

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Violent Uprising of Indignant Citizens in New Orleans.

CHIEF OF POLICE HENNESSY'S MURDER AVENGED.

The Parish Prison Broken Into by the Infuriated Populace and Eleven Italians Charged With Complicity in the Crime Put to Instant Death—Detailed Account of the Terrible Tragedy.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—New Orleans struck Mafia a death-blow to-day. It rose in its might about midday, and wreaked a horrible vengeance upon the Sicilian assassins who relentlessly slew David C. Hennessy, and though there are eleven men dead to-night who were happy yesterday over their victory in the greatest criminal trial this city has ever witnessed, the work of blood was accomplished without unnecessary disorder, without rioting, without pillaging and without the inflicting of suffering upon any innocent man, save one, and he was only slightly hurt.

It was not an unruly midnight mob; it was simply a sullen, determined body of citizens, who took into their own hands what justice had ignominiously failed to do.

The Chief of Police was slain on October 15th, and that very night evidence began to accumulate showing that his death had been deliberately planned by a secret tribunal, and carried out boldly and successfully by a group of conspirators. The trial lasted twenty-five days, and though the evidence seemed conclusive, the jury, currently cooled with having been tampered with, failed to convict.

Last night a body of cool-headed men—lawyers, doctors, merchants and political leaders, all persons of influence and social standing—gathered in a large hall, and that some action must be taken, and the people's justice, swift and sure, visited upon those whom the jury had neglected to punish.

This morning a call for a mass-meeting at Clay Square, on Canal street, appeared in the papers, which editorially deprecated violence. The significant closing sentence of the call was:

"COME PREPARED FOR ACTION."

Down in a large room on Bienville and Royal streets there was an arsenal provided by a body of men, a large proportion were leading people of the town. There were three addresses—short, pithy and business-like—and the assembly, not unwillingly, was soon led up to the highest pitch, demonstrative in its denunciation of the assassins. Each of the speakers had a few words to say on the public street by foul means and assassination? Shall Mafia be allowed to bribe jurors and let murderers go free?

By this time the crowd had swelled to 3,000 or more, and before anyone could realize what had happened the great throng, gaining recruits at every step, were tramping down the streets in the neighborhood of the prison, stopping only once, and that was at the arsenal, where double-barreled shotguns, Winchester rifles and pistols were distributed to the responsible and respectable citizens in the party.

The starting of the crowd had an electric effect on the city. Soldiers and men were alive with people running from all directions and joining the main body, which moved down to the jail, near Congo Square.

Doors and windows were thrown open, and men, women and children crowded on the galleries to encourage those who were taking part and to witness the scene.

When the main crowd from Canal street reached the prison, there had already collected a dense crowd of men to take a hand in what might happen. When the vanguard of armed citizens reached the prison, which is many squares from Canal street, that grim old building was surrounded on all sides.

THE JAIL GUARD POWERLESS. Sheriff Viller, when he heard that a movement was on foot to take the prisoners, hurried to the prison, and there started on a hunt for Mayor Shepley. The Italian Consul and Attorney-General Rogers joined in the pursuit, but his honor does not seem to have been there, and he was not to be found at any of his regular haunts.

The Governor had not heard of the uprising, and had no time to act, and the police force was too small to offer much resistance to the army of avengers. Superintendent Gaster had ordered an extra detail of officers to be sent to the jail, but the small crowd kept the sidewalks around the old building clear until the great multitude, swelling all the time like a mighty roaring stream, surged around the door and crowded the little band of blue coats away.

A Captain Law was on guard at the main entrance with a scant force of deputies. They were swept away like chaff before the wind, and in an instant the little ante-room leading into the prison was jammed with eager, excited men. Meanwhile, the prisoners were STRICKEN WITH TERROR.

For they could hear distinctly the shouts of the people without, and the ransacking of the cells, and the men were charged with crimes other than complicity in the murder of the Chief, and also shared in the general demoralization. Some of the braver among the representatives of Mafia wanted to die fighting for their lives, and pleaded for weapons with which to defend themselves, and when they could not find these they sought hiding places.

The deputies, thinking to deceive the crowd by a ruse, transferred the nineteen men to the female department, and there the miserable Sicilians trembled in terror until the moment when the doors would yield to the angry throng on the outside. Captain Davis refused the request to open the prison, and the crowd began the work of

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

The Steamer Suevia Arrives Safely at Plymouth.

DEATH OF DR. WINTHORST, THE GERMAN STATESMAN.

A Deputation Representing Alsace Lorraine Received by Emperor William—Bellef Expressed That the Differences Between the Emperor and Bismarck Will Soon be Amicably Settled.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

LONDON, March 14.—The steamer Suevia which, owing to the breaking down of her engine, has been drifting about the channel since last Monday, has been found and towed to Plymouth. Upon arrival it was found that the Suevia's low pressure cylinder was smashed to atoms, and the piston-rod broken. She narrowly escaped the fate of other vessels which were ashore during the recent blizzard. As soon as possible after the accident the Suevia was headed southward, with the lower top-sail set. Under this sail the Suevia continued until yesterday afternoon, when her engineers managed to disconnect the smashed cylinder and arranged it so as to be able to place her under steam with one cylinder. The steamship was then about twenty-five miles south of Bishop's Rock. At first she was enabled to proceed at a rate of six miles per hour, and some time later she logged seven and a half knots, and finally reached Plymouth without assistance.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

A Deputation From Alsace-Lorraine Visits the Emperor.

