

On May 29th, 1907, John Crinnean was given a seven year sentence for a criminal assault on his ten year old daughter.

On June 3rd, 1907, Iven Koplivitch, 13 years old, and his four year old brother were burned to death, and an eight year old brother seriously burned in a fire at their home 348 Chesnut street, which started after a servant girl had locked the children in the house.

On June 10th, 1907, St. Paul enjoyed its first Sunday with an absolutely air-tight lid on.

Mrs. Minnie Galles, charged with murdering her new born babe was exonerated by a jury on June 13th, 1907.

On June 19th, 1907, Fred Schroeder, one of the best known liverymen of the West, while speeding in an auto with Walter J. Hill, son of the railway magnate, mysteriously fell from the front seat of the auto while rounding a curve at Summit Ave. and Syndicate Street and was instantly killed.

On July 12, 1907, Phillip Kempier pleaded guilty to embezzling a large sum of money from the Capital National Bank. He was given a four year sentence.

Ross Clarke, a St. Paul prominent attorney, after a quarrel with his wife, shot and killed himself at his summer home at White Bear Lake, August 7th, 1907.

Martin S. Hertsinck, 22 years of age, Central Police Station telephone operator, attempted suicide by swallowing the contents of a bottle of oxalic acid July 29th, 1907. He recovered.

On October 8th, 1907, Lieut. Frank Horn was elected Superintendent of the Work House. Lieut. Horn is one of the best known police officers of the city, and for many years served as court officer for the St. Paul police department. He is still at the head of the work house, which during his regime has enjoyed a splendid era.

October 9th, 1907, Private Nestor Thompson, a soldier at Fort Snelling, was found dead under the bridge. It was never learned whether he had been thrown overboard, as some of his friends insisted, or whether he had committed suicide.

William Blackman, a paroled prisoner from St. Cloud Reformatory, shot himself on the morning of October 26, 1907 in front of Desk Sergeant Wright at the Central Station. Sergeant Wright was asking him some questions when Blackman flashed a revolver and died instantly.

Col. Alveron Allen, one of the oldest residents of St. Paul died November 2nd, 1907.

On November 5th, 1907, Chas. Rychmann was shot and seriously injured by Henry Fehrman while Rychmann was trying to shield Mrs. Fehrman from a violent attack by her half crazed husband. Fehrman was found insane and sent to the State Asylum.

On November 5th, 1907, Daniel Tipp, indicted for having killed Thomas Hollihan during a fight was found not guilty.

Two boys lost their lives in a terrible fire which did \$50,000 damage to the Northern Cooperage Company plant on the West Side on the 9th of November, 1907.

On November 20th, 1907, the Rondo Police Station patrol was struck by an interurban car at Western and University Ave. Patrolmen Holland and Hervin were quite seriously injured.

Chas. W. Wiley of 951 Laurel Avenue, returned to St. Paul December 1st, 1907 after an absence of over a week and gave himself up to the police, admitting that he had robbed the Wells-Fargo Express Company, of which he was the cashier of \$5,000. He was taken to Minneapolis and there pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

On December 4th, 1907, the Empire Theater, one of the toughest resorts the police of St. Paul ever had to deal with, was totally destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt as a theater.

Fire in Carling's downtown restaurant 3 days later resulted in the death of one woman and about ten others were seriously injured.

As the result of an effort of the police to prevent extortion by barbers near the Union depot, Leo Homer a young barber was convicted and was given a suspended sentence.

On December 15th, 1907, eight residences and two stores were broken into by a couple of burglars whom Chief O'Connor ran down and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Patrolman Dan J. McCart died December 17th, 1907, and the following day William Crooks, a pioneer railroader, statesman and early settler died in Oregon.

On December 20th, 1907, Anna R. Smith, claiming that she had been kidnapped and confined in a shack by a couple of men died at the City Hospital from exposure. No clew to her assailants were ever found, as she died before she could give any statement of her case.

Thos. Fitzpatrick and Chas. B. Bowlby, both prominent citizens of the state, died December 31st, 1907.

William O'Rourke and William Sullivan, who broke into a house on Summit Avenue early in January, 1908, were found guilty and given long sentences in the penitentiary.

Samuel Phillips, promoter of the Chicago, New York Electric Air Line, was found guilty of fraud and given a seven year penitentiary sentence February 25th, 1908.

On March 24th, 1908, W. F. Bramer, superintendent of the Harriet Island Public Baths, and a member of the police force in 1874, died.

Frederick E. Rice, one of the most prominent masons in the city, died April 3rd, 1908.

William Turner, a vaudeville actor, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Alma Pryor with whom he was travelling, March 29th, 1908. Turner then killed himself. The murder occurred in a room in the Clarendon Hotel.

April 13th, 1908, Daniel R. Noyes, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the city, died.

