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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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FOR 1891.
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1891.—TEN PAGES. NO. 76.

TAKEN FOR TASCOTT.

South Dakota Enters a Claimant for the Fifty Thousand Reward.

He Is a Barber Whose Picture Greatly Resembles the Snell Murderer.

A Prominent Citizen of Sioux City, Io., Shot and Fatally Wounded.

Fifteen Scandinavians Arrested for an Attempt at Lynching.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 16.—Lee Barnes, a barber of this city, was arrested to-night on complaint of one Owen, charged with being Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago. Barnes' examination was adjourned until Wednesday at 10 a. m., when a man named Clark, who gave much valuable information to the grand jury which indicted Tascott, will arrive to identify the prisoner. Owen has been working on the case for a year, being struck with the remarkable resemblance of Barnes to pictures and descriptions of Tascott. He succeeded in getting a picture of Barnes and forwarded it to his brothers, J. G. and Willis Owen, of Chicago, who showed it to Clark and States Attorney Longenecker and a number of detectives and officers who worked on the case. Clark declared the photo more closely resembled Tascott than any before seen by him. Some of the detectives thought Barnes "too stocky" for Tascott, but admitted the startling resemblance. Owen claims that Longenecker advised the arrest of Barnes. Up to to-night the location of the supposed Tascott is kept from Clark, whom Owens feared would seek the murderer on his own account and claim the reward. Barnes has been here a year, and is reckless and dissipated. He has been remarkably reticent concerning the past, was never known to receive letters, and has no relatives and friends hereabouts. He claims to be thirty-five years old, but looks younger. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighs 165 or more; has light hair, inclined to be red, prominent hazel eyes and a small sandy mustache. His face is full and red, his body erect. A concensus of opinion is here that it is another case of wrong man, though Owens is unshaken in the belief that the murderer of Snell is at last captured. The remarkable resemblance certainly warrants his arrest, however.

THE WOUND WAS FATAL.

A Prominent Iowa Citizen Accidentally Shot.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 16.—John Younglove, a prominent citizen of Leeds, shot and fatally injured Charles Grauburg at Leeds yesterday at 11 a. m. He died at 12:15 a. m. to-day. The shooting bears the appearance of being accidental. According to Younglove's statement, the two men were examining a gun, Grauburg having come to Younglove's house to accompany the latter hunting, when the weapon exploded, striking Grauburg, with the above result. It was strongly rumored that the act was intentional, there having been some trouble between Grauburg and Younglove, and it is reported that Grauburg had not gone to Younglove's house to go hunting, but to make a settlement of the disagreement. Younglove is a prominent business man of Leeds.

CHRISTIANSON'S PERIL.

Narrow Escape From Lynching of an Innocent Man.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 16.—Fifteen Scandinavians are under arrest for an attempt to lynch Lars Christianson. He was suspected by Peter Larenson of criminal intimacy with his wife. Saturday a meeting of Larenson's friends was held at which fifty-five men were present. The meeting resolved to lynch Christianson. Late last night thirty of them got together, armed themselves with clubs, and proceeded to the residence of I. O. Smith, where Christianson was lodging. While Christianson escaped to the police station the mob attacked Smith who was holding them at bay and beat him savagely. Larenson and the ring leaders are under arrest and he is now satisfied that his suspicions of his wife were unfounded.

THE DAVIS MILLIONS.

The Trial Likely to Last Some Two Months.

BUTTE, Mont., March 16.—Another phase in the apparently interminable contest for the Davis millions came up before Judge McHatton to-day. Under the supreme court decision the sessions of the circuit court were adjourned for forty days in order that a special jury venire of 300 might be drawn. This has been done, and the case is on the docket to-day, and will probably be reached after some dilatory motions have been disposed of. The experts and witnesses who returned to the East last month are here again, Henry Root, the contestant who is leading the fight for the nephews and nieces, having remained here to guard the interests of those who believe the will to be a forgery. The trial is likely to occupy fully two months.

Duluth Herald Assigns.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., March 16. — The Evening Herald, of this city, made a voluntary assignment to-day to D. H. Stevenson. The petition for the appointment of a receiver is to be argued to-morrow. Wednesday the greater part of the material of the plant will be sold to satisfy a $15,000 mortgage held by Myron Bunnell and M. B. Harrison. The balance of the material amounts to about $5,000. The total indebtedness is $32,000. There is a desperate struggle for control of the paper going on, and the result is doubtful, though M. B. Harrison, world's fair commissioner, appears to have the best of the game. Stevenson, receiver, is a personal friend of Harrison's.

Attacked the Juries.

Special to the Globe.

