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HOLIDAY FOR LABOR.

It Will Be Celebrated by All Trade Organizations in America.

Monster Parades Will Indicate the Extent of the Eight-Hour Agitation.

Fifty Thousand Chicagoans and as Many Gothamites to Be in Line.

Powderly and Gompers Say the Movement Will Bear Good Fruit.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Labor's annual holiday will be celebrated to-morrow by nearly every trade organization in the city. The parade promises to be a monster affair. The many that have spoken for places in it will turn out full quotas, and it is estimated that no less than 50,000 will be in line. The one significant feature of the parade is that it will in a measure indicate the extent of the eight-hour agitation, for nearly all the unions that will participate will be found arrayed on the side of the men who are fighting for a shorter working day. A monster mass meeting will be held on the lake front after the parade, which will be addressed by Judges Tuley, Altgeld, Tuthill, and Prendergast; Congressmen Frank Lawler, Charles F. Zeib, of the cigarmakers' union, and W. H. Kliver, of the carpenters' council.

TWENTY THOUSAND IN LINE.

New York Socialists Will Parade To-Day.

NEW YORK, April 30.—According to the auteorities at the local headquarters of the Socialistic Labor party, there will be an extensive demonstration to-morrow. Arrangements have been made for a parade of 20,000 men, drawing their numbers from fifty-five different labor organizations. There will be no parade of the whole force in a body, but each organization will march from its own hall to Union square. The approval of this demonstration by the central labor union has caused great enthusiasm, and as a consequence thirty different organizations have declared to-morrow a holiday. Most of the associations will meet at their halls at 7 a. m. and then march to the plaza of Union square, where speeches will be made. According to the secretary of the socialistic labor party, the following arrangements have been made for speakers. There will be a platform erected on the steps of the cottage on the square and on each side of this there will be wagons. The following men will speak from the cottage platform: Aug. Deldaber, T. B. Wakeman, B. G. Maguire, Capt. Huntington, of Chicago, and S. E. Shevitch. From the wagon on the west side of the cottage A. Hennery, A. Hallian, G. Hilkovitske and M. Zamelkin will speak. On the east side of the cottage the speakers particularly addressing the Hebrews will be Chairman A. Waldinger, Prof. De Leon, Paul Grottkau, of Chicago, H. Emricher and H. Middleton. The following are some of the most prominent organizations which will take part in the parade: The German painters, German framers, furniture workers, brewers' association; bakers' association; waiters' association and hatters' association. A general permit has been issued by Supt. Murray from police headquarters to all associations desirous of parading. The superintendent does not expect any trouble whatever, and he has detailed no more men for protection and escort than the number customary upon such occasions.

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

President Gompers Believes in the Eight-Hour Day Movement.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, passed through the city to-day en route from New York to Louisville, to take part in the eight-hour demonstration which is to occur in that city to-morrow. In an interview he said: "I more firmly believe in the eight-hour day than when I first raised my voice and pen in its defense. Our executive council has asked every trades organization except the carpenters and joiners to stay at work and not to demand any concessions. The fight for eight hours to commence to-morrow is that of the carpenters, and other trades must stay at work until the carpenters' demands are settled. When this is over, the miners will commence their fight for eight hours, and so on, until all the trades in the American federation have gained one of the essential rights of the workingman. The eight-hour movement will commence to-morrow in Boston and New England cities, New York, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and a host of other cities and towns. I look for nearly every section to be successful. Chicago, which made the first break, has or will gain the point."

AGREED TO ARBITRATE.

Sensible Move of Chicago's Striking Carpenters.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Judges Tuley and Driggs were selected as arbitrators in the carpenters' strike at a conference between the new bosses' association and the carpenters' council at a meeting this afternoon. The two judges, it was announced, would select a third man, and the three settle the strike, both sides agreeing to abide by the decision. The arbitrators were expected to begin to dictate terms to-morrow, and by Monday all men will be back to work. Of course the old master carpenters' association is not affected by this agreement, and will continue in its course of hiring non-union men. Judge Tuley was named as arbitrator on behalf of the journeymen, and Judge Driggs to represent the bosses. The two chose as the umpire between them Judge McConnell.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The committees chosen by the carpenters' council and the new bosses' association met this afternoon and agreed upon the third umpire, Judge McConnell, who with Judges Tuley and Driggs and the committee of six from each organization, will settle the carpenters' strike by arbitration. These fifteen gentlemen will meet at the Grand Pacific club room Friday morning and it is believed all differences will be speedily settled. The carpenters are pleased at the prospect and the bosses are glad that they can resume work Monday on their contracts. An invitation was extended to-night to the master carpenters' association to take part in the arbitration and agree to abide by the result. Should the invitation be accepted an amicable settlement of the entire difficulty would be almost practically assured.

FAVOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Powderly Speaks for the Great Army of Knights.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 30.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, was seen at his home to-day by a reporter. He was asked his views concerning the labor demonstrations in New York and elsewhere to-morrow, and at first stated that he had nothing to say, and that all such information should come from Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, under whose auspices the demonstrations would be held. Mr. Powderly said that he would address a labor meeting in Jersey City to-morrow evening, at which time he would air his ideas concerning this great labor movement. Warming up to the subject later, he said that his position on this question was too well known to need explanation. He had always favored an eight-hour law. The Knights of Labor had also indorsed it, adopting a preamble favoring it at the general assembly in 1878. As he understood it, to-morrow's demonstrations throughout the country were to convince the public that the labor element was really in favor of shorter hours for the toilers. It had been alleged by many that the eight-hour movement was simply for effect, and that the workmen did not really favor it. After the demonstration of to-morrow, it was to be hoped that there would be no further charges of the kind. "The movement to secure an eight-hour law is a universal one," said Mr. Powderly, "and we are all working steadily for it. Within the last few years about thirty industries employing labor have adopted it, and still others have adopted the nine-hour system. In some instances workmen received but eight hours' compensation and in others they got ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Other industries pay their workmen ten hours' compensation for nine hours' work. The plan which I recommended to the general assembly," continued Mr. Powderly, "was to reduce the hours of labor one-half hour each year till an eight-hour system could be obtained with ten hours' pay. This has been adopted by the Union Pacific Railroad company, and in three years their men will be working eight hours daily. I believe that the American Federation of Labor is concentrating its efforts in favor of the carpenters just now, and if they succeed it will be a great gain to labor generally. The carpenters are the largest class of mechanics who have a membership in the federation. The cigarmakers are already working on the eight-hour system, at least all who were members of the Knights of Labor are. "You will see," concluded Mr. Powderly, "that this eight-hour law is a most righteous one when you remember that a man can perform between the hours of 8 and 12 in the morning more labor with the implements of the present than two men could perform in two days of ten hours each with the implements used forty years ago. The genius of the mechanic provided this labor-saving machinery, and it is but right that he should share its benefits. However, the solution of the whole problem will come when the laborer shares the profits of his toil. As he will then be working for himself he can labor eight or ten hours, as he may desire."

SNUBBED BY THE BOSSES.

Boston Carpenters Will Go on a Strike To-Morrow.

BOSTON, April 30.—The three carpenters' unions of Boston held a mass meeting to-night for final action on the strike question, and the committee on arbitration having reported the failure of all their efforts, it was unanimously voted that any men employed by firms which have conceded eight hours go to work as usual to-morrow, but all those employed by the Master Builders' association should stay out. It was stated as probable that all non-union men would also quit work. The men are confident of success and say they will have the aid of the American United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of the world, and the American Federation of Labor. A meeting of the strikers will be held in the Meionaon to-morrow.

BOSSES WILL YIELD.

Badger Employers Inclined to Be Reasonable.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—It is generally conceded to-night that there will be no strike of carpenters in Milwaukee. The men demanded eight hours from Friday on, but have extended the time to the boss carpenters until Saturday night. It is believed most of the boss carpenters will yield to this demand, and many have already said they will do so. Nearly all the non-union men to-night joined the union. The men by unanimous vote pledge themselves to strike not only for eight hour, but higher wages, if their demand for eight hours is not granted. W. H. Klever, vice president of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, addressed a meeting of 700 carpenters to-night.

Armour's Machinists on Strike.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The labor troubles in Packingtown began to-day by a strike of the full force of machinists and gas fitters in Armour's packing house. The strikers went in a body to other packing houses to get men to join them in the strike, but they met with no success. They expect to get their fellow-workmen at the other places to join them to-night. They demand the eight-hour day and a small increase in wages.

Miners Want More Wages.

PEORIA, Ill., April 30.—About 1,000 coal miners in the vicinity of Peoria went out on a strike to-night for 85 cents a ton. They have been receiving 72½ cents per ton. They also ask that the company's stores be abolished. One hundred union carpenters and 300 street laborers will strike for nine hours to-morrow.

Coal Barons Plead Poverty.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—A strike of coal miners in this district will take place to-morrow unless the Columbia scale is granted by the operators. The old scale expired to-day. The new scale which should go into effect to-morrow advance wages five cents per ton, which the operators say they cannot pay. A strike will throw several thousand men out of employment.

Garland Goes to Gotham.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., April 30.—Rev. J. B. Garland has left for New York avowedly to consult his lawyer.

MANAGER OF THE "Q"

John M. Egan Tendered the Position, and He Is Likely to Accept.

Marvin Hughitt Is Elected as Director of the Union Pacific.

The Burlington Will Issue Debentures to Pay for Betterments.

Probable Reorganization of the Western States Passenger Association.