[Copyright, 1891, by N. Y. Associated Press.] BERLIN, March 14.—A deputation, consisting of members of the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament, was given an audience by Emperor William to-day. His Majesty received the deputation in full state.

The leaders of the deputation read a petition, and the Emperor was then deposited at the foot of the throne. Addressing the deputation, the Emperor said: "It is a source of satisfaction that the provincial committee has applied directly to me on the question of the first importance of Alsace-Lorraine."

Portuguese Seize a British Vessel. LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Durban confirms the report that a Portuguese gunboat attacked and captured the British South African Company's steamer while the latter vessel was ascending the Limpopo River with rifles and ammunition.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

SEVERAL BUSINESS BLOCKS IN SYRACUSE BURNED.

The firemen, unable to cope with the flames, call for assistance from neighboring towns. Special to the SUNDAY RECORD-UNION. SYRACUSE (N. Y.), March 14.—Syracuse was visited by a tremendous conflagration to-day.

The first show of fire was at 6:30 o'clock, and in less than half an hour the Hogan block was destroyed. While the fire was spreading in all directions, Chief Kelly quickly saw that the threatened destruction was too great for his apparatus to fight. He wired to Utica, Rome and Oswego to send relief, and he had hardly done so when the danger was suddenly doubled. Fire and smoke burst without warning from the top of Roscoe Bros.' five-story block in East Washington street, four blocks away.

At 8:30 o'clock a fierce conflagration was raging in the two upper floors of the Yates block, and was rapidly making its way to the Montgomery street corner. The building soon collapsed, and the fire rapidly spreading in the Roscoe's block, with only a single stream playing upon it.

At 9 o'clock the Oswego relief came by special train, having made the run from Lamson's, nineteen miles, in seven minutes. Half an hour later a Utica engine, with a hose-cart and company of firemen, came in and began playing on the Washington street fire. The Roscoe's block was checked by the firemen, and two locomotive fire-engines from the Central shops were sent to the Vanderbilt House corner.

At noon the fires were under control. The aggregate losses are estimated at \$1,000,000, with an insurance of at least two-thirds.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE. She Elopes With a Seattle Real Estate Agent. KANSAS CITY, March 14.—Herbert D. Worcester, a young paint manufacturer of Pueblo, Col., to-day found his runaway wife, who left him on February 28th and came to Kansas City. She was at Andrews' Hotel occupying a room with E. B. Maple, a real estate man of Seattle, Wash. She was arrested and held in \$1,000 bail for a hearing on the 22d. Maple is 52 years of age and rather handsome. Her husband is four years her senior. He began a civil suit against Maple to-day, laying damages at \$50,000 and alleging the alienation of his wife's affections for cause of action.

WHEELING, March 14.—This afternoon, in the presence of the joint assembly of the West Virginia Legislature, Lieutenant R. M. Brown, of the United States navy, one of the heroes of the Samoan disaster, was presented with a beautiful sword suitably inscribed with a message by the Legislature this week, as a testimonial of the honor in which his native State holds him. The presentation was made by Governor Fleming, and Lieutenant Brown feelingly responded.

SCIENTISTS say that the orange was originally a berry, and its evolution has been going on for more than 1,000 years.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Warrant Issued for the Arrest of Nevada County's Sheriff.

SACRAMENTO'S NEW TEAM DEFEATED BY THE FRESNOS.

A Delegation of Farmers Petition the Board of Prison Commissioners to Reduce the Price of Jute Bags—Narrow Escape of Inmates of a Lodging-House in Arizona From Death by Fire.

Special to the SUNDAY UNION.

NEVADA (Cal.), March 14.—A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of Sheriff George W. Dunster on a charge of being intoxicated to such an extent as to unfit him for the discharge of his official duties. Under the law alleged offense is a misdemeanor, and if proven defences the accused of office. The complaining witness is Mrs. Evelyn Tamplin, who asserts that last Monday Dunster came to her husband's tavern armed with a search warrant, and was then drunk to do his work.

He is the official whose election in 1888 was so bitterly contested by his Republican opponent, George Lord, who alleged that the ballots had been miscounted in the Boston Ravine precinct. The extended litigation over the election being awarded by the Superior Court to Lord, but on appeal to the Supreme Court a rehearing was granted and Dunster's victory was reversed.

