

GANS & KLEIN



ON APRIL 4TH, 1841, exactly one month after his inauguration, the grandfather of the present President passed away.

Our Departments

ELEVATOR TO ALL FLOORS. SAVE THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Basement

- Rubber Goods, Rubber Boots, Leather Boots, Overalls and Jumpers, Oiled Clothing and Hats, Miners' Coats and Hats, Canvas, Lined Duck Clothing.

First Floor

- Men's Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas and Canes, Men's Hats and Caps, Children's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Men's Trousers, Men's and Children's Shoes, Men's Underwear, Men's Flannel, Madras and Dress Shirts, Men's and Boys' Gloves, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Men's Vests.

Second Floor

- Boys' and Children's Suits, Boys' and Children's Waists, Boys' and Children's Underwear, Boys' Long Pants, Children's Knee Pants, Boys' Shirts, Boys' Collars and Cuffs, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Night Robes, Blankets and Quilts.

Third Floor

- Men's Sack Suits, Men's Cutaway Frock Suits, Men's D. B. Prince Albert Coats and Vests, Men's Full Dress Coats and Vests, Men's Overcoats, Waiver Jackets, Bar Jackets, Cooks' Caps and Aprons, Valises, Summer Coats and Vests, Men's Traveling Dusters.

Fourth Floor

- Hydraulic Hose, Trunks, Valises.

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THE TRUTH AS IT IS

James Black, Ex-Inspector of Police, of Birmingham, to Be Investigated.

He Manufactured Evidence that Sent Daly and Egan to Prison.

The Exposure Brought About by His Relations With a Young Woman—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, April 23.—James Black, the "ex-inspector of police" of Birmingham and the man frequently complimented as the shrewdest detective in England, is about to have his official career investigated. It was to whom was principally due the conviction of Michael Davitt twenty-three years ago, of Dr. Gallagher nine years ago, and of Egan and Daly a little later. It is now asserted that all of these were brought about by evidence manufactured by Black to carry on his ambitious ends. Black is now a discredited man who is known to have been long privy to a blackmailing scheme and who is at present a fugitive from home owing to threats of investigation of his official career. The facts have been given to John Redmond, and upon them he will base a demand for an investigation, in which he will be upheld by Alderman Mantou, one of the oldest and most respected civil officers of Birmingham, who has been for forty years a member of the "watch committee," the branch of the municipal corporation which controls the police department of that city. Alderman Mantou is now more than 80 years of age and a conservative, so that politics do not enter into his view of the case.

At the time of the conviction of Daly and Egan he publicly accused Black of manufacturing evidence against them, and even wrote to William O'Brien giving suggestions on which the sentences passed upon the alleged dynamite men should be commuted. He was a public enemy every day who saw him yesterday. Mr. Mantou said that after the conviction of Daly and Egan the chief constable of Birmingham, who was then confined to his bed by illness, sent for him and told him that the men were innocent, and that a job had been "planted" on them. He says that justice demands an investigation.

The circumstance which led up to the exposure of Black are these: Early in February of last year Black resigned his position of police. The watch committee, all of whom except Alderman Mantou were earnest believers in Black, begged him to re-consider, but he was obstinate. He was told that if he would resign on condition that he would make a difference of five shillings per week in his pension, but he insisted that he had particular reasons for leaving at once. Then the watch committee decided that Black's valuable services ought to be secured by a public enemy every day. But Black stopped the movement, and it has since developed that it was stopped under coercion. When Black resigned a young woman living apart from her husband, Mrs. F. J. Elliott, made a demand for £2,000. This was not only declined, but Mr. Elliott threatened to bring a suit against her for divorce with Black as co-respondent. It seems that the woman had been on intimate terms with Black long before her marriage to Elliott, who was forced into the ceremony. The fact that this had become known is supposed to have led Black to resign so hastily.

It can be easily understood that the disclosure of these facts in connection with Black's private life and official career has cast quite a new complexion on the Daly and Egan case. These men, it has always been denied by those who studied their case, were innocent of the charges brought against them, and that was the only reason to believe that they were the victims of a vile plot. Black's testimony was almost the only evidence against Egan. It was that evidence that a bottle of nitro-glycerine was found hidden in the garden attached to Egan's house. Without a particle of evidence it is morally certain the jury would have at least discharged one of the two men in the dock. But in those days Black's word was law. He was the paragon of truthfulness and his story and honesty were looked upon as above question. But him into the witness box to-day, a discredited official, stumped to the lips in vice and infamy, and his words would not be considered good enough to hang a dog upon.

