Daily Globe.

VOL. V. ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1883. No. 55

MUTINY AND ARSON.

Disastrous Outbreak in the Missouri Penitentiary.

NEARLY 1,400 CONVICTS REBEL.

The Ringleaders Set Fire to the Workshops.

PROPERTY DAMAGED $300,000.

The Mutiny Finally Quelled Without Loss of Life.

END OF THE GRAYSON TRIALS.

Craft Found Guilty and Sentenced to Hang May 15.

PANDEMONIUM IN THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—The convicts in the penitentiary had just returned to their shops from dinner to-day when a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shop of Jacob Strauss & Co. Four men seized Van Horn, foreman of the collar shop, and told him to remain quiet and four men also seized Snider, foreman of the harness shop, and stripped him of his clothing. Jno. B. Johnson, the ringleader, a highway robber under sentence of twelve years, ran into the department where horse collars are, stopped and set a lot of loose straw on fire. In a moment the building, with the three shops—harness, collar and whip—was on fire. Pandemonium prevailed. When the guards ran in with hose, they were met by the convicts, who cut the hose. Johnson made an effort to escape over the walls, but despite the fact that he had a knife and club, was captured by Jesse Tolin, and put in a dungeon. His seven companions were also confined in dark cells. The fire was got under control, but has completely destroyed Strauss & Co.'s harness shop, collar and whip factory, loss $100,000; the Giesick & Co. Boot and Shoe company, loss $90,000; the Mysenburg Shoe company, loss $30,000; state weaving and state machine shop, loss $40,000; Excelsior loom factory, loss $20,000. Total loss, with damage to minor state buildings, $300,000.