BRAINERD, Minn., March 16.—District court opened to-day with a singular attack upon the juries, both petit and grand, that had assembled for the term. Counsel for several defendants in criminal cases pending objected to the panels on the ground that the jury lists had not been properly authenticated. Judge Holland later in the day decided the grounds well taken, but met the case by immediately summoning the same jurors under a special venire, so that the term will go on unquestioned. Counsel again objected, but was overruled.

Blaze at Lake Crystal.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CRYSTAL, Minn., March 16.—At about 1 a. m. yesterday our village was awakened by the alarm of fire. It proved to be the Lake house, A. H. Estell, proprietor. When the fire was first seen it was in the rear of the building, over the kitchen, and had a good start with a strong southwest wind, and at one time it threatened to make quite a sweep. When it was at its worst the wind ceased, and with the good management of the fire department they soon got it under control. The building is a total loss. Insurance on building, $600, and on furniture, $500. A good deal of the furniture was saved, but more or less damaged.

The Law a Dead Letter.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 16.—In view of the innumerable prosecutions lately begun by the Law and Order league against the saloons, Mayor Palmer has informed the liquor men that the license ordinance will no longer be enforced, and that the police will not interfere further to close the saloons at night or Sundays. All the saloons were wide open yesterday. For over a year the city authorities have been collecting monthly about $2,000 by fines.

Criminal Cases at Fargo.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., March 16.—Adjourned term of the district court opened to-day. There is considerable business to come before the court at this term of a civil nature, besides a number of criminal cases, among which are Remington, charged with the murder of J. T. Fleet, at Arthur; Gelhart and Parchart, shooting scrape at Casselton; a larceny case from Mapleton, and an embezzlement case from Grandin.

Lathrop Elected.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, March 16.—The county Farmers' Alliance has elected Josiah Lathrop president and Hon. Michael Doyle secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Currier bill, and urging the passage of it or some similar measure; and the Alliance will also make an organized effort for reduction in the salaries of county offices.

Nominated for Mayor.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 16.—At a meeting of citizens to-night, called by the young men of both parties, Charles M. Cramer was nominated for mayor. The nominee will announce his acceptance or rejection Wednesday night. J. C. Roehm was named for treasurer.

At Four Score and Ten.

Special to the Glone

BUFFALO, Minn., March 16.—John Dodd, father of our postmaster, C. K. Dodd, passed away quietly at his home last Saturday evening about 7:30. He was ninety years old on the 29th of last November, and has lived in this county the past twenty-six years.

Installed for Their Duties.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, Minn., March 16.—The following new village officers were duly installed last Saturday evening: President of council, J. H. Wendell; trustees, George C. Carpenter, John Shattar and James Ryder; recorder, S. M. Ash.

Held Without Bail.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 16.—W. G. French, held for the murder of Gavin M. Steel a few days since, had a preliminary hearing to-day. He was held without bail till the next term of circuit court, charged with murder in the first degree. French pleaded not guilty.

Manitoba Politics.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 16. — The Conservatives of Winnipeg reorganized to-night for the local election expected to take place shortly in the southern division of the city, and elected Ald. Mather, president.

Secured Bail.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 16.—W. P. Frazier, who shot S. MacDonald four weeks ago, secured bail to-day in the shape of a certified check on a bank of Shakopee, Minn.

Killed Her Husband.

MASON CITY, Io., March 16.—Mrs. A. C. Richards, living near Charles City, arose from her bed last night and in a violent fit of insanity grabbed a shotgun and shot her husband through the head, killing him instantly.

HIGHLAND SCORCHED.

A New York Village Almost Completely Destroyed.

HIGHLAND, N. Y., March 16.—The entire business portion of this village has been destroyed by fire, which started at 9:30 p. m. in Morris Daly's grocery store. Upright's hotel, the postoffice, the town hall, S. G. Carpenter's law office, Decker's livery stable, Z. A. Bullis' general store, G. W. Saxton's general store, Rose & Clearwater's store, Wilcox's store, Odd Fellows' hall and Ira Galloway's shop have been destroyed, and other buildings are on fire. Clarence Ellis, eight years old, living in a tenement house, was burned to death. A fire engine and hose carriage have arrived from Poughkeepsie. The loss will not be less than $100,000.

At least fifty families are homeless. Many women and children were forced into the streets in their night clothes. The weather being cold, there is much suffering.

Domestic Infelicity.

COSHOCTON, O., March 16.—James Chaney Jr., a prominent citizen, cut his throat with a razor to-night and then tried to kill his wife by cutting her throat. The wounds on both are similar, extending four inches from immediately over the windpipe entirely across the left side of the throat. It is the opinion of the physicians in attendance that they may both possibly recover. Domestic infelicity was the cause of tragedy.