The Fresno Ball Club Defeats the New Sacramento Team. FRESNO, March 14.—The Fresno team defeated Sacramento's new league team by a score of ten to eight in thirteen innings this afternoon. Franco and Spies were the battery for the visitors, and Stapleton and Stanley for Fresno. Franco was taken out of the box before the game was over and Hoffman substituted. Stapleton, for the Fresno, stuck it out and won his game. Following is the score:

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Flouring Mill Burned. EGGERE (Or.), March 14.—A flouring mill at Cottage, belonging to R. M. Yeatch, was burned early this morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about \$10,000; insured for \$5,000.

La Grippe Epidemic. CLIFTON (A. T.), March 14.—La grippe has become epidemic here, and it is reported that in the last two weeks ten deaths have occurred from the disease. Many persons are affected with it now.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

MOSCOW (Idaho), March 14.—The Pacific Coast elevator, containing 35,000 bushels of wheat, was burned last night. The loss is \$25,000; fully insured. The fire was of incendiary origin.

PRISONER ESCAPES.

SANTA ANA, March 14.—T. H. Owens escaped from the Deputy Sheriff this morning in Soledad jail, while on his way to the Folsom Penitentiary.

AUSTRALIAN BAILOT SYSTEM.

PHOENIX (A. T.), March 14.—The Legislature to-day passed the bill establishing the Australian ballot system in the Territory.

FINANCIAL.

Plan on Foot to Establish Banking Relations With China. CHICAGO, March 14.—Sam Doo, an attaché of the Chinese legation in Washington, has been in this city several days conferring, it is said, with capitalists to whom he brought letters from New York bankers. He leaves for China to-night.

It is understood that there is a plan on foot looking to the establishment of banking relations between the United States, Russia and China. Governor Witkowsky, whose name will be remembered in connection with previous negotiations, accompanied the Chinese delegate.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, \$1,867,000; decrease, \$92,000; circulation increase, \$4,000. The banks now hold \$974,000,000 of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

FAILURES.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Cincinnati Iron and Steel Company has made an assignment. The assets are \$500,000; liabilities, \$65,000.

BLOODY QUARREL.

A Young Planter and Two Negro Employes Killed. AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14.—Three men lost their lives in a bloody quarrel near Maxey last evening. A white woman, in trying to save her husband's life, had a narrow escape. Harvey Smith was a young planter, living near Maxey. He was married only a few months ago. He had among his employes a negro named Boyd Hatton, whom he had to discharge. While Hatton was preparing to leave he and Smith went down to his cabin to settle with him. Hatton met his approach with a shotgun from a shotgun, whereupon Smith drew his revolver and fired, striking Hatton in the shoulder.

Bill Hatton then appeared to aid his brother, and the next shot from Smith struck Bill in the heart and the next followed Boyd Hatton in the abdomen. Smith fell in a swoon from his wounds. Boyd Hatton then ran up and securing Smith's revolver, shot him and was about to fire another shot when his wife was held back by the young bride, and the bullet intended for Smith entered the side of the desperate negro, who soon died from his own wounds.

SIoux INDIANS.

Indian Commissioner Morgan Opposed to Their Being Taken to Europe. CHICAGO, March 14.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan arrived here from Washington to-day. He is opposed to the plan of Buffalo Bill, who has the consent of Secretary Noble to take the hostile Sioux now in confinement at Fort Sheridan and other Indians to Europe with his Wild West show.

This afternoon Morgan held a consultation with Dr. Eastman, the Sioux agent, in regard to the matter. "I never was in favor of taking the Indians from the reservation," said Morgan, "and I still retain that idea. Of course, I must be guided by the decisions of my superiors. The situation in the Northwest is somewhat peculiar, but I do not anticipate any trouble. What little dissatisfaction exists is fanned only by a very few."

Forty-five thousand immigrants arrived from Sweden and Norway to the United States last year.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Statistics for the Coast as Compiled by the Census Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO HANDICAPPED BY CANADIAN SUBSIDIES.

Pacific Coast Business Going to Vancouver, and Carried East Over the Canadian Pacific Railroad, That Line Being Able to Furnish Cheaper Transportation.

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It was learned at the Bureau that Washington will show the largest percentage of increase of business during the last year, but the business of California in bulk was equal to that of the Pacific district. The American vessels entered at the port of San Francisco registered 85,772 tons during the last calendar year; foreign vessels and railroads for 1890 were 1,020,538 tons. For the preceding year American vessels registered 81,539 tons; foreign vessels, 577,194, or a total of 1,048,733 tons. The total clearances for 1890 were 1,080,978 tons, of which 521,455 tons were by American vessels and 559,523 by foreign vessels.

For 1889 the clearances by American vessels were 505,003 tons and foreign vessels 559,736, or a total of 1,064,739 tons. The statistics show that the business secured through that business at the port of San Francisco had not increased as at Vancouver. It was not deemed best to give out the figures at this time, but to allow it to come out with the published volume.

By way of explanation for San Francisco's unfavorable showing it was stated that the subsidies to the Canadian Railroad and British vessels enables them to handle business at a less rate than American vessels and railroads, and that the Pacific business was going to Vancouver and carried East by the Canadian railroads, and that much of the merchandise for the leading countries of the East came by the British route.

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