Robert Kehle was arrested April 21st, 1908, after robbing a number of convents. Kehle was captured by detectives McHale and Schwitzer and immediately confessed and even told the police where the money was hidden. Detective Fraser and County Attorney O'Brien went to North Dakota and brought back the cash. Kehle was given five years in States' Prison.

On April 6th, 1908, John Smolensky, 73 years old was found murdered in his home in a shack on the upper flats. He was murdered during a drunken quarrel by Fred Eschle, 47 years old, an ex-convict. The murder was committed 20 days before the discovery, and the murderer lived all this time in the same house with his victim, the body being covered up. The murderer fled but was captured by Detectives Frank Fraser and Patrolman John Mellrose at Lyndale. The murderer confessed later and was given a life sentence on May 29th, 1908.

On April 29th, 1908, Nicholas Kill, was sentenced for life as recorded in early part of this history for murdering Jacob Kohn in St. Paul. He died in the penitentiary at Stillwater of apoplexy.

Forty horses were incinerated in a fire at the St. Paul Transfer Company's stables May 19th, 1908.

A. Z. Drew was indicted for receiving a deposit at the Hamline bank which was bankrupt after knowing that the bank was insolvent, on March 22, 1908. Mr. Drew was tried and found guilty, appealed to the Supreme Court and a new trial was granted, but he was never tried again.

Daniel W. Lawler was elected mayor of the city at the election held May 5th, 1908. He defeated Joseph McKibben by 3881 votes.

Mrs. Bert Owens caused a panic in the Majestic Theater on May 10th, 1908, by sitting in a box and firing five shots at her husband who was one of the actors on the stage. The victim recovered and no trial was ever had of the case.

On June 8th, 1908, Thomas Duncan, one of the best known race kings of the country hung himself in the rear of a livery stable at 256 Selby avenue. No cause for his suicide is known.

June 15, 1908, H. C. Taylor of Seattle, travelling through St. Paul on a Pullman car was robbed of ten thousand dollars worth of securities and the thief escaped. The thieves were never caught but they sent the wallet containing the securities, back to Chief O'Connor through a registered letter from Chicago, Illinois, and the money was turned over to Mr. Taylor.

Dr. S. W. Robillard, former Legislator, was tried for manslaughter for having performed a criminal operation in June, 1908, and was found not guilty.

Fred Forseen accidentally shot Ed Fulmore, a companion while the two boys were playing on a dairy farm near the city. Forseen gave himself up to the police but the case was clearly accidental and no charge was ever preferred.

Stanley Ross, angered at Clara Ziesler during a quarrel July 4th at the home of the Ziesler woman on Lee Avenue, shot at her and then made his escape. The shot struck a sidecomb and this saved her life. Ross was captured later and given a sentence for assault.

On August 9th, 1908, George Villemont, a St. Peter street saloonkeeper, was shot by Margaret White at her resort on 7th street. The woman was arrested but released by Judge Finehout in Municipal court at her preliminary hearing.

On August 16th, 1908, John F. Fitzgerald, the veteran Superintendent of the workhouse died at Detroit, Michigan.

On August 22nd, 1908, Mrs. Ida Lewis after leaving her aged husband at Sault Ste Marie, came to St. Paul, took a room with John McGillen of Stillwater at the Euclid Hotel, took poison and died.

August 25th, 1908 Joseph Hanley, colored, was murdered by Ida Dotson at a 9th street colored resort during a knife battle. The Dotson woman was tried and acquitted.

On September 25th, 1908 Patrolman Phillips was nearly killed trying to stop a runaway, and added his name to the long list of police heroes.

On September 6th, Joseph Ienberg, who lived across the line in Dakota county, quarreled with his wife, shot her dead and then killed himself.

On September 15th, 1908, John Klein, janitor of the Assumption Catholic School, shot himself, dying instantly. He was despondent over ill health.

September 14th, 1908, Billing Irwin, one of the best known criminal lawyers of America and usually known as the "Tall Pine," died at his summer home at Miama, Fla.

Dr. Marcus Tessler, one of the best known German physicians of the city, who had just returned from a trip to Vienna, Austria, for study, took poison at his office in the Baltimore block and died October 19th, 1908, leaving a note saying that he feared that his mind was leaving him from over study.

On November, 2, 1908, John C. Shea's livery barn on Selby avenue near Western was consumed in a \$75,000 fire. One man and about eighty horses were cremated.

On November 11th, 1908, John Woffard, a colored man, armed himself with a gun and broke into a dozen houses. He was captured the next day through the efforts of Chief O'Connor and his men and soon after was given a ten year sentence at Stillwater.