Continuous Pool.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Albert G. Powers, of this city, and P. H. Walsh, of Scranton, Pa., began their continuous pool match for the world's championship and $250 a side at the Auditorium this evening. According to the conditions 200 points are to be played on each of three evenings. Powers finished in the lead to-night, the score at the close of the twenty-fourth frame being, Powers 200, Walsh 141.

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

The New Orleans Lynching Agitates Diplomatic Circles.

A Demand for Indemnity Will Be Made by Italian Officials.

The Mafia Said to Be an Actuality in the City of New Orleans.

District Attorney Luzenburg Talks of the Confession of Politz.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—No further action will be taken by the federal authorities at Washington in regard to the shooting of the Italians at New Orleans until after the receipt of Gov. Nichol's reply to Secretary Blaine's telegram, stating the position of the government in the matter. It was stated by officials of the department of justice and the war department in explanation of why the government had taken no steps to prevent mob violence, that the federal authorities are powerless to act in cases of disorders in the states except when called upon for aid by the state authorities or when necessary for the special protection of government property. Neither of these contingencies arose at New Orleans. The governor did not ask for assistance and the public buildings at New Orleans were at no time in any danger from the mob. These statements indicate clearly that up to the time of the killing of the suspected murderers the case was wholly beyond the scope of federal action. The fact, however, that several of the men killed were subjects of Italy, and the further fact that

The Italian Government

has made formal demand for an investigation, has given the case an aspect calling for diplomatic negotiations. State department officials find some difficulty in acting on this case for the reason that that it is entirely without precedent in the diplomatic annals of the country. It is settled, however, that no further steps will be taken until all the circumstances leading to and surrounding the case shall have been officially communicated. Secretary Blaine refuses absolutely to discuss the matter. He has received a number of telegrams from Italian organizations in different parts of the country protesting against what they term "an outrage," and demanding that all Italian citizens of the United States be properly protected against violence and race prejudice. The matter is almost the sole topic of conversation in diplomatic circles, and, so far as can be ascertained, the general opinion is that the state of Louisiana, and not the United states, must be held responsible. A demand for indemnity would of course come from the Italian government through its minister resident and transmitted by the secretary of state to the

Governor of Louisiana

and if repudiated by that state would be submitted to congress for such action as might be deemed advisable. An official of the state department in speaking of the occurrence to-day, said that the government would have to do all in its power to satisfy Italy that the rights of her citizens in this country would be protected. The action of the president in communication with the governor of Louisiana asking for information on the subject, was the only thing to be done until a reply from the governor had been received. A thorough investigation of the matter would, of course, be made, and after that congress would have to be called upon for action, the state department having no money to pay indemnities or anything of that sort. Whether it is a case for money indemnity would be for congress, and not the state department to decide. Whatever indemnity there should be for those of the killed who were citizens of the United States, Louisiana would be responsible for to their families, but any responsibility for those who were citizens of a foreign country that there might be would fall upon the United States. Representative McCreary, formerly chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the house, said that the state department had no money it could spend in the case, and that it was difficult to tell just what it could do. The department would have to await the reply of Gov. Nichols to the communication from the secretary and make such further investigation of the matter as it could. Then the secretary would probably have to report to congress for such action as that body thought proper.

THE MAFIA EXISTS.

Interesting Interview With One Provenzano.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 16.—In Father Manoritta's statement yesterday he said that he was sure that the letter he received was from the Provenzano faction of the Mafia. This statement Joseph Provenzano this morning most emphatically denies. He said that his first impulse was to have Father Manoritta arrested, and he consulted Chief Gaster in regard to the matter and was advised to make a public statement concerning the matter, as he thought it would do more good. Provenzano said that he has not been connected with the Mafia in any manner. On the contrary, he has been an object of their enmity.

"About five years ago," says Mr. Provenzano, "the Mafia sent me several letters threatening to kill myself and brothers unleas we gave the society $1,000. We did not respond, and Jim Caruso, shortly afterward, came to me and said that he belonged to the society, and that we had better pay the money. He said that I could do so by going to the old lake and bandaging my head in a red handkerchief and leaving the money on a stump near by. I was to then go about my business and they to get the money. I then went to some of my friends, whom I met under the St. Charles hotel, Judge Davey, Pat Meally and Ralph Morgan being among the number, and they said not to pay it; that they would go with me in a wagon and see who was there to receive it. Jim Caruso, who was along, said this would not do. "If you go with a crowd no one will appear.

