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FOR 1891.
AT ALL NEWS STANDS.

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BRIEF BUT BLOODY

Actual War Breaks Out Among the Pennsylvania Coke Strikers.

Seven Men Instantly Killed by the First Fire of the Guards.

Two Others Reported to Have Subsequently Died in Strikers Houses.

The Mob Fired the First Volley, Which Was Instantly Returned.

At Present the Entire Coke Region Is a Scene of Excitement.

The Foreign Element Driven Frantic by Their Signal Failure.

Gov. Pattison Orders Two Regiments of Guards to the Scene.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 2.—Ominous signs of the gathering of a storm in the coke region have been observed by experienced strikers here for some time, and 2 o'clock this morning they focused and burst with sudden fury at the Morewood plant, which has proved such a bone of contention between the strikers and their employers. The fight was brief and deadly. Two rounds of cartridges were fired by a band of sixty-five guards and seven of the charging mob of strikers fell dead, while at least forty others were wounded, how badly cannot be definitely stated, as they were taken away by their companions. The strikers killed instantly by the fire were:

Creszo Bitero, Italian, of Tarrs, shot through the breast. John Eudora, of Standard, single, shot through the brain. Antonio Rist, Pole, single, of Standard works, shot through the head. Jacob Schmeskey, Pole, of Tarrs, shot through the brain, married, wife in Poland. James Prochte, Pole, single, of Tarrs, shot through the head. Valentine Zeidel, Slav, of Donnelly, single, shot through the jugular. Paul Dohannis, Slav, of Standard, shot in the head, single.

The Attack.

The attack on the Morewood plant was well planned and conceived, and headed by men determined evidently to intimidate the men working there once for all. At 12 o'clock small bodies of strikers began to gather on the hills. As usual during a raid, they were armed with revolvers, stones, iron bars and everything obtainable. Headed by their drum corps, they marched first to the Standard works, where they deliberately destroyed both telephone and telegraph wires, so that word of their coming could not be sent to Morewood. While at the Standard works they incidentally destroyed anything moveable they might find. The strikers created all the noise possible from the surrounding hills, intending to apprise those of their fellow strikers in the vicinity of their intentions of raid. Their march to the Standard works had been but a helter skelter affair, each man of the 500 in line merely making all the noise possible in order to increase their number for the more desperate raid on Morewood, where it was known sixty-five guards had been placed, with orders to fire if necessary. Some time after 2 o'clock this morning the guards at Morewood heard from the Standard that a raid was imminent. The now frightened men left at the Standard had plucked up courage enough to repair the wires, and the warning reached the Morewood plant none too soon. As the

Noisy Band of Strikers,

now numbering fully 1,200 men, approached that plant, their outcries ceased, their drum corps was silenced, and the ugly crowd gathered in a bunch on the black hills overlooking the plant for a moment's parley before attacking a plant they knew to be well guarded by determined men. There was a hesitancy, but the fact that they were twenty to one strong encouraged the strikers, and they quietly separated, one large detachment advancing on the works by the main road, while the others scattered over the brows of the hill, and shortly after 3 o'clock, at a given signal, all moved down on the works. The night was of inky blackness, but the guards were apprised of the movements of the attacking party by confused mutterings in a foreign tongue, or subdued orders from the leaders. Under the orders of Capt. Loar, the sixty-five guards stood quietly in line before the works, their Winchesters peacefully "at rest." Suddenly a break was made by the advancing mob towards the fences of the company. A stern order to halt was given, but the only attention it received was the firing of three shots by members of the mob, which whistled warning close to the heads of

The Impassive Guards,

each one of whom was well drilled and was simply there to obey orders. After the shots were fired by the strikers they turned and made a dash toward the stables of the company. Without firing a shot the guards were ordered to follow, and the command again given the strikers to halt. They only retreated further down the road and answered the order with yells and threats. Again was the command given, and again came the mocking answer, and the order to fire was given by Capt. Loar. The volleys from the Winchesters were well directed, and but a few rounds were necessary to drive the frightened rioters back into the hills, where hundreds of their fellow strikers had gathered in anticipation of assisting in the raid, but not in a battle with such a determined band of guards. The firing on both sides continued hardly three minutes. The volleys from the guards had a terrible effect on the compact mass of strikers, while the latter made an attempt to return the fire with what few weapons they possessed, but without effect. The dead were left lying in the road, while the wounded, estimated at between forty and fifty, were either assisted or bodily carried away into the hills by their fellows. All day the entire coke regions have presented scenes of the wildest excitement. The foreign element especially has been driven frantic by this woeful result to their anticipated victorious raid on the Frick works at Morewood. Always turbulent, sullen and ready for