On December 13th, 1908, Charles E. Hellstrom, one of the most prominent east side merchants of the city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

On November 15th, 1908, J. H. Pewters, an ex-convict, while a prisoner at the Central Station, became insane and tried to hang himself with his suspenders to his cell. Jailer Hammes cut him down in time to save his life.

On December 14th, 1908, Timothy R. Palmer, famous lawyer and life insurance official, shot himself in his Grand Avenue home, worrying over ill health.

December 18, 1908, James Dugan, the last of the Rice street gang, killed himself at the Stillwater penitentiary.

On January 13th, 1909 Jack Havlin, also known as Jack Curtin, one of the three men who killed officer Charles Myer on University Avenue, engaged in a pistol duel with the Omaha police. Curtin killed one of the officers and himself died of wounds two days later.

One of the most dramatic suicides that ever took place in the city of St. Paul occurred at 7 o'clock in the evening of January 25th, 1909, when Mary Ward, a young girl from Mankato, Minnesota, suddenly shrieked in front of a big crowd at 7th and Wabasha streets, and in the presence of hundreds drank the full contents of a bottle of carbolic acid, dying in a few minutes before the eyes of the horror stricken multitude.

January 30th, 1909, the four corners of the block at 7th and Cedar streets were consumed by fire which did a \$750,000 loss. It was one of the worst fires in the history of St. Paul. The intense cold made it difficult to fight the fire, and there was a great deal of suffering among the police and firemen who did valiant service that night.

On January 4th, 1909, Thomas Lorry, head of the Railway System of the Twin Cities, and a railway magnate of considerable prominence, died at his home in Minneapolis.

On March 26th, 1909, Roy Sumner was given a ten year sentence for committing a series of burglaries.

April 9th, 1909, a negro registered as John Doe tried to commit suicide by banging his head against the bars of the Central station cell. Capt. Clark discovered him in time and had him removed to a padded cell at the jail, and Doe was later committed to the State Insane Asylum at St. Peter where he is still confined, and no one to this day has discovered his true name.

April 9th, 1909, Alice Thompson was shot by Henry Kneipp at a chop suey joint on Robert street. Kneipp was jealous and after killing his sweetheart shot himself through the head and died instantly.

On April 16th, 1909, Capt. Peter Berkey, an old pioneer, died at his home in St. Paul.

May 10th, 1909, Antonio Bova was captured at Devil's Lake, N. D. by Detective Frasier, brought back to St. Paul and tried for killing an Italian during a fight on 7th street. Bova received a sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary.

On May 14th, 1909, one of the most terrible murder mysteries that ever confronted the St. Paul police occurred when Louis Arbogast, a well known meat dealer, was found hacked to pieces with a hatchet in his bed, which had been set on fire. Louise Arbogast, the beautiful young daughter of the deceased, and Mrs. Arbogast, wife of the deceased were arrested. The mother was acquitted March 4th, 1909 after a sensational trial, and the indictment against the daughter was dropped. No crime caused so much public comment as this one, and while the mystery was never solved, the police are firmly of the opinion that the proper parties had been apprehended.

On June 25th, 1909, Doireto Minelli, a street sweeper was killed by Luigi Macini. This was part of a black hand massacre and the assailant was never found.

On June 29th, 1909, domestic troubles caused ex-patrolman W. A. Gavin to shoot himself at his rooms 641 Wabasha.

On July 16th, 1909, Ass't Chief Clark passing a building at 7 E. Third street heard shots and rushed into the house and arrested James Brown after he had shot two people and wanted to kill a half dozen more. Brown was arrested and is now in Stillwater. None of his shots proved fatal.

On August 1st, 1909 the Central Station had a narrow escape from being totally destroyed in an acetylene gas explosion in the carbide factory adjoining the station on West 3rd street. Six persons were killed and over a dozen hurt in the explosion, and Chief O'Connor's rogues gallery was considerably damaged. The chief was in his office at the time of the explosion and did wonderful work in personally superintending and assisting in taking out the dead and injured. All the other officers of the station were heroes in the part they played in assisting the dead and injured. Mrs. Horan, matron of the Central Station, was badly hurt in the explosion. Her grandson was killed but she escaped with quite serious bruises.

September 13th, 1909, Patrolman Billy Morrison, the popular driver of the Rondo Patrol wagon, lost his leg when an automobile hit the patrol wagon.

August 5th, 1909, August Pahl, trying to rob a bank at White Bear Lake, killed two men in the posse that tried to capture him and was himself riddled with bullets, dying the same day. Five others were wounded during the pitched battle.

On August 28th, 1909, the entire police force of the city took part in paying military and civic honors to Lieut. Bundy, a veteran member of the department who died two days before.

On September 21st, 1909, the entire country was plunged in grief through the death of Governor John A. Johnson, who died following an operation at the Mayo's hospital in Rochester. Several days later the police played a prominent part in the funeral procession which followed the casket to the depot, where the remains were loaded on an Omaha train and taken to St. Peter for final interment.