The latest advices from Jefferson City say that the excitement attending the fire has partially subsided and the affairs at the prison are getting into shape again. The blow dealt the state is a severe one, and the penitentiary, which has not recovered from the disastrous conflagration of nearly two years ago, will be of little use to the state for another six months. The buildings destroyed are owned by the state. The stock and machinery belonged to contractors. The mutiny is described as follows: John B. Johnson, a safe blower by record, was sent up for twelve years from Shelby county last November on conviction for highway robbery. He declared his intention to beat the prison, and from the first he came down as a dangerous man. The desperate act of to-day was his third attempt to escape. The men had just marched back from dinner to the shops, and were seeking their various benches, when, in recognition of some preconcerted signal, eight men employed in the harness shop of Jacob Strauss & Co., seized formidable leather cutting knives and the revolt began. Four of them seized the foreman of the harness shop and stripped him of his clothing. The other four ran to the floor below seized VanHorn, foreman of the collar department, and, with knives at his throat, ordered him not to resist. He did not. Then Johnson ran back into the collar stuffing department and fired a lot of loose straw. Satisfied that the flames had taken hold the desperate man dashed out of the building, ran to the saddle tree factory of John Sullivan, with the intention of exciting a revolt there. At the main entrance to the shop he met Pat Krump, one of the guards, who, seeing him with a knife and club in his hand, warned him off. At that moment the flames burst from the windows of the Straus factory, and Krump saw what was up. He was not armed, but yelled to Johnson, "one step more and you are a dead man." The desperado turned and ran towrads the northeast corner of the grounds, with the intention of scaling the wall. On his way he ran against Jesse Tolin, the "dresser in" of the prison, who had sought the court yard at the first alarm. Johnson paused and stood defiant with his knife and his bludgeon, threatening to brain Tolin if he came near enough. Tolin is a small man, while the convict is a giant in build, and strength, but plucky. The guard, looking his man squarely in the eye, walked up to him and placing the muzzle of a cocked revolver against his ear ordered him to walk to the blind cell. The convict lost his grit and obeyed. Deputy Warden Bradbury came up at this juncture and the promptest efforts were made to capture and confine in blind cells Johnson's companions. One of them was Jerome T. Johnson, doing twenty-five years for murder in the second degree, from Clay county, and another, Perry Martin, who was one of the stage robbers who last year terrorized southwest Missouri and held up several stages between Seligman and Eureka Springs; Williams, of Kansas City, who inaugurated a revolt in the Kansas City jail last spring, was another of the party. They are all desperate men. While the guards were attending to the discipline of the prison the alarm was blown, and the great bell clanged out the warning that a mutiny was in progress in the prison. The telephone informed the people of the turn of the state of affairs. As great volumes of smoke and flames shot out from the building and attracted attention, there was a general movement to the penitentiary. Adjutant General Waddell employed an armory of guns, which with the ammunition was immediately loaded in wagons and hurried to the prison, where plenty of willing hands were ready to receive them. In less than ten minutes lines were formed surrounding the prison walls, and dignified senators, bankers, capitalists, merchants and woodsawyers stood shoulder to shoulder prepared to vindicate the majisty of the law, by putting a hole in any convict who dared make a break for liberty. The walls were covered with armed men and from the roof of the prison building, guns frowned in a warlike and threatening manner. Luckily there was no necessity for using these weapons, for the convicts, seeing the hundreds of armed men ready to assist the prison officials, at the command of Capt. Bradbury, fell into line and were marched to the old cell building near the south wall, were locked in, and all danger of further resistance or escape was past. About 1,150 of the 1,400 convicts in prison were thus disposed of. The remainder were trusted to assist in controlling the fire. At the outset the mutineers cut the fire hose as fast as it was laid by the prison guards, but finally the whole force of guards with pistols and Winchester rifles, overpowered the convicts and streams of water from the prison hose and city fire department were turned on the flames, and, after a desperate effort, the fire was brought under control. Four convicts in Strauss & Co.'s factory were seriously burned, and are now in the hospital. Private losses, as accurately as can be ascertained now are, Standard Shoe Co., of Messenburg & Co., $8,000; fully insured; Giesick & Co., shoe shop, $20,000; fully insured; Strauss & Co., harness and collar factory, $85,000; insurance 70,000; Excelsior broom factory, $5,000; half insured. The losses on three buildings belonging to the state will increase the total to fully $300,000. The new cell building was damaged about $3,000 and hospital slightly. After the fire was under control the prisoners were returned to their regular cells. During the excitement Johnson, ring leader broke out of the blind cell and attempted to incite a fresh outbreak. He obtained by some unknown means a razor and an iron poker and attempted to kill the convicts who refused to assist in the revolt. He was finally overcome, placed in a dungeon and at this writing the order of the prison is pretty well restored.

CRAFT FOUND GUILTY.

GRAYSON, Ky., Feb. 23.—The court met as usual at 8:30. The jury in the Carft case promptly retired and a few minutes after were returned into court. At 9:10 the foreman answered the usual questions and replied that the verdict was guilty and the punishment death. The prisoner scanned the faces of the jurymen as they came in, and their manner prepared him for the declaration of the foreman. Craft was less affected, apparently, than the others in the court room. The only change being a dull pallor of the face. Mrs. Gibbon's face was a study for a painter. With a few words to the jury the judge discharged it. Counsel for the defense asked and obtained leave from the judge for consultation, in which they were joined by Craft, who protested to his lawyers that the time would yet come that would set him right. The defense then asked an adjournment till 1 p. m. to give them time to prepare affidavits for a new trial. After brief consultation with Col. Allen, the judge cleared the aisle, the prisoner was marched off with a military guard, and the judge announced a recess till 1 o'clock.