IT WAS WHOLESOME MURDER.

Two Brothers in Russia Who Killed Numerous Emigrants.

WARSAW, April 3.—Police inquiries into the case of two brothers named Konikovsky, who are imprisoned here on the charge of murdering and robbing a peasant near Bielestock, has revealed the practice of the wholesale murder of emigrants on the frontier. Already the naked bodies of five victims have been discovered in the snow in the woods adjacent to the house occupied by the brothers, who lived in the village of Monki. The search for bodies is proceeding, and it has been ascertained that the Konikovsky residence, and the police estimate that the two brothers have murdered at least 40 persons. The residents of Monki have been greatly startled by the reports concerning the brothers, and there is much excitement throughout the whole district. The elder brother, who was a peasant farmer, has a young wife, who, it is charged, took advantage of her sex to bait her husband in his crimes, and to get her share of the spoils secured from the unfortunate victims. The younger brother had been a soldier in the Russian army, but his time had expired. He took to smuggling across the frontier as a means of livelihood, and naturally became thoroughly acquainted with all the various paths that led into Prussian territory away from the watchful frontier guards.

Many of the persons desirous of leaving Russia, naturally emigrants, were not supplied with the passports required by the government before Russians are allowed to leave the country, and in these persons the Konikovskys found their victims. These persons would approach the younger brother and bargain for a safe conduct beyond Russian soil, and with his knowledge of the frontier it was comparatively easy undertaking for the younger brother to get them safe away from Russian territory. Emigrants from justice also availed themselves of Konikovsky's knowledge to escape from the officers of the law.

The method followed by the brothers in the case of persons desiring to cross the frontier was as follows: They would select as their victims only those who had good outfits and money. The others would be taken across the frontier in safety. The victims would be taken in charge by the younger brother, and singly they would be conducted along a narrow path through a dense forest. In the meantime the elder brother would hurry by a short route to a spot previously agreed upon, and when the victim approached he would be attacked by

IT IS STILL THE ISSUE.

Ex-President Cleveland's Words of Advice to the Rhode Island Democrats.

The Campaign of 1892 Must Be Fought Strictly on Principle.

Tariff Reform the Shibboleth of True Democracy and Test of Loyalty to the People's Cause.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The reception given ex-President Cleveland at last night's democratic meeting was in the nature of an ovation. The ex-president spoke at some length. He said he had come to look in the face of men who had been given a place of honor in advance of the vast army which was moving toward the decisive battle field of next November. "Charge and bring about your banner," said he, "are blazoned the words 'tariff reform' the shibboleth of true democracy and the test of loyalty to the people's cause and the test of justice and right is a clean and comforting one and because the American people love justice and right our mind is the winning flag. We not only stand upon sure and safe ground when we appeal to honesty and morality in our championship of the interest of the masses as related to tariff taxation, but our mission is invested with the highest patriotism when we attempt to preserve from perversion, distortion and decay the justice, quality and moral integrity which are constitutional elements of our mode of popular government. Our sincerity cannot be doubted. In beginning the struggle we were not only bitterly opposed by a great party of avowed enemies, but embraced by those in our own ranks who had become infected with the unwholesome atmosphere our enemies had created. We hesitated not a moment boldly to encounter both. We united our party, not by any surrender, but by honest appeal to democratic sentiment and conscience. We have never lowered our standard. The democratic party still champions the cause which defies cowardly not induce it to surrender, which no success short of complete accomplishment can tempt it to neglect. We invite the strictest scrutiny of our conduct in dealing with its subjects, and we insist that our cause has been open, fair and consistent." Mr. Cleveland went on to speak of the efforts of the opponents of his policy in the campaign of 1888 and the means by which they succeeded. Coming down to the McKinley bill, he said: "The reformer has found life harder since the 'reform' than before, and if there is a workingman anywhere who had his wages increased by virtue of its operation, he has not yet made himself known. Plenty of mills and factories have been closed for want of orders, and the unemployed, and we daily hear of rednecks wages; but the benefits promised from the 'reform' are not apparent. Reciprocity, the theory of the McKinley bill, largely in the direction of free commercial exchange. If 'hypocrisy' is the homage vice pays to virtue, reciprocity may be called the homage prohibitionary protection pays to genuine tariff reform." The declaration in the Rhode Island platform for free raw material, and the demand that it be warmly seconded. "If the demand," he said, "does not give to the state of Rhode Island during the present session of congress the free raw materials she needs it will be because the republican senate or executive thwarted the design. At any rate nothing will divert us from our purpose to reform the tariff in this regard as well as many others, be the time of its accomplishment near or remote."