"I then dropped the matter and told Caruso to have nothing more to do with the society, to give up his fruit stand in the French market and come on the levee and we would make him a free man. He said he would do so, as he was tired of the Mafia, having recently been selected on a committee to kill some one. I told Jim Caruso that he must go and swear that he would have nothing further to do with the Mafia before I gave him work. He did so, for I went with him to the Italian church on Conti and Rampart streets, and he knelt before the altar and took the obligation. He said that Charlie Matranga was the chief of the gang, and that he presided at the meetings, robed in a black domino suit. He said that Recco Geraci was also a leader. Caruso said he only attended one meeting; that he went in and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworn with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the object was to kill those who were against the Mafia gang. The way it was done was to select the victim and invite him to a dinner, and afterwards do him up. Caruso did not like this and went to work for me. I told him I wanted none of the Mafia people in our employ." Mr. Provenzano was asked why his name should have been connected with the Mafia by Father Manoritta, and he replied: "I think that Di Carlo has given the priest this idea. Di Carlo was to marry Tony Matranga's daughter, and there is much intimacy between Father Manoritta and those people. I think he knows all about the members of the Mafia and his intimacy with them.

"I do not know that Di Carlo belongs to the Mafia, but I have a strong belief that he does. Jim Caruso told me Sinceri was a member. He pointed out eight or nine men who he said belonged to it, and I discharged them. Caruso worked for us about two years, but there was nothing further said about the Mafia. He finally left us and went with Matranga. I do not know whether John Caruso belonged to it or not—his brother never told me that he did." Mr. Provenzano says that Politz was working for him when Caruso was employed. He was one of the men pointed out by Caruso as belonging to the Mafia. He was discharged at this time, and was not heard of again until the murder of Hennessy. "Sinceri was also in his employ at the time, and was discharged for belonging to the Mafia." Provenzano also said Caruso advised him to discharge the men one at a time, in order to avoid trouble. This he did, and when asked for his reason for dismissal he refused to give any, as he wanted to protect Caruso. That, notwithstanding his oath and professions, Caruso finally went back with Matranga and did what he could against him (Provenzano). He thinks this was accomplished through intimidation, as Caruso was afraid of being killed by his former associates. The majority of the Italians are glad that there is an end of the Mafia, as they have been in dread of it for years. The bad element that denounce the action taken Saturday

POLITZ'S CONFESSION.

The District Attorney Says it Was indefinite.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—District Attorney Luzenburg, in an interview to-day, said:

"Speaking of Politz's confession, rest acsured of one fact, if Politz had said anything that would have warranted the prosecution to use him as a witness he would have been placed on the stand. His story was a rambling and disconnected one, and we did not place any reliance on it." Regarding Politz's confession, the States says it is understood that Politz in his confession to the attorneys for the state stated that previous to the assassination of Supt. Hennessy there was a meeting held at the house on North Peters street, near Canal, and largely attended by Italians. Among them were Joe Caruso. At this meeting it was decided that Hennessy should die, and in order to settle upon who should assassinate him, ten slips of paper were placed in a hat with a large number of blanks. Whoever drew the slips bearing the numbers were to do the murder. When the drawing was over the men who held the numbered slips were each given $100 and promised more when it was known that Hennessy was dead. Macheca procured the weapons with which the chief was slain and gave them to Politz. This confession, however, was not taken down in writing, consequently the full scope of it will never be known. Chevilier Corte, the Italian consul of this city, this afternoon said that no dispatches had been received or sent by him to-day. Yesterday the consul sent a letter to Gov. Nicholls urging that he take steps to protect the Italian prisoners now confined in the prison, who are Natali, young Marchesi and Incardino, and to prevent further violence. Now, however, that Incardino and Marchesi have been released from prison, there remains but one Italian citizen under arrest, Natali. The report having been circulated that Consul Corte had been heard to express his approval of the action of the citizens on Saturday as far as some of the slain were concerned, he was questioned about it, and replied that he had said that he hoped justice would be meted out to the murderers of Hennessy. He was positive that some of the slain were innocent; but as to the others he would not express himself. The Italian subjects who were slain were Monasterio, Marchesi, Trahina and Comitez, but he thought the last named had taken out naturalization papers. The consul has heard of no indignities to which the Italian colony here has been subjected, and he does not think innocent people will be further molested. During last December Mr. Corte received a letter from the Mafia, in which they threatened him with dire consequences if he did not work in their interests and for the release of the accused. It also repudiated the king of Italy and was replete with utterances of a very disrespectful nature. It was signed by some fictitious name. Gov. Nicholls was in consultation nearly all day with Attorney General Rogers, United States senator E. D. White and others. It was given out that the governor had not yet replied to Secretary Blaine's dispatch, but that a reply would be sent during the day.

RUDINI'S REVELATION.