At the reopening of the court in the afternoon the defense filed an application for a new trial, supported by affidavits of Obediah, Gallagher and Craft, declaring that one of Gallagher's important witnesses who was released on the Neal case, supposed he was released for the term of court and went home, and could not be back until the arguments had begun. Craft's affidavit contained the statement that Gallagher would prove the attempt of Ellis to escape. Judge Brown overruled the application, read the indictment by the Boyd circuit court, and after stating the penalty, and after asking the prisoner if he had any legal objections Craft stood up, and with impassioned voice and gesture said, I can say one thing: I am not guity of that charge. I did not have time to get all my witnesses here that I ought to have and I don't consider I have had a fair trial, for I know I am clear of that, for I never thought of Neal, I never as much as thought of it. There is the old mother and father of these children and I can tell all of them that I never as much as laid my hnad on them. I never did. You might just as well take a little innocent child and hang it as to hang me. The closest I was to Mrs. Gibbons that night was when I lay in bed at the house asleep. I did not see the house, or George Ellis, or Bill Neal, or any of the children that night. The last time I saw any of Mrs. Gibbons' children was on Wednesday before that. I saw little Fannie and spoke to her. That was the last time till I was aroused by the alarm of fire. I did all I could, not knowing that the children were burning. I can stand on the scaffold and hold up my hand and swear before high heaven that I did not see the children, Neal or Ellis that night. I am as innocent as the angels of that thing. You are all standing around me and looking at me. Let me tell you one thing: That the time will come when it will all be unfolded—when you will all see it plainer than you now see me. I never thought of such a thing. I was better raised and had more respect for people about me. I respected Mrs Gibbons and her children, and I am glad I can stand here and say that I am innocent. It is the truth. If everybody was to-day as clear of this charge as I am Mrs. Gibbons would have her children with her. It would not take the state guards. It is a put-up job on me, for I would not be guilty of it for the round world. Gentlemen, the day is coming when it will be found out that I am innocent.

The prisoner was interrupted by Mrs. Gibbons crying out: "Oh, my children! If they were only here now!" She was led out. Craft sat down and said no more.

The judge passed sentence of hanging on the 25th of May.

Craft fell in with the guard of soldiers and marched to camp. Before noon the soldiers struck their tents and preparations were made to leave by the Eastern Kentucky railroad, for Riverton, thence down the Ohio river; the artillery and baggage on flat cars, the men in coaches and flat cars on which seats were quickly improvised with planks.

OUTRAGE BY MOONSHINERS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 23.—Arch Segg came into Cartersville yesterday and stated that last week he was taken from bed at midnight by a band of six disguised men, carried about a quarter of a mile, lashed to a tree, and severely beaten, the instruments of torture being hickory withes. He says he was punished on account of reporting a still to revenue officers. He plead innocence, but without avail. He says two whipped him at a time, each striking about seventy blows, bringing blood each time. After the men had taken a round of whipping they left him still tied to the tree. They returned in fifteen minutes and gave him 100 more blows, and then released him, half dead and bleeding profusely, bloo running like water down to his feet. The parties are recognized as moonshiners and all efforts to capture them have proved unavailing. Cartersville is but a few miles from this city, over the Georgia state line.

INDIANA RELIEF.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—The relief committee of this city are receiving large contributions from all other cities for the flooded districts. The amount so far received will aggregate $25,000, $5,000 of which is from Boston, and $7,000 from James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*. The local committee of this city have sent twenty car loads of supplies to the Ohio river agents of the board of trade. The relief committee returned to day from a trip south of New Albany, where they distributed a boat load of provisions. The relief party found the most complete destitution in many localities. One family of seven in the vicinity of Alton was found encamped on the hillside with nothing but a few boards to shelter them and nothing to eat. An old man and wife were found in a loft without food. In the town of Leavenworth there is not a single house that escaped the water. Large contributions from the Odd Fellows, Masonic and other benevolent societies are being received by the respective grand officers of those institutions.

THE BRAIDWOOD DISASTER.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The work of pumping out the drowned mine goes steadily on. The pumps are pushed to their utmost capacity, making very little progress, having lowered only two feet in the past twenty-four hours. This is attributed to the fact that part of the working mine is only about forty feet from the surface while the main shaft is eighty feet deep. Contributions thus far raised for the relief fund are $5,800. The water stands forty-two feet below the surface.

WRECKED IN PUGET SOUND.

PORT TOWNSEND, Cal., Feb. 23.—The barkentine C. L. Taylor left yesterday for San Francisco. Fifty miles outside of Cape Flattery she was thrown on her beam ends by a squall. The masts were cut away and she was righted. Capt. Bergman's son was washed over board and drowned. His wife was killed in the cabin. Part of the crew reached Vancouver's island in a boat; others were taken off the wreck by the bark Actorus and brought here.