Desperate Measures

as they are, not one was cowed by the death of several of their number, while they have sedulously concealed in their homes those of their number who were wounded, many no doubt unto death. Anathemas, loud and deep, have been heard on every side all day. Word has been sent by secret means all over the region that their comrades were fired on, and mowed down by the guards without any provocation, and deadly vengeance on each and every member of the band of sixty-five men has been sworn to. This all comes from the foreign element. It will be noticed that all the men killed bear foreign names, and it is a fact that not one of them was a naturalized citizen of this country. It is also supposed that many wounded were also foreigners, and this explains the deep resentment expressed in every foreign face in the regions to-night. The Slavs and Hungarians were almost fearless, the deputies say, not one was struck in the back, but all bore marks of bullets in the face, indicating that they died fighting with what poor weapons they possessed. Thousands of strikers and their friends poured into this place from all over the region to have a look at the dead, and perhaps hear what the living have to say. As darkness fell to-night amidst a miserable rain, the foreigners began to draw away in knots, and the night after the riot lowered amidst a great fear of what might happen before another dawn. Late to-night word was received here that two more men concerned in the fight, had died in the strikers' houses near the Morewood works, where they had been dragged by their fellow rioters. Their names could not be learned, but it is known that one was an English-speaking foreigner, and, probably, the only one injured was a citizen. These two deaths make

Nine in All

that are known as the result of the firing of the guards, but there is no doubt but that others are either dead or in a critical condition, as the guards had orders to fire to kill, and evidently did so. Reports late to-night from all over the region indicate a fearfully dangerous and excited condition of affairs, and the word that the military was soon to be on guard was received by the law-abiding labor officials and coke operators alike with the liveliest evidence of satisfaction. At Leisenring, Constable Campbell attempted to arrest John Lushka, a Russian, for complicity in the bomb throwing that occurred there Monday. Lushka fiercely resisted and called out in his native tongue for aid. A fellow-countryman who was on the outside of the office where Lushka had been trapped gave the alarm, and in a few moments there was a howling mob of foreigners surrounding the place. Lushka leaped through the office window, carrying with him a pair of handcuffs. Several shots were fired after him, but he escaped. To-night the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff McCormick, and with a large posse of men he has started for Leisenring to make the arrest. Lushka and his companions are armed, and a fight will certainly follow unless the man is surprised. Labor officials deny the men at Morewood were killed for good causes, and warrants have been issued for the deputies on the charge of murder, with General Manager Lynch, of the Frick company, and Supt. Ramsey, of the Morewood plant, charged as acccessories before the fact.

OPERATOR FRICK.

He Wants to Know Whether Mobs or Law Must Rule.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—The news of the riot at Morewood and the subsequent order from the governor calling out the Tenth and Eighteenth regiments, created intense excitement in this city. The order from Gov. Pattison was received about 6 o'clock this evening, and an hour later the full regiment, under command of Col. Norman Smith, started for the scene of to-day's riot. Two companies of the Tenth regiment also accompanied Col. Smith.

Mr. H. C. Frick, the owner of the Morewood plant, and the largest coke owner in the county, was seen this afternoon, and in an interview said:

"We placed our men and property in the hands of the lawful authorities for protection. The sheriff, in the Morewood case, has done his duty; the governor is doing his. This is no quarrel about wages, but only whether our men working are to be shot down at midnight, and our property destroyed by rioters. The authorities must settle this, and we will know whether mobs or law is to rule."

As the men killed were all unnaturalized foreigners, the possibility of international complications arising were freely discussed. Austrian Consul Max Shamberg, of this city, received a telegram this afternoon informing him that several of the miners killed were subjects of the Austrian government. He replied that he would investigate the matter, but refused to say anything further.

DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

Labor Leaders Working Among the Strikers.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 2.—A large number of the deputies have been arrested, and labor leaders say that they will not rest until all are taken care of. The officers had a great deal of trouble in finding a justice of the peace who was willing to issue warrants for the arrest of the deputies. Master Workman Peter W. Wise had the warrants issued and was refused by both Justice Williams and another justice of this place. Wise then roundly denounced the refusals, stated the shooting was cold-blooded and premeditated murder, and that the workingmen could receive no justice in this country. He was more successful in the office of Squire McCaleb, who, after some talk, consented to issue warrants and have them served on Capt. Loar and all the deputies under his command who were concerned in the shooting at the Morewood plant.

TROOPS MOVING.

Gov. Pattison's Orders to the State Guards.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 2.—Gov. Pattison has been in constant communication with the civil and military authorities in the coke region to-day. The following is a synopsis of later telegrams received and sent from the executive department: Col. Chambers McKibbin, inspector general, N. G. P., wires Private Secretary Tate as follows:

Pittsburg, April 2.—Mr. Frick has the following from their representative in the region:

I think there is great danger at Morewood. The sheriff came down this morning and went right back to Greensburg. Have just been talking to him over the telephone, telling him he must come at once with a strong posse. I believe he is in communication with the governor. Get Pennsylvania railroad people to give us a train from Greensburg as soon as possible. It seems to me that the situation certainly warrants the governor in sending troops immediately to Morewood if asked for by the sheriff. I await his orders.