Yesterday it was announced that George B. Harris, vice president of the Burlington & Northern, would succeed Second Vice President Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. It was also reported that Mr. Harris would assume the duties of general manager of the "Q" system; but this is a mistake. It is announced on good authority that the general manager to succeed Mr. Ripley will be the present general manager of the Kansas City road, John M. Egan. The directors of the "Q" system have offered the position to Mr. Egan, and that gentleman left last evening for Chicago, and will to-day be in consultation with the Quincy officials. There is not the least doubt but that Mr. Egan will accept the position. Both Mr. Harris and Mr. Egan are experienced railroad men. Mr. Harris is not only a man of ability, but of great firmness of character, and in many respects greatly resembles the late Thomas J. Potter. Mr. Egan has had a life-long training as a railroad man. He came from the Canadian Pacific to assume the general management of the Kansas City. This position he has filled with marked success. It is not known who may be chosen to succeed Mr. Egan. W. B. Hamblin, the efficient general freight agent of the Burlington & Northern, is expected to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Harris. E. P. Ripley, who has resigned the vice presidency and general management of the "Q," starts at once for Europe for a much-needed rest. He is expected to be away two months, and upon his return he will enter the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, having been elected vice president of that road.

HUGHITT IN THE FOLD.

The Northwestern's President Chosen a Union Pacific Director.

BOSTON, April 30.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Union Pacific company was held this forenoon at Horticultural hall, and was attended by about seventy persons. Mr. Adams presided. The only change was the election as a director of Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, to succeed the late David Dows. After the election of directors, a stock vote was taken upon ratification of the following: Modification of Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lease; Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway company, traffic agreement; guaranty of Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern collateral trust bonds; Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway company, traffic agreement; Colorado Central railway company, trackage, Denver to Cheyenne; approving 4½ per cent collateral trust, Denver, Leadville & Gunnison mortgage indentures; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, central trackage, Linen to Denver, etc.; Kearney & Black Hills Railway company, traffic agreement; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, trackage from Council Bluffs to Omaha; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company, trackage on Omaha and from Lincoln to Beatrice, Neb. President Adams explained several investments made during the year, and a vote approving and ratifying the action of the directors in making them was unanimously passed. The directors report was also adopted. After recess the vote was announced 437,476 shares, all in favor of the above propositions.

CALL UPON "Q" STOCKS.

Nearly Eight Millions of Debentures to Be Issued.

BOSTON, April 30.—On May 1st the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will issue a circnlar to its stockholders offering them the right to subscribe to 5 per cent thirteen-year debenture bonds at par, in the ratio of 10 per cent of their present holdings of stock. This will make a total issue of $7,639,450 bonds. The new bonds will be convertible into stock at par and will be virtually a call upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock. The proceeds of the issue will be applied to 100 miles of new road in Wyoming and in the vicinity of the Black hills, and to retire about 2,500,000 bonds falling due the present year. The issue has no relation to the Chicago, Burlington & Northern purchase.

NO FIRE BREAKS NEEDED.

Canadian Senators Emasculate the Railway Bill.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—The railway act which was referred to the railway committee of the senate to allow representatives of the leading railways of the Western territories to give opinions upon the measure, has been amended by that committee striking out the clause relating to fire breaks. This clause made it compulsory for all railways in prairie countries to plow up a narrow strip of 200 feet on each side of the tracks, and to burn off the grass between this plowed strip and the rails, to prevent sparks from locomotives setting fire to the plains. Mr. Clark appeared before the committee on behalf of the Canadian Pacific, and A. Ferguson on behalf of the Manitoba, Northwestern & Galt line. They represented that there was not sufficient data to show that this proposed fire break would be sufficiently efficacious in preventing prairie fires. The clause was, therefore, eliminated, Hon. Abbott intimating that before the next session the government would make the necessary inquiries.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE.

Proposed New Organization of Western Roads.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The general passenger agents of the Western roads made excellent progress to-day in the formulation of rules to govern the proposed new organization. The committees completed their work and reported, having made such changes in the articles of agreement and regulations as were necessary to harmonize the interests of the roads east and west of the Missouri river. The result was pronounced satisfactory to those present. It was then decided to adjourn until next Tuesday, the secretary in the meantime to compile the amended agreement and revised rules and send copies to all roads in the territory between Chicago and Ogden, with the request that they send representatives to the meeting.

Surprised the Grain Trade.

KANSAS CITY, April 30.—The local grain trade was surprised this afternoon by the receipt of a confidential circular, issued to grain dealers and shippers, from the office of Fred C. Maegley, agent here of the Western Freight association, stating that arrangements had been completed whereby, after April 30, the local agents of the several lines leading east from the Missouri river will continue to perform what has heretofore been done in this office, that is in regard to grain entitled to transit privileges. Mr. Maegley refused to state why such a course had been decided upon.

Lumber Rates to Be Cut.

CHICAGO, April 30.—When the Western Freight and Trans-Missouri associations reconvened to-day, the committee on lumber rates was not ready to make a final report, and was given further time. It has been virtually decided, however, to apply the three-cent reduction in lumber rates to the through shipments to points beyond the Missouri river. In the matter on live stock rates, it was decided to reduce the rate between Omaha and Chicago. from 25 to 21 cents a hundred pounds on shipments originating west of that point.