A CHICAGO RIOT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Chicago & Evanston railroad, built some seven years ago, running through a populous district in the northwestern portion of the city, was the scene of a riot about 12 o'clock last night. About 200 men, well organized, comprised chiefly of Bohemian, Swede and Polish laborers, marched to the locality known as Goose Island, near which the road passes, and beginning at Fullerton, proceeded to tear up the track of the road for 500 feet. A large detail of police were called, and soon dispersed the rioters, making no arrests. The Chicago & Evanston railroad has met with much opposition from residents of that part of the city through which it runs. Several attempts have been made to tear up the tracks heretofore.

DIED OF FRIGHT.

NEWAYGO, Mich., Feb. 23.—Manuel Lenhart, one of the men charged with the murder of the old man Baldman a few weeks since, was found dead in jail this morning. A dance was held at the Brooks house near by last night. It is supposed Lenhart mistook the noise for preparations for lynching, and died from fright. Lenhart's wife and Kilmer, the other men charged with the same murder, are both alive and well.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 23.—Two freight trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road collided at Spring Mills last night, badly wrecking both trains and killing the engineer, L. G. Graham, and the fireman, J. Quinlan, both of Alliance. The balance of the crew escaped by jumping.

THE ILL-FATED ELEANOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The following was taken from a bottle picked up on the 22d on the beach near Cold Spring inlet, Cape May:

February 6, 1883.—Steamer Eleanor, latitude 37, 43, longitude 73, 18. Leaking. Cannot keep the vessel off coast till morning. Unless assistance comes we are lost. God have mercy on us.

[Signed.] BELLAIRE.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

LAVALLE, Wis., Feb. 23.—Jerry Murray, a laborer aged thirty years, and a single man, was run over by the cars on a bridge about a mile west of this place last night, and instantly killed. The body was frightfully mangled. An inquest will be held to-day.

WINDFALL TO A FEMALE FORGER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Elsie Ryland, convicted with others of forgery but at large on bail pending the result of an appeal, has disappeared. Her husband has been left a legacy of $100,000 in England.

RISING RIVERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The river here has risen about half an inch since last night. The rise is supposed to have come from the Wabash. A vigilant watch will be kept upon the levees till it begins to fall again. The weather is cool, and a light, drizzling rain has set in, but this will hardly have any effect on the rise or fall of the river.

A BANK TELLER MISSING.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—Redimond, teller of the Dominion bank, is missing. The cash account is $7,500 short. Dealing in stocks is the cause of the trouble.

SUBSIDING FLOODS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The effects of the floods on the railroads are now practically removed. Ohio and Mississippi streets, threatened most, come out of the ordeal with track in much better condition, and local trains on the regular schedule of the Cincinnati, Washington, and the Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago & St. Louis, and the "Bee Line" roads are able to re-enter passenger and freight depots and resume business. Their capacity will be taxed by the accummulated freight.

TRAINS ABANDONED AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—The high water caused the abandonment of the trains, the Memphis & Louisville railroad between Madison, Ark., and this city, a distance of forty miles. Connection is made by the steamers Rene MacReany, and Katie Hooper, via the Mississippi river to the mouth of the St. Francis, and up the St. Francis to Madison.

LOVERS' SUICIDE.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Feb. 23—Louis Fernandez and Carmen Lira, lovers, aged sixteen, because forbidden to marry, tied themselves together and drowned themselves in the Zara river. The bodies were recovered, and at the sight the girl's mother also jumped in and drowned.

ROBBED A SILK STORE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Last night two well known thieves, Eddie Preston and Jack Flaherty, went to Joliet, robbed a store of $3,500 worth of silks, and checked the trunks containing them for Chicago. The baggage man, in handling them, felt the bolts of silk jolt, and supposed they were dead bodies. He telegraped to Chicago, and on their arrival here this morning the thieves were arrested and returned to Joliet.