November 28th, 1909, Al Schwitzer, a member of the fire board and one of the most prominent German citizens and politicians of the city, died.

On October 20th, 1909, Dr. George Doran, police surgeon, quarreled with his wife in his office in the Medical block, 7th and Robert streets, and during the quarrel his wife drew a revolver and shot him. Dr. Doran recovered and refused to prosecute his wife.

On November 11th, 1909, Andrew Schryer jumped from the high bridge and killed himself.

On November 14th, 1909, the police made a wonderful capture in locating Louis Sperro and C. D. Hall, the most famous post office robbers in the United States. Hall was given an eight year sentence and Sperro received a six year sentence, but not until Hall had headed an attempted jail delivery at the Ramsey County jail, which was blocked by one of the prisoners tipping off the delivery to the sheriff.

January 13th, 1910, J. C. Launsberry, an eccentric and wealthy Englishman was found dead from gas poisoning at his home, 64 Summit Avenue. There was considerable mystery attached to his death, and there was quite a contest for his estate between different sets of heirs.

January 10th, 1910, "Sure Thing" Smith and Tom Furey, two of the best known crooks in the country, were arrested at the Union depot and returned east for sentence.

On January 18th, 1910 occurred another big fire in the building of the American House Furnishing company.

February 21st, 1910, C. W. Young and John A. Vye were fined \$50 each for criticizing the Grand Jury report. These men were members of a reform association, and made some stringent remarks about the Grand Jury failing to indict certain saloon keepers.

February 22, 1910, two fashionably dressed masked men walked into Carling's cafe uptown about midnight with levelled revolvers and carried off about \$400 and made their escape. The police were well aware of the fact as to who committed the crime, but though they issued many circulars and spent considerable time and money, the criminals were never brought back to St. Paul. Chief O'Connor is of the opinion they are serving time in an eastern penitentiary under another name for another crime at present.

During the month of February 1910, the reform element instituted a series of warrants directed against saloon keepers who sold liquor on Sunday or to minors. The main fight was directed against Alderman Frank J. Huber, who after a rather sensational trial was acquitted on February 25th, 1910.

March 25th, 1910, Capt. William Murphy of the Volunteers of America disappeared from the city with \$1250 cash which had been collected by the Volunteers by a tag day demonstration to furnish a working girls home for the Volunteers. Murphy came back later and told a rather peculiar story of his disappearance, and is now serving a seven year sentence at Stillwater.

On June 6th, 1910, Rev. E. J. Walsh and Mrs. Patrick J. Gibbons were murdered by Pat Gibbons, one of the best known stock dealers at South St. Paul. Gibbons worked himself into a jealous rage prior to the double murder. Gibbons was tried at Hastings several months later and a jury found that he was insane at the time, and he is now at the criminal ward at the St. Peter Insane asylum where he will remain the rest of his life.

On July 7th, 1910, Peter Lindstrom died from a fractured skull received in a fight with James McMonigle and Fred Beckman. The men were tried and acquitted.

On June 30th, 1910, Harry Bunce worked himself into a jealous rage while drunk, came home and shot his wife, killing her instantly at their home on McBoal street. He pleaded guilty two months later and was given a life sentence.

On July 17th, 1910, Dr. A. J. Stone, for many years Health Commissioner and a great friend of the police, died at his apartments in St. Paul.

On August the 4th, 1910, Detective Patrick O'Brien, an old and valued member of the force, died at his home in the city.

On August 18th, 1910, the remains of an unknown dead man were found in a box car, hacked to pieces, the murder had undoubtedly been committed somewhere in Iowa. Neither the perpetrators of the deed nor the identity of the murdered man were ever discovered.

On September 27th, 1910, while joy riding on Rice street Helen Boyer, a young girl and Henry Kaltenhauser, were killed and several others injured.

On October 24th, Alderman Frank J. Huber died at the St. Peter insane asylum.

On October 20th, 1910, George Bedner shot and killed Richard Dzieron at the latter's home on Blair street. Both were 17 year old boys and the coroner found that the shooting was accidental during play.

On August 30th, 1910, Charles Welsh, 31 years old, a watchman, walked into the office of Alton C. Ray, Chief of Detectives of the Great Northern system, brandished a bottle of nitroglycerine, which he threw on the floor. By some miracle the acid failed to explode, and before Welsh could fire on Ray, the latter pulled out a revolver and defended himself. At the coroner's inquest it was very clearly shown that Ray had acted in self defence and that Welsh was a desperate man. It took the jury fifteen minutes to acquit Ray of all responsibility in the matter on September 2, 1910. The local police recovered five thousand dollars worth of diamonds stolen in New England and captured the thief. The diamonds were hidden in a box at Snelling and University avenues. The jewels and the thief were returned to the east.