FRAUD IS CONTEMPLATED.

Matt Quay's Scheme to Strengthen the G. O. P.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—On the occasion of the Americus banquet last Saturday night, Mr. Frank Willing Leech, the private secretary of Senator Quay disclosed to a number of political friends a scheme, which he said had been mapped out by Quay, looking to the strengthening of the Republican force in the house of representatives. The plan is to have Superintendent of the Census Porter greatly undercount the negro voters of the South and thus decrease the number of the congressional districts to which that section is entitled. By this method it is expected that the Southern states will lose eighteen or twenty Democratic representatives. In the Northwest the census count is to be as liberally computed as possible, so that a gain of at least twenty Republican congressmen can be depended upon from the states of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, etc. The legislation necessary to make the new apportionments will be rushed through with the aid of Speaker Reed, in the house and Senator Ingalls, who is expected to occupy the chair in the senate. According to Leech's statement, the meeting of the Republican national committee called for May 7, is for the purpose of officially indorsing this scheme.

Executors Fees Scaled Down.

BOSTON, April 30.—George C. Dunlap and Orson Smith, of Chicago, executors of the estate of the late William Warren the actor, of which the value was $214,548.85, were allowed $11,371.37 for services and expenses by Judge McKim last November. Henry Warren, brother to the deceased, to whom the principal part of the estate was bequeathed, petitioned for a re-opening of the account to inquire as to whether or not the charges were excessive. Judge McKim has now revised his foregoing finding and cut down the allowance to $5,945.21.

Headed for Minnesota.

QUEBEC, Que., April 30.—The immigration season opened yesterday, when the first two steamships of the year, the Sardinian and Oregon, arrived with nearly 1,600 immigrants, who went West in four trains of twenty-two cars, thirteen of which contained passengers for the American Northwest, via Chicago. This is the largest proportion of immigrants for the United States that has yet been carried by Canadian ships. Most of the newcomers are Scandinavians.

Will Deal Directly With Toilers.

BOSTON, April 30.—The directors of the Master Builders' association declined to arrange a conference with the carpenters on the request of the state board of arbitration this afternoon. They replied that they did not wish to obtrude their advice, and would only receive proposals for such a conference directly from the carpenters' organization.

Inclined to Give and Take.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The conference between the committee of coal miners and mine operators of this state was resumed to-day. After an extended exchange of views which were found to be widely at variance, a temporary committee to consult and endeavor to agree on a plan of settlement was appointed.

A Famous College Bankrupt.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 30.—Fort Wayne college, the oldest and principal educational institution of the Methodist Episcopal church in Indiana, is about to wind up its long career of usefulness. The college is deeply in debt. President Herrack has resigned, and other members of the faculty are leaving.

Palmer Out of the Race.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—Hon. T. W. Palmer, United States minister to the court of Spain, who had been mentioned as a candidate for the governorship of Michigan, and was en route home to take part in the campaign, cables his withdrawal from the race. The death of his niece, his last living relative, has broken him down completely.

Compromised on Nine Hours.

SALEM, Mass., April 30.—The carpenters' union has notified the bosses that on and after May 1 nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Over half the bosses are working nine hours already, and it is expected that the rest will grant the request without the necessity for a strike.

Surrounded By Fire.

Special to the Globe.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., April 30.—Fires have been burning on all sides of the village, doing considerable damage. Yesterday the fire company had to turn out in order to protect the hotel and buildings at Geneva Beach.

Cremated in a Prairie Fire.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., April 30.—Lewis Likes, a four-year-old boy, was burned to death in a prairie fire yesterday. Likes lives in the eastern part of Aurora county.

Crops Suffering for Rain.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 30.—Crops are coming up very nicely and evenly in this locality, but rain is needed.

NO CHANCE TO TREAT

South Dakota Enters Upon the First Stage of the Drouth.

Constitutional Prohibition Is Now Operative in the New State.

Liquor Dealers Put Up Their Shutters and Prepare to Emigrate.

Rich Beds of Anthracite Coal Found in Newly Ceded Lands.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., April 30.—All the saloons in Pierre, of which there are a great many, closed and locked their doors to-night, and they will not be opened again, prohibition going in force to-morrow. One of the leading saloonkeepers nailed a long piece of crape on his saloon door, upon which was printed, "To be resurrected again when the Republican party is defeated."