The Case Presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, March 16.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Marquis di Rudini, the Italian prime minister, made a statement with regard to the killing in New Orleans, Saturday last, of Italian prisoners who had been acquitted on the charge of having murdered late Chief of Police Hennessy, of that city. The premier informed the chamber that the Italian government had taken prompt cognizance of the affair, and had at once placed itself in communication with the American government through the Italian minister at Washington, Baron de Fava. In response to its representations, Premier Rudini informed the chamber the Italian government had received through the American secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, the assurance that President Harrison recognized the right of Italian residents in the United States to the protection of government and laws of that country. This assurance was accompanied by an expression of the profound regret felt by the president for the unfortunate occurrence.

In his communication to the Italian government Mr. Blaine also informed it that the president had charged the governor of Louisiana to take effective measures to guard the Italian population of the city of New Orleans from

Continued on Fourth Page.

PARKERSON'S PLUCK.

The Leader of the New Orleans Regulators Tells His Story.

The Victims of the Tragedy He Regarded as Slimy Reptiles.

He Assumes Full Responsibility for His Share in the Work.

No Regrets for the Dismal Past and No Fear for the Future.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—I saw this morning William S. Parkerson, the leader of the "regulators." His offices are in Commercial place, a flagged alley for pedestrians only, with an iron-covered gutter in the middle, and dingy, tall houses on either side. He occupies two rooms up one flight of stairs, plainly but comfortably furnished, with small grate fires. Parkerson is only thirty-four years old, is exactly six feet high, heavily built, and dresses in a brown tweed suit with a black necktie. His head is large and round, his forehead broad, his hair brown and parted on one side. He has a heavy brown mustache and double chin. His eyes are intensely black, quiet enough in repose, but snapping fire in moments of excitement, and looking out from behind gold-rimmed spectacles. The most striking thing about Parkerson is his voice, which is deep, but soft, almost caressing. His manner is eminently quiet, without a trace of swagger. Altogether he impresses one as a man of great magnetism and immense reserve force. A pattern of domesticity, and a great favorite with those who know him well, he lives wite a sick wife and three children in a modern house near the swamp at the edge of the city. His popularity was attested in 1888, when he was made the leader of a body of young men who overthrew the ring Democracy that controlled the city and elected the entire anti-ring ticket. He holds no public office himself. He was elected city attorney by the reformers, but refused to serve.

"Your name is very much before the public just now, Mr. Parkerson," I remarked as he offered me a seat.

"Yes, we had a thirty-minute experience Saturday," he said, with a quaint smile. "The most wonderful thing about it is that it was over so soon. I take more credit for that than anything else."

He gave me his own version of the outbreak, bit by bit, and not without reluctance, although he seems to consider his work a public service.

"I didn't take the initiative," he said, in answer to questions. "I could not tell who did. It was all done by others. I was in court on Friday morning in a distant building, attending to some business, and came back to this office after the verdict acquitting the Italians. When I got there I found a large number of citizens awaiting me, some of them old enough to be my grandfather. With those who came it afterward there were perhaps sixty or seventy. They were talking about the outrageous verdict and told me they had come to ask me to take some measures to right it. After fifteen minutes' conversation we adjourned to meet again that evening. I had no connection with the case beyond taking a good citizen's interest in it and dropping into court once or twice to see how it was getting along. That evening we met in the rooms of a young man, whose name I don't care to give. There were about 150 of us, among them the men who were here in the morning. We stood up and were packed like sardines. They made me chairman. There was some more talking about the verdict, and I was again appealed to. None of us drank anything, and there were no refreshments in the room. We all signed a call that was published in the next morning's papers asking the citizens to assemble at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning at the Clay statue, and saying we would be prepared to carry out their instructions."

"Meaning that you would be ready to kill the prisoners?"

"That was the feeling, we understood of the public pulse. Saturday I came to my office at 8:45, and at 9:45 stated for the rendezvous at our friends' room. I was a little ahead of time. Four or five of us went from there to the statue, where we found a muttering mob of many thousands. We walked around outside the railings two or three times to give our own people a chance to fall in. Then I went through the gate of the railings and up the steps. As soon as I took off my hat the people began to cheer. I don't remember exactly what I said, but I made a little speech, telling them we had a duty to perform; that it was the most terrible duty I had ever undertaken; that the law had miscarried, and we were prepared to do whatever they desired. They shouted, 'Come on.'"

"What did you understand from that?"

"That we were to go to the prison."

"Did anybody say so in so many words?"