September 26th, 1910, Detective Frank Frazier captured Phillip Roberts of Chicago. She was one of the cleverest hotel thieves in the United States. She dressed herself as a man and with two men tried to make her escape. Frazier penetrated her disguise and arrested her.

Another mysterious murder occurred on October 21, 1910 when James E. Alexander, a motorman on the Grand Avenue Line got out of his box at the end of the line and was fired on from ambush. Alexander died instantly. The murderer was never apprehended.

On May 4th, 1910, Herbert P. Keller, republican was elected Mayor of St. Paul by a five thousand majority.

On May 23rd, 1910, Stewart B. Shotwell was run down and killed by Theodora Stark of Minneapolis, a girl autoist. She was arrested but later exonerated. Shotwell was one of the best known brokers in the West, and his death resulted in more stringent automobile regulations.

On May 24, 1910, John B. Cook, the veteran transfer man died and on November 10th, 1910, Edward G. Rogers, member of the assembly and well known former legislator, for 12 years clerk of the district court, died at his home in St. Paul.

On Sept. 23, 1910, Mrs. Minna Altschuler was shot and killed at the Willard Hotel by Ben Foreman, her lover. The exact circumstances were never learned as Foreman at his trial put in defense a plea that the woman had tried to kill herself and him and that the revolver was accidentally discharged. Foreman was found guilty and is serving a life sentence at Stillwater.

Late in the afternoon of December 7th, 1910, Mrs. Jos. Saro was killed by her husband, who coming home found her in the company of another man. Saro pleaded guilty and is doing a life term at Stillwater.

On December 16th, 1910, Charles P. McKenna kicked his wife to death while drunk and on a plea of guilty is now serving a life sentence in Stillwater.

Early in the morning of December 20th, 1910, five firemen were seriously injured during a blaze in the plant of the Hardwood Door Company at 7 corners where the flames did \$50,000 damage.

On December 23, 1910, Emma Branch, colored, was shot at a dance by Elk Robinson and Broderick Campbell, both colored. After a long trial both were found guilty and are now serving life terms at Stillwater.

Early in 1911 "Shaggie Eye Brows" one of the most notorious burglars in St. Paul police history was captured after some marvelous work by the local police. William Cohn, described by all his victims as the man with shaggy eyebrows was given a sentence of 60 years at Stillwater for one of the longest series of burglaries in the history of the city. At the, same time John Krausher was given a sentence of 45 years for a similar series of robberies.

On December 30, 1910, two women were burned to death and over a dozen injured in the Concord flats near the down town ball park.

On January 3rd, 1911, the Shubert Theater safe was robbed and William Gerndt a watchman was arrested and acquitted of the crime. Later through the wife of H. T. Robinson becoming angered at her husband, Robinson was arrested and charged with the crime, found guilty and given a 20 year sentence. Ike Cohen, a participant in the robbery who turned state's evidence was allowed his freedom on parole.

On January 10, 1911, Judge J. J. Egan, former member of the bench, died.

On January, 1911 , Charles Keller, a former captain in the regular army was arrested for throwing red pepper in a clerk's eyes in M. L. Finkelstein's jewelry store in order to perfect a diamond robbery. Keller under the name of Charles Williams was sent to Stillwater for five years.

Clarence Harwood and Albert Harvey were arrested January 31st, 1911 for committing a series of burglaries on West 7th street. Harwood was given 25 years and Harvey 45 years at Stillwater.

On February 15, 1911, Judge Edwin A. Jaggard of the Supreme Court died in the West Indies.

On February 27th, 1911, Charles Thalerberg choked himself to death in a cell in the Margaret Street station.

On March 5th, 1911, Louis Labrie hanged himself and died in a cell at the Rondo Station.

On April 5th, 1911, the police department moved to its new and present quarters across the street from the old Central Station.

March 14, 1911, four persons were killed and three more seriously injured when an elevator fell in the Gordon and Ferguson building.

April 30, 1911, Sam Adler, cigar maker, shot Marie Kane during a lover's quarrel. The woman recovered and the man went to the penitentiary.

A. Skorish dropped dead on the evening of April 16, 1911, from heart failure while rushing to the fire which burned his stock of goods in the Greve building. Fire did \$75,000 damage and 19 firemen were seriously hurt.

On June 13, 1911, Irvin Bacon, better known as the St. Paul "Raffles" was given a 10 year minimum sentence for a series of raids on wealthy homes in St. Paul.

On June 14th, 1911, a coroner's jury acquitted John A. Hamergren of shooting and killing L. E. Teegerstrom a picture agent, who was fleeing from the officer trying to arrest him.