YANKTON, S. D., April 30.—At midnight the sale of liquor within the limits of South Dakota became a misdemeanor, to which the severest penalties are attached. There is nowhere a disposition to transgress this law, and tomorrow the state enters upon the experiment of enforced abstinence. The recent decision of the United States supreme court declaring unconstitutional all state laws authorizing the seizure of packages of liquor in transit from one state into another possesses considerable importance to South Dakota, and especially to the communities therein along the borders of adjacent states. It is held that a package of liquor being conveyed from another state is secure against seizure until it is delivered into the possession of the consignor. The prohibition law of South Dakota permits the storage of a reasonable quantity of liquor for family use within a man's residence, and this ruling of the court protects the liquor while it is in transit from another state to the residence at which it is to be delivered. The effect of the South Dakota prohibition law is therefore the abolition of liquor manufactories and public drinking places, and the encouragement and protection of private drinking places, where the convivial act must be performed in solitude. In Yanktons case the vendor of intoxicants needs only to erect his business establishment on the Nebraska bank of the Missouri river and announce himself in readiness to fill all orders for packages of liquor from customers upon the Dakota side. The goods are protected en route to the residence of the purchaser and are exempt from seizure when once under his roof. The saloon, however, will be done away with as a South Dakota feature and this much is achieved by the prohibition element. The wholesale liquor house of Adler & Ohlmen will remove to Superior, Wis., and the two large breweries will be abandoned. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing company has established an agency on the Nebraska side of the river opposite Yankton and several saloons will follow.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 30.—The saloon men closed their saloons at midnight to-night, when the new prohibition law went into effect. There has been no talk of effort to evade the law by any of the saloon men, and it is hardly likely that they will attempt to do otherwise than adhere strictly to the law, for a time at least. An enforcement league was organized here a short time ago, and they propose to prosecute vigorously all cases of violation. Consequently the law will be very effective as long as the enforcement leagues are determined to enforce it.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 30.—License made its exit to-day and Susan B. Anthony arrived on an evening train. Miss Anthony addressed a large audience to-night at the opera house, filling the date of the Rev. Annie Shaw, who was called to Michigan by the illness of relatives. She commended South Dakota senators and representatives for the stand favorable to the admission of Wyoming, and made a strong argument upon the usual lines of woman suffragists.

MITCHELL, S. D., April 30.—The saloons of Mitchell after a farewell blow-out closed up at 12 o'clock to-night. All the saloonkeepers have expressed themselves to the effect that they will quit the business.

HURON, S. D., April 30.—All the saloonkeepers quit business to-night in compliance with the prohibition law, which went into effect at midnight.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 30.—The four saloons in this city closed to-night in observance of the prohibitory law, which went into effect at midnight. During the past week large sales of liquor have been made, and it is asserted that many cellars will prove effectual barriers to the drouth for some time to come. It is safe to say that there will be no violation of the law while the supply holds out.

BLACK DIAMONDS GALORE.

Rich Find of Coal on the Newly Ceded Lands.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., April 30.—George Freeland, founder of the booming new town of Cheyenne City, located near the hostile camp of Big Foots band of Indians on the Cheyenne river, arrived to-day and reported the discovery of an immense coal field on the recently ceded lands. He says that the hostile Sioux are quiet now, being awed by the cavalry under Maj. Egbert, recently sent there, and this was the reason settlers were allowed to explore the region and find the coal beds.

SCHNIDKE'S FOUL CRIME.

It Was Premeditated and Deliberately Executed.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 30.—Excitement over the Schnidke tragedy yesterday shows no signs of subsiding. The murder of his child and his subsequent suicide was premeditated and was most deliberately carried out. When Schnidke went to his father-in-law's house yesterday it was for the express purpose of getting his child. His wife and mother-in-law refused to let him have the boy. Schnidke then became greatly excited and drew a knife, but it was taken from him by his father-in-law before he could do any injury to any one. He then left, but soon after he again returned and renewed his demand for the child, threatening to kill any one who should interfere. At last the boy was given to him, and when he departed he said he was going to go home and kill himself and the bald-faced team, so that his wife's parents should not have them when he was gone. This is the last that is known of him until he and the child were found dead last night. Schnidke accomplished the work with strychnine mixed in milk, which he gave to the child and took himself. As there was no milk in the house, he must have milked a cow after he went home. He died with the child in his arms. He left a note written in German, a translation of which follows:

> Adieu, old friends. I am tired of life. I go out of the eyes of my wife. Then she will live more comfortably. Amen. O God, I do it with pleasure. I take my son with me because he likes to be with me best. I take my life on account of my mother-in-law.

He had, at various time, made threats that, if his troubles with his wife and her family continued, he should kill himself, and that, if he did so, the boy should go too. But these declarations were never seriously thought of to the neighbors. Mrs. Schnidke's health is such that she can live but a short time. When told of her husband's deed she wept bitterly for the child, but said she had little grief for Schnidke. Those who know Schnidke say he was a hard-working, quiet, temperate man and a good neighbor, but, when fully aroused, had a most violent temper. He has no relatives in this country.

An inquest was held this evening on the bodies, and a verdict was rendered that father and son came to their death by strychnine administered by Schnidke pere.

DONE WITH STRYCHNINE.