A BOMB WAS THROWN.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Blow Up Venezuela's President.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 3.—President Palacios had a narrow escape from death by dynamite the other evening. A bomb was thrown by some unknown person at the yellow house (the president's residence). Palacios was then in one of the rooms conferring with one of his leaders. The bomb caused a fearful panic at the palace, and the troops hurried to the scene and remained on guard throughout the night. All the windows in the building were smashed. Palacios was unhurt, but badly frightened.

The withdrawal of troops from all parts of the city and the efforts to protect the president's residence, and the revolutionaries concerned in the plot every chance to escape. When search was made for them not a trace could be found. Numerous partisans of Crespo took advantage of the managing of the yellow house to leave the city with the intention of joining the rebels. It is rumored that on the morning following the explosion the Palacios family privately left the capital. All members of the federal council are in jail. Everybody of prominence in the city is under strict personal safety. Suspicion is enough to cause the arrest of the most prominent citizens of Caracas. General Crespo is with Manzanillo at San Carlos. They have a large force of men and 500 infantry. The surrounding country is level, and with nearly all to the advantage of the lancets. It is hardly probable that the government troops will hardly dare to give battle to the army of Lopez.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

The Blanket Could not Be Held by the Men at the Fire.

BREIN, April 3.—A dwelling house in Posen caught fire last night, and before the inmates could escape the stairs were afire. On the fourth story of the building were a woman and five children. The only way for them to escape the death that threatened was to jump through the windows. The crowd on the street got a blanket which was spread and held in place by a number of men. The woman and children were sent to jump. They did so. The woman jumped and struck the street with such force that it was torn from the grasp of the men, and she fell to the stone pavement. She was instantly killed. One of the children jumped and met the same fate. It is charged her mother was unable to hold the blanket firmly enough to prevent falling. The other children also jumped, but two received injuries that will prove fatal.

An Inhuman Mother Indicted.

DUBLIN, April 3.—The grand jury investigating the case of Mrs. Margaret Montague, of Colraige, Londonderry county, have returned a true bill of manslaughter against the prisoner, for killing her three-year-old daughter Helen. It also returned a true bill charging her with wilfully breaching the peace by setting a trap for the death of her son, Walter, and Gilbert, her three-year-old sons. Mrs. Montague is the daughter-in-law of Lord Montague. Helen Montague, having committed some trifling wrong, was being chastised by her father, and the child was taken to a room, and then fastened to a ring of a well in a dark room, the string of which the little girl got fastened in some way about her neck. It choked her to death.

A Possible Revolution in Peru.

LIQUEQUE, Chile, April 3.—Mr. President Pardo, of Peru, has introduced a quantity of arms into this city and is hard at work securing recruits for a revolution, as he intends to try and regain the chief magistracy of the country. Government troops have been sent to repel the rebels. An engagement near here is probable at an early date.

More Food for the Sufferer.

LIBAU, March 3.—The steamer Missouri, from New York, with the cargo for the famine sufferers, was enthusiastically welcomed on her arrival here. The discharge of cargo has commenced.

Not the Work of Deceit.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 3.—The police have failed to connect Deeming with the murders committed here in 1888.

Evidence of a Murder.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Evidence of what is believed to be a murder was unearthed by the police to-day at the residence of Mrs. Faine, who rents rooms at 2911 Wabash avenue. A trench was noticed in the vicinity of the attic for several days, and to-day because so offensive that the police were called in to investigate. They discovered a bundle lying in a corner which was found to contain the body of a three-month-old male child. The body was so decomposed that the fingers and flesh of the dead infant fell off when removed. Across the abdomen was a gash four inches long. Mrs. Faine could give no information regarding the matter. The police believe it to be a murder, and are now looking for the criminal.