"Oh, it was known well enough. At the meeting on Friday night they tried to get me to the prison, but I refused to do anything at night. From the statue we started for the prison, I leading and the crowd following us. We had to walk about a mile, and, as we walked along, people came from the side streets and fell into the procession. The women were crying and the men cheering. It was the most terrible thing I ever saw—the quiet determination of the crowd. There was no disorder. We stopped on the way at our friend's rooms, where we found guns awaiting us. I had my own gun there. There were about 150 Winchesters and shotguns, I think, given out. I never carry a revolver, but that morning I put one in my pocket. I took a Winchester, besides. At this moment I am unarmed. At the prison gate Lem Davis, I think that is his name, came to the door. I asked him for the keys to let us in. He said he couldn't give them. I said if he didn't we'd break into the prison. He still refused. Then I ordered the crowd to make ready and break, sent for some gun powder and also sent a detachment to break in at the side door, which was about a block away, the building being an immense one and covering more than a square of ground. Meantime we got some wood and used it to batter the main door. That resisted, but the side door was forced. Then I went around to the side door, placed three men on guard, one a legal officer of this municipality, telling them whom to allow to enter and asking the crowd to be orderly. The guards all had Winchesters. The crowd was composed of lawyers, doctors, bankers and prominent citizens generally. It was the most obedient crowd you ever saw. They obeyed me implicitly, just as if I was a military commander. If there was any riff-raff, it was all on the outside. The intention had been not to shoot any of them, but when my men were inside, about fifty of them, they got very furious, and after the first taste of blood it was impossible to keep them back."

"If you didn't mean to shoot, why did you take the guns?"

"Because we didn't know what resistance we might encounter from the officers in charge—from anybody. We meant to get into the prison, and we would have torn it down if necessary."

"Did you kill anybody with your own hands?"

"No, I did not fire a shot. In fact, at the meeting the night before I had said that Matrango and another should be spared, the two declared innocent by Judge Baker, in whose integrity we had perfect confidence. I said I would defend those men with my own life if necessary, and they were not harmed."

"Didn't it strike you as not courageous to shoot the lot of unarmed men in a hole?"

"Well," said the young lawyer, "there was no doubt about the courage of any man in our party. Of course, it is not a courageous thing to attack a man who is not armed, but we looked upon these men as so many reptiles. Why, I was told that on Friday, after the verdict, the Italian fruit and oyster schooners along the wharves hoisted the Sicilian flag over the stars and stripes, and the prisoners themselves had a champagne supper."

"Do you regret what you have done?" I asked, after a pause.

"Not a bit," said Parkerson promptly. "This was a great emergency, greater than has ever happened in New York, Cincinnati or Chicago. I didn't act through a sentimental or personal interest for Hennessy. I knew him well, and asked Mayor Shakespeare to appoint him. He was a fine man and an efficient officer, and we felt that when he was killed there was no telling which of us would go next. While the Mafia confined itself to killing its own members we didn't resort to violence. But Hennessy's killing struck at the very root of American institutions. The intimidation of the Mafia and the corruption of our juries are to be met only with strong measures. Moreover, I recognize no power above the people. Under our constitution the people are the sovereign authority, and when the courts, their agents, fail to carry out the law, the authority is relegated back to the people who gave it. In this case I look upon it that we represented, not the people of the whole United States, perhaps, but the people of Louisiana This is a thing with which the United States has nothing to do. It is a question of state government entirely, since the state controls its own municipalities. I apprehend no trouble unless from federal authorities. It is urged that these men were the subjects of foreign potentates, but I understood that they were just dumped here, and that their own governments were glad enough to get rid of them."

Mayor Shakespeare, whom the Italian consul, as well as the country at large, is disposed to hold responsible for the violation of municipal law, makes no bones about his own feeling in the matter. He is an impulsive, irascible man, middle-aged, of the "Sir Anthony Absolute" type, with a genius for autocracy. He declares bluntly that Parkerson and his associates did just right. "I was at my office in good time on Saturday," he protested, when I told him what the consul has said. "I was down at 11:30; 12 is my usual time. I didn't know anything at all about the movement to break into the prison on Friday night, and I wasn't at the meeting. In fact, I was dining then with Gov. Nicholls and Maj. Glynn. The next morning when I saw the call, of course, I knew something was going to happen."

"Where were you during the riot?"

"Attending to my private business."

"At the Pickwick club?"

"Yes; I was at the Pickwick club."

"Did you take any measures to prevent the tragedy?"

"No."

"Don't you regret it?"

"No, sir," cried the mayor, belligerently, "I am an American citizen, and I am not afraid of the devil. These men deserved hanging. We expected disagreement, and had made arrangements for retrial. When I heard of the verdict I was frozen to my seat."

"Couldn't you have punished them by lawful means?"

"They were punished by lawful means. The men who did it were all peaceable and law-abiding."