A Despondent German Farmer Kills Himself.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 30.—Right on the heels of the news of the Richard Schnidke suicide and child murder came that of the suicide and attempted wife murder of John Gauch, a German farmer of the village of South Troy, about fifteen miles north of here, in Wabasha county, insanity from financial troubles being the cause of the act. He had been very nervous and downspirited for several days, and talked almost continuously about the $900 mortgage that was on his farm, and also about a certain sum of money which he had loaned to his brother-in-law, and that he feared he was never going to get it. He would not listen to consolation, but insisted that he would not be able to pay his debts as they fell due, and that he would lose his land. Yesterday morning he was very despondent, and, becoming violent, attempted to kill his wife. He threw an ax at her three times, but she escaped unhurt. He then took a dose of strychnine, and died in a very short time. His wife tried to give him an emetic of grease and milk but he refused it, saying, "If I had a revolver I would kill you yet." He had 160 acres of nice land, and his financial condition was not by any means as desperate as he imagined. He was born in Prussia, was forty years old, and has three children. He attempted suicide about a year ago, but was discovered and the attempt frustrated by the interference of the family.

Sizing Up South Dakota Gushers.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., April 30.—The federal irrigation commission to-day examined the artesian well that furnishes water to the city, and which has an estimated flow of 1,590 gallons per minute. The examination of the well on the Day-Harrison farm indicated a flow of 600 gallons per minute, with 120 pounds pressure to the square inch. The fire department gave an exhibition of the power of the city well for fire purposes, throwing an inch and a half stream 150 feet into the air. The commission pronounce the well the grandest yet examined by them. They leave for North Dakota to-morrow afternoon, returning here in ten days.

Winter Wheat a Failure.

Special to the Globe.

FAIBAULT, April 30.—Winter wheat that was sown in this county will be nearly a failure. The farmers have concluded to take no chances, but reseed with spring wheat or oats. Seeding is nearly completed. There is considerably more spring wheat sown than last year, but not as much as in former years, because the growth of the milk business has caused the diversion of considerable land and hay and pasturage. Flax is commencing to take the place of wheat. This season there will probably be about 1,500 acres sown.

Run Down at a Crossing.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., April 30.—James Kosanda and Mrs. Martin Kosanda, his mother, while crossing the South railroad track this evening, were struck by the St. Paul train due at 4:40. One of the horses was hurled into the air and killed, the vehicle smashed into splinters and Mrs. Kosanda severely and possibly fatally injured, several bones being broken and internal injuries sustained. The young man escaped injury, as did the other horse.

No Liquor Buying at Henning.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, April 30.—At the special term of the district court held yesterday Judge Searle dismissed the Henning village election contest cases on the ground that the persons not allowed to vote had been illegally imported for that purpose. This ends the possibility of liquor being sold legally in Henning this year, which was the main point at issue.

Scandinavians in Politics.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 30.—The Republican Scandinavian state league has been in session here for two days. Representatives are here from Sioux Falls, Pierre, Brookings, Arlington, Estelline, Castlewood and many other towns. The Scandinavian element evidently intends to become a prominent factor in the state from this time henceforth.

A Bright Girl.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION April 30.—Professor Collins received word to-day that Miss Mabel White of Vermillion, had won the prize flag offered by Perry, Mason & Co. for South Dakota, to the one writing the best essay. Miss White is about fourteen-years-old, the fact that she received no help proves that she is a good student.

Vermillion Needs Rain.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, April 30.—While copious rains have fallen in other parts of the state it has missed warts of Clay county and the ground in this vicinity is becoming very dry. No damage has as yet been reported, but rain would be a benefit.

Before the Great Judge.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., April 30.—Col. M. W. Greene, one of the most eminent attorneys in the Northwest, died here this afternoon. He stood at the head of the bar as a criminal lawyer, and as a public speaker had few superiors. The interment will be at Wells, Minn.

RANK RASCALITY

Republican Frauds on the Registration Fully Shown Up.

Deliberately Corrupt Efforts to Rob the Ballot in Advance.

A Dishonest Scheme Exposed Under the Oaths of Accomplices.

The Gang at the Head of the Present Republican Campaign

Responsible for an Infamous Outrage on a People's Rights.

Criminal Proceedings in Store for the Ringleaders of the Scheme.

"Here, Mr. Williams, sign this paper," was the salutation given Attorney H. L. Williams on Tuesday by "Shell" Blakeley, of the Fourth ward, said to be Col. E. H. Milham's successor on the Republican city committee, as he laid on the attorney's desk a list of something over 150 names of men duly registered as voters in the first precinct of the Third ward.

"What is this you request me to sign?" asked the careful and methodical attorney, as he tried to look over the long list.

The youthful and over-enthusiastic worker in the Kiefer cause then explained that it was a list of voters the Republican committee desired to have erased from the registration lists in that precinct of the Third ward. He further volunteered the information that all Mr. Williams was to do was to swear solemnly that he knew that every one of the 150 contained on the list was not a resident of the precinct, and therefore not a qualified voter. This apparently seemed a very simple and proper request to "Shell" after his few weeks' schooling in the camp of the disreputable gang who are managing Col. Kiefer's campaign; but it was not so regarded by the careful lawyer and business man, as young Blakeley learned when Mr. Williams slowly and deliberately said:

"I can not do anything of the kind. I do not know whether these men are entitled to vote in that precinct or not and I certainly shall not sign an affidavit disfranchising a host of men under such circumstances."