A Convention of Cattlemen.

CORRY, Utah, April 3.—A call for a cattlemen's convention was formally issued here yesterday. It is signed by 123 of the most prominent range men in the west. The congress is to convene in this city April 23, and include Idaho, Montana, Washington, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Arizona. A large attendance of cattlemen is expected.

They Must Fight Sept. 7.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The amended articles of agreement between John L. Sullivan, James Corbett and the Olympic club of New Orleans were signed yesterday. There is no loophole for either of the heavy-weight to avoid fighting for the championship and \$45,000 in money on Sept. 7.

Walter Cook, a negro, was hanged at Fairburn, Ga., in the presence of 10,000 people, for murder.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 3.—According to the present programme of the leaders of the majority, the tariff question will be practically the only matter under consideration in the house during the coming week and at the close two and possibly three separate tariff bills will be transferred to the senate. The wool and woolen bills are rapidly nearing a final vote. General debate has ceased and the five minutes limit of application to speeches upon any paragraph of the bill or any proposed amendment. There is some talk to the effect that the bill will be passed to-morrow by a two-thirds vote and the five minutes limit of application applies to speeches upon any paragraph of the bill or any proposed amendment. There is some talk to the effect that the bill will be passed to-morrow by a two-thirds vote and the five minutes limit of application applies to speeches upon any paragraph of the bill or any proposed amendment.

Justice Lamar's Condition Serious.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The condition of Justice Lamar, of the supreme court, is much more serious than the public generally is aware of. He suffered with hemorrhages from the lungs for several days, and in addition is said to have symptoms of Bright's disease. His family is greatly worried at his condition. The recurrence of hemorrhages precludes sleep, and this greatly aggravates the trouble. Notwithstanding the gravity of the case Justice Lamar is still strong enough to work, and when a reporter called on him he said he was certain exactly how he was the justice went downstairs and wrote the following bulletin in his own handwriting: "About the same, but some improvement. Hemorrhages less in number and not so profuse. Complaints of pains in left side."

Springer Will Close the Argument.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Chairman Springer, of the ways and means committee, has so far regained his health that he was to-day able to attend church and afterward to take a short drive. He will appear in the house to-morrow for an hour or more and, as chairman of the ways and means committee, make the closing argument in favor of the free wool bill.

JEALOUS OF THEIR GRASS.

Why Wyoming Puts Restrictions on Cattle From the South. Dr. Holloway, state veterinary surgeon, has returned from Cheyenne, Wyo., where he, together with representatives from Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, had an interview with Gov. Barber, of Wyoming, relative to his proclamation prohibiting the passage of cattle brought into the state from south of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude and destined for other states, through the state of Wyoming except by rail. Gov. Barber positively refused to rescind his proclamation. Dr. Holloway is a standard reporter that the most liberal proclamation of Montana, and that the reason why Wyoming objects to the passage of cattle is the fear that they will eat too much grass. It is believed that she has no constitutional right to enforce such a restriction as is contained in the government's proclamation. Montana cattlemen will go ahead as usual, ignoring Gov. Barber's edict.

HOISTING WORKS BURNED.

Fire in the Colona Parrot Causes From \$10,000 to \$15,000 Loss. BUTTE, April 3.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning the hoisting works of the Colona Parrot mine were burned to the ground. W. A. Clark is the owner. There was no insurance. The loss is between \$10,000 and \$15,000. The origin is believed to have been incendiary.

The Ladies Must Have Been for Murphy.

RIMMEL, April 3.—[Special.]—At the school election here yesterday, the ladies were out in full force, the miners were down from the mines, and ninety-four votes were polled. J. E. Abbey received thirty-six and J. H. Murphy fifty-eight. Mr. Murphy was accordingly declared trustee for three years.

Three Rustlers Escaped.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 3.—A telegram to the sheriff's office announces the escape of three rustlers, Red Owen, Sandy McFarlane, and a man named McKinnie, from the New Mexican authorities across the Arizona line. Deputy Sheriff Baca, of Grant county, New Mexico, is in pursuit. The parties are all around had men and are wanted especially for a shooting scrape at Paramid, near Lordsburg. They managed to cross the Arizona line ahead of the pursuing party.