BURNING COTTON.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Feb. 23.—A fire yesterday destroyed property valued at $70,000; partially insured. The property burned consisted of warehouse, stores, dwellings and cotton.

THE DEADLY BOILER.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Jas. Gookin was killed and three others seriously injured by the explosion of the boiler at the Smith Connor's wharf.

SIOUX CITY CRIME.

SIOUX CITY, Feb. 23.—J. E. Leeds, alias J. W. Watson, was held for assault with intent to murder. Dennis O'Connell a burglar, escaped from jail this evening by digging through the frozen ground to liberty.

A LOUISVILLE FLOOD HERO.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Capt. Wm. Devan, chief of the United States life saving corps at this port, who, with his men, so bravely and effectually labored to save life and property during the late flood, as to win laurels from all the people here, as well as official recognition from his superior officers, is himself a heavy sufferer. He moved his family from his dwelling, but took no heed of his property, as there were precious lives to be saved, far more valuable in his eyes than worldly goods. The result is the complete destruction of nearly all his household goods. It has been suggested that contributions be made here to buy the modest captain a cottage, as a token of his thousand deeds in helping the suffering humanity, which will probably be done.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

Mrs. "Yankee" Casey, of Lakeville, in a Moment of Frenzy Kills Her Boy Baby, and Cuts Her Own Throat.

Intelligence was received in St. Paul late Thursday night of a terrible tragedy, which occurred on Wednesday evening in the town of Lakeville, situated about four miles from Rosemount. The tragedy involved the death of a mother and her boy baby by suicide and the details are most harrowing. Late on Thursday night a man named McDermott, a brother of Mrs. James Casey, better known as "Yankee" Casey, arrived in St. Paul and put up at the Boston boarding house on East Fourth street. He seemed overwhelmed with grief and when asked the reason for his sorrow he related a sickening story. He stated that Mrs. Casey, his sister, a woman about twenty-eight years of age, had first cut the throat of her two-year old son and then cut her own throat. The sad affair happened on Wednesday evening and was perpetrated while she was under a fit of temporary insanity. The child died almost instantly and the mother lingered until 8 o'clock Thursday morning, she having inflicted a ghastly cut in her throat, which terminated her life as stated. As near as could be ascertained Mrs. Casey had been unwell for some days and her mind had wandered. A few days ago she returned from a visit to her father's, and she stated that the house had been haunted by ghosts.

Nothing special was thought of her hallucination until the dread affair of Wednesday took place. On the afternoon of that day she secured her husband's razor, and taking her two-year-old child she repaired to the cow shed, a short distance from the house. Here she took the infant in her arms and slit its throat from ear to ear. She then deliberately cut her own throat, and when found she clasped the dead body of the infant in her arms. As before stated she lingered until Thursday morning.

Mr. McDermott came to St. Paul for coffins, and he left for home yesterday morning. The funeral was announced for today. It is believed no inquest was held.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

The New Yards of Which Lieutenant Commander Gorringe Has Taken Charge—The Practicability of Constructing Iron Ships in This Country to be Demonstrated.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PHILADELPAIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—The new iron shipbuilding company, of which Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe of the United States navy, is manager, began work for the first time to-day. The working force included but two gangs, one employed in tearing apart the old marine railway, the other engaged in putting up the new machinery. Mr. Harten, of New York, a practical shipbuilder, is superintendent. The men in charge of the work were also from New York. Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, who was expected on the grounds to direct the initiatory step in his new enterprise, was detained in Washington. The grounds and buildings secured by the company from the Reading under its ten years' lease require very little improving. The yard extends from the river to within 50 feet of Bath street, a distance of about 1,000 feet. From Alleghany avenue, from the right to the left boundary line below Clearfield street, the distance is 950 feet. Within this area six different departments are to be operated. The ship way is 250x400 feet. On either side of the ship-way is a wharf 100 feet in length. The improvements to be made immediately are largely on the ship-way, which, after nine years' exposure is very much impaired. A capacious derrick like that at the works of Cramp & Sons is also to be built. The boiler, machine, molding, and flange shops are in a good state of preservation. The brick blacksmith shop, which was partly blown down in the storm of Oct. 23, 1880, is to be removed altogether, and an iron building erected on its site. These improvements, which are to be made at the expense of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, will be hurried through, and as soon as material can be obtained work will be commenced on an iron sailing vessel, to be built for Mr. Starbuck, of New York, a prominent ship owner, and an officer of the Northern Pacific Railroad company.