QUIET IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Sober Second Thought Returns to Her Citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—New Orleans has quieted down to-day, and the sober second thought of the people has returned. The telegram of Secretary Blaine to the governor has caused some commotion, but it was not unexpected. The telegram was sent direct to Gov. Nichols, and referred by him to Attorney General Rogers. Whether a reply has, as yet, been sent to the government is not yet known. Attorney General Rogers has made an investigation of Saturday's occurrences at the jail. The prison officials say that they recognized some of the persons who were on the inside of the prison, and these names, it is understood, have been forwarded to the attorney general. Some indictments may follow as a formality, but so great a number of people were concerned in the killing that it will be impossible to arraign them all, or secure a conviction in case they should be arrested. The Italian consul, Sgr. Corte, says that a full report of the proceedings has been transmitted to Rome and to the legation at Washington, and all further action will be taken through the legation.

O'Malley, the detective who was largely the cause of the trouble, is not in town. His suit against the States for $10,000 damages is to come up to-day, and the answer of the defense has already been published. It was so strong, and indicated so indubitably that O'Malley had been sent to prison for theft in Cleveland, that he had perjured himself and that he had suborned witnesses, that a sentiment against him was created, and it is suspected now that he has left town never to return, especially as he was not in court to-day when his case was called. The district attorney has filed a noll pros. as to all the indictments pending in Section B of the criminal district court, against the Italians implicated in the Hennessey assassination. This releases Matranga, Incardonia and the Marchesi boy. The indictments in Section A, Judge Marr's division, still hold Sunzerri, Patorno, John Caruso, Natalo and Pietzo.

A clerk in the office of the registrar of voters said this afternoon that he had examined the registration books for the purpose of ascertaining the allegiance of the men executed by the people Saturday, and that he found that every one of them was a registered voter of the city of New Orleans.

New Ports of Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has constituted Mary Island, Wrangel, Juneau, Sand Point, Kodiak and Ounalaska, in Alaska, ports of delivery.

THE OLD LAW STANDS.

The Senate Passes the Davis Interest Bill by a Vote of 33 to 16,

And Retaining the Forfeiture Clause of the Present Statute.

The Nicollet Senator Receives Many Congratulations Over His Victory.

A Number of the Senators Give Weighty Reasons for Their Votes.

A pair of Fairbanks' Standard scales would probably demonstrate that there are several members of the state senate who weigh more in pounds than Senator C. R. Davis, of Nicollet county; but there were no bigger ones than he yesterday afternoon when, by a vote of 33 yeas to 16 nays, his interest bill passed the senate practically the same as he introduced it on the first day of the session. The victorious Nicollet statesman confined his attention yesterday to managing the contest, and made no lengthy speeches, and so well did he manipulate the thing that before 5 o'clock the measure had passed and a motion for reconsideration had been defeated, thus nailing the bill so far as the senate is concerned.

Even the strongest supporters of the various other interest-reduction bills, while heartily opposing the Davis bill, were disposed yesterday afternoon to give full credit to Mr. Davis for his great victory. All were glad that the long fight was at last at an end, and no one felt like filibustering and delaying its passage. A great many strong speeches were made against the passage of the bill by Senators Lommen, La Due, Leavitt, Stevens, Dean, Craven and John Day Smith, in explaining their votes, and many dire predictions were made. Of course, the galleries were filled, but the visitors made no attempt to applaud the speeches of the senators, and so Senator Hompe was not given the unpleasant task of having the sergeant-at-arms clear the galleries, as happened the last time this fight was on.

There were no heated speeches delivered yesterday, the friends of the bill being well satisfied to get the measure passed without tramping on the toes of their opponents. The latter kept silent to a great extent because they realized that a full attendance would mean the passage of the bill, and there was nothing to be gained by "kicking against the pricks," and they didn't try to do so.

It was a great victory for Senator Davis, and has placed him in the front rank of the rising young Republican politicians of the state.

That Bribery Report.

The morning session yesterday opened with a half-hour debate over the bribery committee's report taken two years ago. As soon as the opening exercises had been completed Senator Sevatson announced that he had the notes taken by the stenographer, George Bower, who was attached to the house committee two years ago. Senator Donnelly wanted the additional matter transcribed and printed, and then wrapped and stamped for the use of senators.

Senator John Day Smith opposed this on the ground that the senators ought to pay postage themselves. After considerable talk, and several votes, Mr. Donnelly's resolution was defeated by 17 nays to 16 yeas, and the regular order was taken up, the following bills being introduced:

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Smith, J. D., S. F. 610—Authorizing labor bureau to print partial reports.

Mr. Smith, J. D., S. F. 611—Prohibiting life and fire insurance companies organized in states that forbid such companies to loan money in Minnesota doing business in this state.

Mr. Smith, J. D., S. F. 612—Legalizing certain corporations.

Mr. Davis, S. F. 613—Authorizing board of fair managers to lease the state fair grounds.

Mr. Grape, S. F. 614—Changing boundaries of a school district in Douglass county.

Mr. Borchert, S. F. 615—Legalizing certain highways in Renville county.