June 24, 1911, a new police board appointed by Mayor Keller made some sweeping changes in the department, many of the oldest men were given their walking papers. Lieut. Meyerding and Sexton, Detective Jim King, Mayor's Messenger Nugent, and eight other members were dismissed, and a large number of other officers were reduced. Three days later Capt. Hanft, Lieut. Boerner, Detectives Kenaley and Smith and Jailer Hammes were summarily dismissed. Officer Phil Gibbons one of the oldest men of the department and Detective Springer both of whom had been discharged on June 24 were reinstated. Chief O'Connor was allowed to remain, but he was given a great many orders which later it was claimed by him crippled the efficiency of his department and resulted in more changes later.

On August 13, 1911, Detective Fraser, one of the bravest men who ever wore a star went to his death while capturing Peter Juel a desperate criminal. Fraser was following Juel from the millinery store of S. Weiss & Co. where he had attempted to steal some plumes. Fraser walked up the aisle of a crowded Selby avenue street car and tried to arrest Juel. Juel opened fire and Fraser dropped mortally wounded. Juel was arrested and later pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison for life. Juel and Jerry McCarthy had escaped from the Stillwater prison in March before. McCarthy was killed in a pistol duel with a police officer whom he had killed during the duel in Minneapolis three weeks before Juel killed Fraser. These two men were the last of a gang of desperadoes. An attempt to lynch Juel was frustrated and he was rushed to Stillwater where he will spend the rest of his life. Fraser's funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city.

On September 11th, 1911, Chas. Robertson sometimes known as Chas. Jackman and Chas. Johnson, whose real name is unknown, both mere boys' murdered Joseph Broszevich in order to rob him of \$2. The murder took place in the Burlington railroad yards and the instrument was a coupling pin or some other blunt instrument. After a long trial Jackman was given a life sentence and Johnson was given a 30 year sentence at Stillwater.

On October 8th, 1911, James Nugent a veteran of the department who had served over 35 years as a police officer died at his home.

On October 18th, 1911, Nathan Pitt Langford died in St. Paul. He was one of the best known old settlers of the West and was the discoverer of Yellowstone Park.

On December 6th, 1911, Geo. H. Seiferling made a second attempt to die by jumping from the high bridge but survived and recovered.

On the same day Mike Scavo shot Mike Ballis who recovered and Scavo is now at the State Reformatory.

Two days later Mrs. Andrew Jackson had her throat cut by an insane medical student who instead of being tried was sent to the insane asylum.

A peculiar incident occurred when Aleen Fisher, a slip of a girl disappeared from her house and despite all police effort could not be located. She returned home Christmas day, whispered to her mother where she had been and no one outside the mother and father have learned her place of sojourn to this day.

On January 1, 1912, M. D. Neely, depot agent at the Union depot disappeared, being short \$3200 dollars in his account.

Early in February 1912 the Grand Opera House burned resulting in the death of Lieut. Thome and permanent serious injury to Pipeman McDonough of the fire department. The fire loss was nearly \$200,000.

On the last day of February 1912, Chief John J. O'Connor tendered his resignation to the police board claiming that his work had been interfered with and that this interference had caused a break in his splendid discipline of the men in his department. The resignation was accepted as well as that of Capt. Clark, the veteran assistant chief, who refused to remain, though tendered the appointment as chief, because he said he could not accept the office so long as the police board had hampered the efficiency of the department. Fred N. Catlin, the newly elected president of the police board was named for acting chief and John C. Fielding, a Pinkerton detective and a hero of the Dr. Dumas arson raid at Cass Lake, Minn., was made Chief of Detectives. Other sweeping changes were made in the department, and now that we have come to the end of the history it would perhaps be well to state Chief O'Connor has gathered together in his Bertillon room at the Central station one of the finest Bertillon galleries in the world, with perhaps a single exception it is the greatest rogues gallery ever collected and hundreds have availed themselves of the use of this gallery. A word in closing and this history shall end. To Chief O'Connor, Captain Clark, Sergeant Ruben Wright and Secy. Joseph Mounts there is due a debt of gratitude for splendid assistance and uniform courtesy to the hours when the writer was working out the details of this history to bring it down to date. St. Paul may well be proud of its department. The writer has worked eight years as a police reporter in the midst of the operations at the Central station and for the last half dozen years has practised law, and in the course of the practice of such profession has come in almost daily contact with the Chief and in fact all his men. To all of them I wish to pay the tribute of a personal knowledge that they have seen their public duty and have performed it well. Despite low pay and little hope of promotion or reward all have done valiant service for St. Paul and its citizens. The citizens of St. Paul at night may feel themselves as safe as if the day had never closed and all because the Police Department of St. Paul never sleeps and never fails to perform its single purpose and functions, the highest protection to every citizen of the city.

Photos

(The date under each officer is his appointment date.)