A BOILER BURST.

Disastrous Explosion of the Boiler at Banholzer's Brewery.

ELEVEN PERSONS BADLY INJURED.

A Terrible Scene of Confusion and Destruction.

THE MONETARY LOSS ABOUT $7,000

Where the Responsibility for the Disaster Rests.

A serious accident happened about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at William Banholzer's North Mississippi brewery on Stewart avenue, in the Fourth ward, by which eleven persons were injured, some of them pretty seriously.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

For a very long time, probably ever since the brewery was built, the people, for a considerable distance all around the brewery have been in the habit of going there in the morning to get a supply of malt for their cows and chickens. Men, women and children are in the habit of going there for that purpse. Yesterday morning they came as usual, and were unfortunate enough to receive injuries from which some of them may die, though at present that result is not looked for. Mr. Banholzer objected to these people coming there. Not because he does not wish to be accommodating to them, but because they are in the habit of entering the engine house, especially during the cold winter months, and thus interfering with his business. No matter how often he drove them out of the engine house, they would swarm back into it again, and so the annoyance was continued day after day. Yesterday they were there as usual, but fortunately for them all, they happened to be outside of the building just at the time of the accident. Had they been inside where they usually are, the result would have been frightful.

About 10 o'clock when the accident happened there was no one in the engine room and this is undoubtedly the reason that no one was killed. At the time mentioned an explosion was heard, not a loud one but a low rumbling sound that shook everything around. The boiler went up into the air a hundred feet or more. The stone wall of the engine room was blown over towards the river. The roof was lifted up and thrown over to one side, and the whole ruins constituted a very bad looking wreck. The part of the building where the family resided was well shaken up, and every window on the south side of the building was shattered and broken.

THE EXTENT OF THE INJURY.

It was not known, at first, what the extent of the injuries to person and property was. Of course everybody supposed some one was hurt, as those there after malt were standing on the south side of the engine house waiting. This was right where the wall of the engine house fell. Of course, as soon as they heard the sound of the explosion all scattered, but several of them did not move quick enough to escape the stone, brick and steam that came showering down upon them, and so were caught. Some were hit by a brick, others by portions of the stone wall, and others were struck by the escaping steam that poured out and enveloped everything around the ruins, rendering it impossible for a few moments to see anything, or to do much toward investigating the extent of the loss.

A VOICE UNDER GROUND.

When the heavy cloud of steam disappeared from the ruins, anxious men began to examine to ascertain whether or not any one was caught by the falling wall. They had all about concluded that no one was covered up by the ruins, when Mr. T. H. Thornton, of the firm of Thornton Bros., sewer contractors, thought he heard a voice under the ruins. He listened and found that he was not mistaken. All hands went to work with a will, and removed the dirt, stones and brick as fast as possible, and at last found a boy about eighteen or nineteen years of age, named Frank Badham, a driver of one of Mr. Johnson's milk wagons, who had been crushed beneath the falling wall. They succeeded in extricating him and carefully took him into the house and laid him on a lounge.

TELEPHONE MESSAGES WERE SENT

all over the city to the doctors as fast as possible, and within a reasonable time a number of them were on the ground and did all they could to relieve the sufferers from the accident. The man who was discovered under the ruins was found to have been injured about the head and back, and generally all over the body. Cold applications were placed on his face and head, and he rested tolerably easy, though his breathing was very loud, and much of the time was accompanied with a kind of groaning. No one was admitted to see him.

THE OTHERS INJURED.

It is impossible to give a very accurate list of the names of those injured, as many of them are Swedes and Bohemians, and all of them hurried off to their homes as fast as possible. The following is as correct a list as could be obtained:

Mrs. Joseph Eischler, a compound fracture of the thigh, and scalded some. She resides near the short line on Fort street.