White Plains, N. Y., April 3.—The apportionment of the state of the late Samuel J. Tilden has filed his report in the surrogate's court. His report makes the total amount \$2,200,000, which, after deducting bequests and expenses, leaves \$3,200,000 to be divided among the heirs.

Hereditary Madness and Suicide.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., April 3.—Annie Story, daughter of Rev. W. H. Story, rector of the Episcopal church here, committed suicide last night by hanging. Hereditary madness is believed to have been the cause, as her mother and brother are both insane.

BIG FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS

Over Three Millions in Cotton and Other Property Gone to Ashes.

Four Squares of Residence Property Also Licked Up by Flames.

Cigarettes Thrown Among the Cotton the Probable Origin—Hundreds Rendered Homeless—Firemen Hurt.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—One of the most destructive cotton fires on record broke out at 10:30 this morning among some cotton on the sidewalk in front of the Fire Proof cotton press on Front street, where 10,000 bales of cotton were stored. The department promptly responded, but the wind was so high and the cotton so dry that it burned like tissue paper. The flames ran high and in an almost incredible shortness of time they communicated to the press itself. The firemen worked like demons to arrest the progress of the fire, but their efforts were unavailing. Through the yards swept the fire, carrying destruction with it. After three repeated alarms, a general alarm was sent in and all the engines in the city, with two or three exceptions, called out. In half an hour after it started the fire proof press was totally consumed, with its contents, and the flames communicated to the upper press, attacking the building from all sides with wonderful rapidity. In the press were stored 50,000 bales of cotton, some of which was saved. The greater portion was destroyed. It required but a very short time to destroy the press. Several firemen had narrow escapes from falling walls. The sight was an awe-inspiring one. Smoke and sparks from the fire, blowing down into the streets by the wind, choked and stung the spectators. Suddenly a small flame was seen to leap upward from the corner of the Independence press. In a second nearly the entire square was ablaze, and the flames formed an almost solid block of fire. In the yard were stored some 10,000 bales of cotton, which were consumed in a little time. The place was gutted and its contents, consisting of about 20,000 bales, destroyed. As soon as it was apparent that there was no possibility of saving the burning structure, the firemen devoted their attention to the surrounding structures and everything in the neighborhood was thoroughly soaked. This probably saved a number of fires, as the sparks were falling in all directions. The cotton district burned is bounded by Peters, Front, Thistle and Robin streets, and the presses destroyed are as follows: Fire proof, Penrose Bros., shippers; Boyd & Herick, proprietors; Independence cotton yard, Orleans cotton press, Adam Norwick, manager. The total amount of cotton burned, as far as it can now be ascertained, is estimated at 80,000 bales, held by factors and commission merchants, and covered by open policies. Much of the cotton will be sent to pickers and saved, so the total loss will probably not exceed \$30 per bale, making a total on cotton of between \$2,250,000 and \$2,750,000. The loss on presses and sheds is estimated at \$150,000.

Why Wyoming Puts Restrictions on Cattle From the South.

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BIG FIRE IN HAMBURG.

An Immense Warehouse Completely Wrecked With Valuable Contents.

HAMBURG, April 3.—A fire broke out at 7:30 yesterday morning in a warehouse at Maizer quay. The flames fed by inflammable contents of the building spread with great rapidity and did damage to the amount of several millions. The firemen were promptly on the scene, but streams turned on the building did not check the fire to any extent. The heat was intense. The efforts of the firemen were chiefly directed to prevent the fire from communicating to adjacent buildings. He Tege, chief of the fire brigade, is missing, and it is thought that he has perished. Several firemen received dangerous injuries by being struck by falling walls. By the time the fire burned itself out the warehouse was completely gutted, only the bare walls being left standing. Large quantities of cotton and coffee were stored on the upper floor, while the cellars were filled with casks and barrels of oils and spirits, which made an intensely hot fire. The loss by the fire is as yet unknown, but it is very heavy.

Robtson's Money for Mrs. Hetherington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—Additional news has been received regarding the Hetherington-Robinson shooting affair, from a passenger on the steamer Guelia. Robinson left a new-made will, in it he named Mrs. Bessie Hetherington as his heir. Before his death, however, he added a codicil making his business partner his legatee, but requesting him to carry out the original terms of the will by giving Mrs. Hetherington the proceeds of his estate, which is not a large one, amounting to only a few thousand dollars. It is safe to say she will never see a dollar of it.