Hans Aamold
Sergeant
July 22, 1892



William Aynsley
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



William C.
Backer
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Joseph Basco
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Charles Beattie
Patrolman
July 14, 1893



Jos. F. Beaubin
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Jacob Blickle
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Herman C.
Blomberg
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



George A.
Boerner
Patrolman, Mtd.
April 20, 1903



Herman Boesel
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Frank Branca
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Daniel J. Brick
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Gustav
Brissmann
Asst. Lineman
June 11, 1900



Hugh J. Brogan
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Thomas Burns
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



George Buskins
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Gustav
Baunnemann
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Andrew Call
Lieutenant
July 14, 1883



Peter Carroll
Detective
June 1, 1887



Patrick J. Casey
Driver
December 1,
1910



John Casserly
Patrolman
April 21, 1887



Edward Christian
Lieutenant



Michael Cleary
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Wm. P. Clynych
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Dennis Collins
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Nelson Conoryea
Lineman
May 15, 1907



M. J. Conroy
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Patrick T.
Conroy
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Wm. Conway
Patrolman
Je 15, 1910



Geo. E. Cosgrove
Patrolman
May 15, 1911



Michael Costello
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



John F. Courtney
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Michael Cullen
Patrolman, Mtd.
June 16, 1906



Henry
Cummings
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Casper
Cunningham
Patrolman, Motor
June 10, 1905



Thomas E. Dahill
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Peter A.
Dahlgren
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



John W. Daly
Patrolman
November 30,
1909



John M. Defiel
Jr.
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Arthur J. Dohm
Surgeon, day
December 1,
1910



Geo. Dox
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



Frank Dusek
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Michael Fallon
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Patrick Fallon
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Benedict G.
Fischer
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



J. J. Fitzgerald
Patrolman
JULY 8, 1892



Barth. Flaherty
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Martin J.
Flannigan
Captain
August 1, 1900



Wm. C. Forrester
Patrolman
August 18, 1898



Frank Fraser
App. Patrolman
Apr. 27, 1891.
Detailed as
Driver,
Central Station.
Detailed Special
Duty, 1900.
Promoted
Detective
Oct. 4, 1902.
Shot by Peter
Juhl,
Aug. 12, 1911.
Died Aug. 14,
1911



Henry Fredriche
Sergeant
May 16, 1911



J. H. Frey
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Harry Fritz
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



John M. Furlong
Patrolman
July 1, 1911



Joseph Gahr
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



Thomas Galvin
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Joseph Gardner
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Chas. H. Gates
Patrolman
June 21, 1894



John P. Geary
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Michael
Gebhardt
Lieutenant
July 12, 1883



Theo. Gerving
Sergeant, Mtd.
March 30, 1887



Philip Gibbons
Patrolman
January 4, 1874



Francis M.
Goodwell
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Paul H. Gottfried
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



John Grabowski
Patrolman
August 8, 1900



Louis F. Gross
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Arthur F.
Haessig
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Lloyd M.
Haldemann
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



John P. Hall
Patrolman
June 4, 1903



M. F. Hallowell
Pawnshop
Inspector
July 1, 1911



Jas. Hammer
Patrolman, Mtd.
May 16, 1909



John A.
Hammergren
Patrolman
March 10, 1908



Chas. Hanley
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Ole Hansen
Patrolman, Mtd.
February 1, 1908



Robert W.
Hargadine
Pawn Broker
Inspector



Daniel W.
Harrington
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Michael
Hasselberger
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



John A. Helmer
Patrolman
November 5,
1902



John J. Hennessy
Patrolman
November 15,
1894



Mathias Hentges
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Andrew S.
Hervin
Sergeant
April 17, 1901



Frank J. Hinds
Patrolman
June 11, 1906



Jas. Holland
Patrolman
July 31, 1896



Charles W.
Humphrey
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Patrick Hurley
Patrolman
August 8, 1900



Isaacs Hynes
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Carl A. Ingerson
Surgeon, night
June 20, 1911



Louis Jessrang
Court Officer
March 1, 1903



Andrew A.
Johnson
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Emil Johnson
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Erick G. Johnson
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Otto Johnson
Patrolman
June 12, 1897



Peter Jorgensen
Patrolman
June 20, 1905



John T. Joyce
Patrolman
April 20, 1903



Wm. J. Kelly
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Martin Keuttle
Patrolman
February 29,
1896



Michael
Kirchmaier
Patrolman
June 20, 1894



Frank G. Klein
Patrolman
June 4, 1903



Adam Klingler
Patrolman, Mtd.
April 1, 1909



August Knauff
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



John Koran



Charles



Geo. F. Kumrow



Frank J. Kunz



William Lancette

Patrolman
March 10, 1908



Ino. Victor
Larson
Patrolman
May 16, 1909

Kosthoryz
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Peter J. Lavalley
Detective
August 20, 1900