Conrad Schmidt, serious cut on the right side of the head. Lives near Funk's brewery.

Mrs. Schmall, bruised and scalded a little. Not serious. Resides on Fort street.

Mrs. Heinl (or Heindle), bruised on both legs and head.

Mrs. M. Spohrer, right hand badly smashed.

Mrs. Heisinger, scalded. Not serious.

John Horoff, scalded and injured by the falling walls.

John Schmidley, hurt about the head.

Mrs. Schneider, bruised about the head.

Mike Bely, lives at No. 525 Ray street, scalded in face lightly.

John P. Thill, slightly hurt.

Several others received slight bruises and scratches, but they were not important. The above embraces the names of the injured persons as fully as they could be obtained. The doctors do not consider that any one of these persons is fatally injured, still the injuries are of such a character that they may develop into something worse than was expected. Besides, the examination given the sufferers was superficial and not at all complete. A double team of horses attached to a wagon was standing where the wall fell, and a part of the wall struck the wagon and one horse. The wagon was smashed in pieces and the horse was killed. The other one escaped.

THE BOILER—THE LOSS.

Mr. Banholzer stated that the boiler was three years old, that it was repaired a short time ago, and was a good one. When the explosion occurred there was only eighty pounds of steam on, while the boiler has been tested at 150 pounds. The boiler cost $1,000. The steam pump was worth about $300. The engine, $600. The shafting, pulleys, hangers, etc., $400. Injury to building, $5,000, making the total loss as far as he could estimate it yesterday, about $7,300. One of the men who worked in the engine house declared that there was plenty of water in the boiler.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

The Legislative Investigation Into the Management of the Dexmont, Pa., Insane Asylum—Revolting Cruelty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The investigation by the legislative committee into the charges preferred against the management of the Dexmont insane asylum began today. H. P. Hopkins, of Rochester, Pa., an inmate six months in 1882, testified that during his stay he had been subjected to cruel treatment on several occasions. At one time he rebelled against being placed in a straight jacket and struck the attendant. He was thrown down, choked and jumped upon with knees, breaking two of his ribs. On another occasion he was tied to a bed-stead for two days, the pinions around one arm being so tight that the circulation stopped. One day two patients quarreled about a Testament and finally came to blows, resulting in one being knocked senseless. The attendants came in and strapped the other patient around the neck until he also was senseless.

A number of physicians then examined Hopkins, but stated they were unable to find any signs of broken ribs.

Dr. Given, of Erie, Pa., an inmate for nearly eight years, was next called. He testified that he had gone to the asylum of his own accord, but afterwards was unable to get out. He had written friends, but said the letters were not received. During the first year he was thrown down, the attendant falling upon him, and, with his fists, rubbed witness' ribs so hard that he was compelled to stay in bed three or four days. Witness knew of several persons being kept in the institution who were sane. Most of them had capers, but were harmless. Regarding cruelty to others, he cited a number of cases. One, an old man named Morris, insane and unable to work, was thrown on the floor and severely hurt. Another case was that of a German named Thumm, who asked an attendant for a broom. The attendant threw him down, saying, "Oh, get out, you Dutchman!" When picked up Thumm had blood on his face and in a few days was dead. Witness did not see them abuse Thumm further than to push him into a cell. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Good News.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The stockholders of the First National bank of Newton, which failed in 1867, owing to the robbery of $311,000 by the cashier, met to-day for a final settlement. The amount stolen had been used to cover a deficiency in the accounts. Hartwell, a clerk in the subtreasury of the United States government, discovered this and retained the money. Suit brought by the bank in the court of claims, went against the government. The attorney general has withdrawn the appeal and the judgment of the court stands. The committee reported that depositors would be paid in full, and the stockholders par for their shares. The above was in connection with the great Millen, Ward & Co. copper corner, when $1,250,000 was stolen from the subtreasury.

Wigwam

Roller Skating Rink.