Committee reports came next, the most important of which was the house bill reducing the St. Paul board of public works from four to three and reducing the salary of each to $2,500. This was favorably reported by Senator Lienau of Ramsey, and under suspension of the rules was passed. Concurrent resolutions from Missouri in relation to a conference were referred to the committee on federal relations.

Senator Sanborn reported back H. F. 804, abolishing the board of education of St. Paul, and repealing the several acts under which it has been operating and creating a new board of seven members. The report was favorable, and the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

A recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

HARDLY WON VICTORY.

The Davis' Interest Bill at Last Passes the Senate.

"This is the hour fixed for the consideration of Senate File No. 1," said President pro tem Hompe yesterday afternoon, as he brought down his gavel and requested the senators to take their seats.

"I move a call of the senate," said Senator Donnelly. The Secretary called the roll, and a half dozen absentees were revealed. Two of them were brought in, and Senator Donnelly took the floor and asked permission to speak on the bill pending the sergeant-at-arms search for the missing members. Unanimous consent was granted, and the sage took the floor.

"As I understand it," commenced Mr. Donnelly, "a vote in favor of the pending bill is a vote in favor of the present usury laws. Now, I desire to call the attention of the senators to the platforms of the political parties in the last campaign."

Here, Mr. Donnelly read from the Alliance and Republican platforms, both of which declared for interest reduction.

"The Democratic platform is silent on this subject," concluded the speaker, "but it seems to me that all good Alliance men are bound by their platforms to vote for this bill."

Senator Sanborn wanted to amend the bill, but Senator Phillips objected and the amendment fell, unanimous consent being required. Senator Crandall endeavored to amend section 4, allowing parties drawing papers to charge

For Their Services,

but again Senator Phillips came to the front and uttered the few words:

"I object to any amendment being offered at this time. The bill is on third reading and cannot be amended."

Senator Davis was willing to accept the amendment, and Senator Donnelly sat down to prepare a motion to suspend the rules, and Senator Crandall read from Jefferson's manual with the idea of changing the decision of the chair, but Senator Hompe was firmness personified, and refused to modify his ruling.

"I desire to say but one word on this question, since the senator from Dakota has mentioned the Republican platform," said Senator John Day Smith. "I expect to vote in accordance with it, and against this bill."

Senator Mayo thought, as both the Republicans and Alliance men had been heard, it was time for the Democrats to take an inning. In speaking of the platforms of political parties in the late campaign he said:

"It is usual that Democratic platforms usually contain some common sense. A question that is doubtful is usually handled by the Democracy with gloves."

Here Senator Donnelly offered a resolution suspending the standing rules of the senate to allow votes to be taken on the Crandall and Sanborn amendments. This was adopted, Senators Barr, Dean, McMillan, Morse and Phillips alone voting no. The two amendments were adopted in rapid succession, and the question was announced to be on the final passage of the bill. Senator Dean, before the secretary commenced the roll call, took the floor and made an

Eloquent and Scholarly

speech against the pending bill. In the course of this short talk he made the following amusing sally:

"You have all heard of 'Sockless' Simpson, who is to Kansas what the senator from Dakota is to Minnesota, and if he lives long enough he may acquire the same distinction."

The Ramsey senator proceeded to read from an interview with Mr. Simpson, in which the latter declares that usury laws are always oppressive to the deotor class. In closing, Mr. Dean said:

"Mark my words, Mr. President, the people will come around to the right principle in the end. There is virtue in the people, and, while it may not be to-morrow, they are certain to rise up and enact just and right laws."

Senator Keller made a vigorous speech against the bill, declaring that it was all buncombe. Interest would regulate itself, and could not be fixed by law. The senator from Dakota, he said, was in favor of home capital, and against foreign capital. If the latter

Is Driven Out

home capital would raise to 25 per cent.

The roll call commenced proceeding without interruption until the name of Senator LaDue was reached, when he slowly arose and made an earnest protest against the bill, saying:

"In order to vote for a 6 and 8 per cent law I suppose I shall have to vote for this bill with the forfeiture clause included, though I do so with a feeling that it is the worst kind of legislation. I believe it is in the interests of the home money loaners, and more than that, the home usurers. The people who are crying out for relief are not to find it in this law. To quote the oft-repeated words of the senator from Dakota, it is keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope.

"If I am wrong in my fears as to the results of this legislation I shall have nothing to reproach myself with, as I am acting conscientiously and with my best judgment. If I am right I hope to have an opportunity of voting my own convictions two years hence. The forfeiture of the principal is nothing compared to liberty. Besides, it is class legislation, wholly in the interest of national banks, as it allows them to do whatever they please and forfeit nothing but the excess of interest. After entering this protest I vote aye."

Senator Leavitt also explained his vote. He came to the senate believing that the time had come to pass