Patrolman
August 8, 1900



B. J. Lehmann
Patrolman
February 1, 1908

Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Joseph Lemiere
Patrolman
February 1, 1908

Patrolman
June 15, 1910



William P. Lewis
Patrolman
May 15, 1911



John Lindou
Sergeant
July 11, 1902



Nicholas Lucius
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



J. A. Macauley
Operator
June 1, 1910



Joseph Macauley
Superintendent
June 11, 1900



G. A. Malmquist
Sergeant



M. J. Maloney
Patrolman
August 8, 1900



James Marooney
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



Fred M. Martin
Patrolman
July 10, 1910



H. A. Mattice
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Wm. C. Mattocks
Sergeant
August 8, 1900



T. J. McCarthy
Patrolman



Edward
McEllstrom
Patrolman, Motor
June 16, 1906



John F.
McInerney
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Thomas C.
McMahon
Patrolman
March 10, 1908



Hector McNeill
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Joseph J.
Michael
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Frank Miska
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Jos. N. Mounts
Sec. Chief of
Police



James Murnane
Detective
Lieutenant
June 3, 1896



Patrick Murnane
Sergeant
July 5, 1892



John J. Murphy
Patrolman, Mtd.
June 15, 1910



John M. Murphy
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Theo. Nadeau
Patrolman
August 8, 1900



Edward
Neumann
Patrolman (Act
Jail)
March 22, 1899



Patrick E.
Newcomb
Patrolman
November 10,
1892



James
Nightingale
Sergeant
April 17, 1901



Thos. Norton
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Edward O'Brien
Patrolman
April 15, 1891



Wm. H. O'Brien
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Joseph M.
O'Connor
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Stephen M.
O'Connor
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Thomas F. O'Day
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Jas. P. O'Malley
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Thomas
O'Malley
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Hans O.
Offerdahl
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



George Oswald
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Arthur B. Parker
Patrolman, Mtd.
March 1, 1911



Geo. J. Pasquette
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Peter Paulson
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Nels Persons
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



James M. Pesek
Patrolman
December 16,
1902



Frank Peterson
Patrolman
September 4,
1897



Martin Peterson
Patrolman
August 1, 1902



Jacob Progreba
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Joseph Puglesea
Patrolman
June 11, 1900



John M. Rafter
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Louis Rau
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Michael Reilly
Patrolman
January 15, 1889



Cornelius J. Rial
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Charles H. Riley
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Charles Rouleau
Lieutenant
April 10, 1872



John W. Rowan
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



Martin Rowan
Chief Operator
November 7,
1907



William C.
Rutherford
Surgeon, night
June 1, 1905



Anthony
Ruthowski
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



John Ryan



Carle E. Schmitz



Ferdinand



Henry Seiferth



Oscar Skoog

Patrolman
April 19, 1887



John Schropfer
Patrolman
June 10, 1905

Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Anthony Schulte
Patrolman
August 20, 1900

Schmitz
Patrolman
August 20, 1900



Geo. Smith
Sergeant
June 4, 1903

Patrolman
June 15, 1910



John B. Smith
Patrolman
July 11, 1902

Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Wm. H. Springer
Detective
June 8, 1896
Fraser's Partner
for Eight Years



Willis C. Squires
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



John Strecker
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



M. Sullivan
Patrolman
June 11, 1902



Michael Sullivan
Patrolman, Mtd.
June 16, 1906



Philip W.
Sweitzer
Detective in
charge of station
June 1, 1905



August B.
Swenson
Patrolman
April 17, 1901



Robt. Tennyson
Patrolman
June 16, 1906



Henry E.
Theissen
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



John Thelin
Patrolman
February 23,
1898



John C. Thomas
Patrolman
May 15, 1911



Chris P. Thon
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Christopher Thon
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Thos. W. Towey
Patrolman
October 3, 1892



Joseph F. Troy
Patrolman
August 10, 1896



Frank M.
Urbanski
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Herman Vall
Detective
June 10, 1905



Robert C.
Volkmann
Detective
April 17, 1901



Fred C. Wagner
Patrolman
November 14,
1902



Wm. Wagner
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



John Ward
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Mathew Weis
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Frank Welander
Patrolman
June 10, 1905



Frank Werner
Messenger
August 8, 1911



James Y.
Werrick
Detective
June 10, 1905



H. N. Wettergren
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Edward Wright
Patrolman
July 11, 1902



Reubin A.
Wright
Sergeant
January 3, 1883



Jacob Wukawitz
Patrolman
May 1, 1911



Abraham L.
Yeiser
Patrolman
February 1, 1908



Anton Yusas
Patrolman
June 15, 1910



Albert J. Zacher
Patrolman
May 16, 1909



Moses
Zimmermann
Patrolman
October 15, 1894