Willing Tools Found.

Blakeley departed, and the agents of the Republican committee took on a fresh hustle, and late in the day another man was secured who made the affidavit requested of Mr. Williams, and this was placed in the hands of the registry board of the precinct. The judges glanced over the list, and seeing thereon the names of many legal voters personally known to them to have registered and to be entitled to vote, they deliberately refused to entertain the matter at all.

This ended the scheme of the tricksters as far as the disfranchisement of voters in the Third ward went. But this same scheme was tried on in the Fourth ward, and in the Sixth. In the former it was partially successful, but in the latter a flat failure.

But how were the affidavits obtained for use in the Third precinct of the Fourth ward?

They were obtained by means as criminal and as dastardly as are the designs of the Kiefer gang in case of their success next Tuesday. In yesterday's GLOBE an account was given of how Henry Johns secured the affidavit of E. L. Lott, in which the latter, on oath, deposed that he personally knew that each and every one of over 200 registered voters were not residents of the ward. When Mr. Lott placed his name on the document he did it as a favor to his friend Johns, and afterwards said that he knew nothing about the men whose votes Johns had procured him to swear away. Well, when Mr. Lott recanted the schemers saw that their game was up unless the affidavits of two men who would "stick" were secured, and the schemers again set to work. Two inoffensive livery employes of Allen's livery stable

Were Secured

to go up into Henry Johns' law office, where four or five of the "gang" were found. Without having read the names on the long list prepared by the Republican committee, or even knowing what they were signing, a man now in charge of the Republican headquarters certified that the two livery employes swore out the following affidavit:

> STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
> COUNTY OF RAMSEY. }
>
> C. Otto Dix and A. E. Kingsbury, being severally and duly sworn, each for himself says that he is a duly qualified elector of the Third district of the Fourth ward in the city of St. Paul in said county.
>
> That the following persons, whose names have been inserted in the registers of qualified electors by the board of registry in and for the district aforesaid, are not qualified electors of said district, and that their names are unlawfully on said registers.

Here followed a list of 254 voters, and the affidavit ended as follows:

> C. OTTO DIX,
> A. E. KINGSBURY.
>
> Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29th day of April, A. D. 1890.
>
> FRANK M. REED,
> [Seal.] Notary Public.

But how about the facts in the case? How were these affidavits obtained? The story is told best by Albert E. Kingsbury, one of the deluded livery employes, who is as sorry as a man can be that he allowed himself to be used as a tool by the designing individuals in charge of the Republican campaign. "I did not know," said Mr. Kingsbury, "what I was signing, and I took no oath; indeed, this man Reed left the room before I signed the paper."

But here is an affidavit from Mr. Kingsbury taken yesterday, which graphically tells the whole story:

Kingsbury's Own Story.

> STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
> County of Ramsey. }
>
> Albert Kingsbury, being duly sworn doth depose and say: That he is twenty-six years of age, a native of the state of Wisconsin, and has resided in St. Paul for a little more than two years last past; that he has resided in said city of St. Paul at No. 356 Cedar street for the past three weeks and is still residing there; that he is employed at Allen's Sixth street livery barn as a cab driver, having his stand at the Ryan hotel.
>
> That at about half-past 5 o'clock on the evening of April 29 a driver named Otto Dix came to this deponent at the barn and asked deponent if he was registered for the coming election; that deponent replied to him that he was registered in the third precinct of the fourth ward, that being the precinct where deponent resides; that said Dix then asked deponent to accompany him (Dix) to the office of one Henry Johns, a lawyer, whose office is in the Rogers block, on Fifth and Cedar streets, in this city; that deponent did accompany Dix to said office, and found in said office the said Henry Johns, who was then and is now known to this deponent that there were there present four other men—whom deponent knows by sight, but whose names he does not know, and said Johns introduced deponent to all of said men, whose names this deponent cannot remember, but he can identify each of them if he should see them. That said Johns inquired of deponent if he was registered and where, and deponent told him as is hereinbefore stated; that said Johns then said to deponent that what he (Johns) was about to ask him to do was nothing wrong, and that he (deponent) could depend on him (Johns) as a lawyer and not as a politician that there was nothing wrong in it; that the said Johns then asked this deponent to sign a paper which the said Johns presented to deponent, and which the said Johns read, but the contents of which this deponent did not understand; deponent made no reply to such request but sat still, when Otto Dix, whom the said Johns requested to sign said paper, got up and signed it, and then deponent signed it. That no oath was administered to this deponent when he signed said paper, but before said paper was presented to this deponent or read to him, and before he signed the same, one of the four men to whom deponent was introduced, whose name deponent does not know, came into the room; that the said Johns said to him: "Swear these men," and that said person looked around at the men and persons there and said something including the words "So help you God," but that none of the men replied to it or held up their hands, nor did this deponent understand it was the administering of an oath. That this last circumstance took place before said Johns presented or read said paper to this deponent, and before deponent signed it. That when deponent signed this paper there was nobody present except said Dix and one other person, who is not known to this deponent, the said Johns having left the room before deponent signed said paper. That said Dix and this deponent then left the room.
>
> That deponent has never seen said paper so signed by him since said time, and does not know what it is, and has no idea what its contents is, except that to-day about 3:30 o'clock, the said Otto Dix came to this deponent at his hack stand at the Ryan hotel and said to deponent: "Bert, they're looking for you." The deponent asked said Dix why, whereupon said Dix stated to deponent as follows: "They say that you and I have signed away the votes of about 200 men in this ward." That deponent replied that if they had done so he (deponent) did not know it. That said Dix stated to deponent: "Those fellows yesterday fooled us and caused us to sign a paper swearing away the votes of 200 men in this ward." That said Dix then went away.
>
> That afterwards this deponent saw the affidavit and list of names, purporting to have been made by this deponent and said Dix, in an evening paper, and thereupon went to the court house to ascertain the facts. That having read said published affidavit, purporting to have been made by said Otto Dix and this deponent, purporting to have been signed by them on the 29th day of April before Frank M. Reed, notary public, this deponent now avers and states that he has not now and never had any knowlege of the facts alleged in said affidavit or of any of the same; that he never knew or understood that the paper which he signed at the request of the said Johns was such an affidavit or contained any such statement. That deponent has now, in the presence of the notary, read from said paper (which he attaches to this affidavit, marked "A") the list of names appearing therein, and that after such reading he now states that he does not know and has never known any of the individuals named in said paper, nor does he know their or any of their places of residence, nor does he know anything whatever in relation to their qualifications as voters or as to whether they are qualified to vote in the city of St. Paul or elsewhere, nor does he know that they are not so qualified.
>
> That deponent makes this statement voluntarily for the purpose of truth and justice and for the purpose of exposing the deception and fraud which has been practiced upon him by procuring his signature to said pretended affidavit. A. E. KINGSBURY.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of April, 1890. GEO. N. HILLMAN,
> [Notarial Seal.] Notary Public.

Mr. Kingsbury has lived in the precinct in question about three weeks; hence it is not necessary to state that he knows but little of the voters who live within its limits. His fellow signer, C. O. Dix, has lived in the Fourth ward about three months. His story is much like that of Mr. Kingsbury.

The Statement of Dix.

"Yesterday afternoon," said Mr. Dix, "two men called at the barn where I worked at Fifth and Cedar street and invited myself and E. A. Kingsbury, who happened to be present, to go up to Henry Johns' office, saying the latter wanted to see us about the registration. We went to the office, and Mr. Johns stated that he had a list of names that had been registered, and that he could not find out where the parties lived and that they had no homes in the district. He asked me if I thought they ought to vote and I said I thought not. Kingsbury was present at the time. I did not know whether the men registered and alluded to by Mr. Johns had a right to vote or not, only what he told me, so I signed the affidavit under a misapprehension. Of course, had I known what I know now I would not have signed it under any circumstances."

A few days ago the Republican city committee sent out a letter reciting the fact that the Republican party was the **party of integrity** morality and all the other virtues. How does Chairman Stevens reconcile this claim with the work of his clacquers in the Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of the city of St. Paul on Tuesday.

After all isn't it fairer to the Republican party to believe the statements that the worst element of the party is now in control of the organization in this city?

Dare the few reputable men on the Republican city committee countenance and approve acts performed by its agents which are punishable by imprisonment in the state's prison?

How is this, Col. Kiefer and Chairman Stevens? There were several things done on last Tuesday by the Republican gang of which the people of St. Paul demand an explanation.

Pneumonia Kills a Thespian

Special to the Globe.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 30.—Charles H. Vandenhoff, a member of the Paul Kauvar company, died in Providence hospital this morning of typhoid pneumonia. Vandenhoff contracted a severe cold in consequence of the wreck of the theatrical train at Spokane Falls ten days ago. On arriving here he was too ill to proceed with the company to San Francisco. Vandenhoff was forty years of age and an Englishman by birth and had supported some leading stars during his professional career. His remains will be buried here by the Elks, of which order he was a member.

Fires at Mandan.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, N. D., April 30.—The worst fire experienced here for sixteen years swept through the timber southeast of town to-day. A large amount of driftwood had accumulated, and a high wind made a tremendous fire. A few settlers' shacks were burned, but there was no great loss of property except of timber, hundreds of acres of which were practically destroyed.

New Postoffice.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, April 30.—The petition for the establishment of a postoffice at Walcott, a place about four miles from here, which was sent to Washington, has been granted. H. W. Dieke, of this city, was elected postmaster. The office will be supplied from Faribault three times a week by the Moland route.