Insurance Company Mulcted.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—A decision involving a fine point of law as to whether insurance companies are responsible for policies held by suicides, was rendered in the United States district court last night. It was the case of Katherine Kern against the Washington Life Insurance company for $2,000, alleged to be due her on a policy taken out by her husband, Rudolph Kern, who committed suicide, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The insurance company was ordered to pay to Mrs. Kern the sum of $2,125.23, being principal and interest. The jury was out but ten minutes.

Butler's Fast Day.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Gov. Butler proclaims April 5 as a fast day, and especially exhorts ministers to feed their flocks with the divine word and not discourse upon political or other social topics.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE - EMMA ABBOTT!

One Week, Beginning Thursday, March 1st.
Saturday and Wednesday Matinees.

EMMA ABBOTT

Grand English Opera Company,

EMMA ABBOTT WILL SING EVERY NIGHT.

Thursday and Monday, Iolanthe, or the Peer and the Peri
Friday, PAUL AND VIRGINIA.
Saturday Matinee, Lucia, Bride of Lammermoor.
Saturday Evening, MARTHA.
Tuesday, FRA DIAVOLO.
Wednesday Matinee, Grand Farewell Matinee.
Wednesday Evening, DOUBLE BILL. Emma Abbott's Benefit, La Sonnambula & Miserere Scene from Trovatore

A. PUGH.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

COAL & PIG IRON.

Sole Shipper to the Northwest of

Philadelphia and Reading Anthracite Coal,

And Dealer in all Grades

BITUMINOUS COAL

Support the only competition to the FUEL RING by sending me your orders and getting FULL WEIGHT, CLEAN COAL and PROMPT DELIVERY.

OFFICE REMOVED—328 Jackson street, under Dawson's bank.

Retail Yard—Cor. Fourth and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIRD CONCERT.

ST. PAUL CHORAL SOCIETY

Opera House, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27.

SIGNOR JANNOTTA, Conductor.
PROF. FRANK WOOD, Pianist.

Chorus of 60 selected voices, assisted by PROF. MANNER and Mr. D. MUEHLENBRUCH.

Admission $1.00. Tickets and reserved seats without extra charge, at Opera House box office, on Monday and Tuesday. Members can still reserve seats by presenting their tickets. 55.58

OPERA HOUSE.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.

BEGINNING THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

A BOOM OF LAUGHTER!

THE GREAT NEW YORK SUCCESS

Direct from HARRIGAN & HART'S THEATER, N. Y.

Edward Harrigan's Masterpiece,

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY!

Will be presented by

M. W. HANLEY'S COMPANY.

After a successful run of 300 nights at Harrigan & Hart's Theater, New York.

All the original scenic effects. All the original songs and music. The famous Billy the Goat. The comical donkey, Tom Collins. The Imperial Quartet.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1. Reserved seat sale Wednesday, 9 a. m. 49-55

Matinee prices 50c and 75c.

WOOD'S OPERA HOUSE

Seventh Street near Jackson.

COL. J. H. WOOD.....Manager

February 19th and During the Week.

Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

A Strong Olio. Special engagement of the character actor, author and comedian,

MR. W. J. THOMPSON,

In the thrilling and sensational drama,

"THE ITALIAN CONVICT!"

—OR THE—

Bank Messenger's Dog,

Supported by Miss Effie Johns and Wood's Stock Company,

Grand extra matinee Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

THE GREAT

Theodore Thomas

May Festival.

Singers wishing to join the Grand Chorus under the direction of Signor Jannotta, are requested to be present at new Turner hall on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. There are no expenses, and the music is ready for Two Hundred singers. Come at once and do not wait to be urged. THE COMMITTEE.

49-54

Rating Rink.

St. P. NAV. Co. - LEVEE.

Prof. Rawson appeared at the Rink last night amid rapturous applause; starts for New York at 12:45 p. m., but has been prevailed upon to give another exhibition at 12 o'clock high noon, sharp. Come out and see him, he is a wonder on irons.

Music this afternoon. Fort Snelling band to-night. Come out.