Gov. Pattison telegraphed Gen. Richard Coulter and the Greensburg committee of citizens that he had ordered troops to the support of the sheriff. Inspector General McKibben wires from Pittsburg that Adjt. Gen. McClelland is in Chicago, where he has forwarded dispatches. Col. Norman Smith sent the following telegram to Gov. Pattison this afternoon:

Your orders received. The regiment is now assembling. Will communicate with Hoskins. Shall I arrange for my commissary supplies.

In response, the governor directed Col. Smith to arrange for his commissary supplies. Lieut. Col. James B. Streeter, of the Tenth regiment, wired from Washington, Pa.:

"Have sent your telegram to Col. Hawkins by special messenger. Have ordered all companies to assemble at once at their armories."

Later this afternoon Inspector General McKibben wired Gov. Pattison as follows:

"Much excitement in coke region. Tenth regiment companies scattered. Eighteenth rapidly getting under arms. Coke operators think presence of troops will end disorder. Have repeated telegram to McClelland at Chicago. Am anxious to do anything I can until the arrival of the adjutant general."

Brig. Gen. Wiley sent this dispatch:

"I will proceed at once to Westmoreland county. Will assume command and keep you fully informed of the situation."

Adjt. Gen. McClelland telegraphs from Chicago that he will arrive in Pittsburg at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. He received instructions at Fort Wayne, Ind., to-night. Gov. Pattison's instructions were for the adjutant general to report at Morewood and telegraph upon his arrival. Col. Hawkins, of the Tenth regiment, wired this evening that his companies are all under arms, and will concentrate at Pittsburg as soon as possible. Sheriff Clawson telegraphed from Greensburg about 6 o'clock this evening as follows:

"Affairs at Mount Pleasant alarming. Tenth regiment cannot be assembled before morning. Better order Eighteenth regiment at once by special train."

In response to this telegram Gov. Pattison ordered the Eighteenth regiment to report to Sheriff Clawson at once, and Col. Smith replied that he would move as soon as the train was made ready. Inspector Gen. Chambers McKibben wired Private Secretary Tate this evening that "things were more serious, as deputy sheriffs are deserting." About 7 o'clock this telegram was received from Gen. Wiley at Pittsburg:

"Arrived here a moment ago. The Eighteenth regiment will leave at 8:10 for Mount Pleasant."

STRANGE STORIES.

Conflicting Accounts Regarding the Riot.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 2.—To-night the streets at Mt. Pleasant and the roads nearing the works at Morewood are crowded with strikers, There has been an ugly crowd numbering at least 400 about the residence of Capt. Loar all day, and to-night the numbers run into the the thousands. Loar was the leader of the guards who fired on the men and the mob stands ready to tear his house down over his ears. Fortunately for the gentleman, Loar has disappeared. He left his home and the city soon after the shooting at Morewood, and has not been seen since. Loar is the man who was burned in effigy the other day, and it is conceded his departure was well advised if not brave. An astonishing story is told to-night by a striker named Dunn, who was among the leaders of the riot. He said:

"I was with the body of men on the bridge, and stopped a moment to light my cigar. There is no doubt that rumors of bombs had fired the minds of the guards, for they took the lighting of my cigar as portending something dangerous. The guards then fired directly toward the point where I stood, and the men fell all around me. We fled instantly, only leaving enough men to stand by our fallen comrades, some twenty in all. After the shooting I heard one in command of the guards exclaim, 'don't be too quick.'"

Another statement made was that Capt. Loar said he was ordered to fire by Deputy Sheriff McConnell. The fact is, to-night some very strange stories are told on both side of the rioting gang in regard to the provocation offered the guards before the latter fired. They will have an opportunity to repeat them, however, in court, as the guards are being arrested as rapidly as possible. At least 6,000 men are in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant to-night, and the feeling generated by the appearance of the several companies of the Eighteenth and Tenth regiments to-night is one of security, both among the strikers and citizens. The foreign element, however, is very uneasy, and there is very plain talk here among some of the representative men that a higher power than the state will be called in. They intimate plainly that their mother countries may have something to say as to their treatment by the guards, whom, they say, all belonged to the N. G. P., captained by Mr. Loar. It is impossible to get the operators or guards' side of the situation, as the guards are either invisible or under arrest, and the operators say nothing except that the firing was justified. But one thing was plain to their minds—the strikers surrounded Morewood this morning for no pacific motive. Coroner Wakefield will hold an inquest early in the morning. Deputy Sheriff McConnell insists that Loar gave the order to fire, which the latter has strenuously denied.

WILL STAND AGHAST.

President Penna Hints at Sensational Developments.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 2.—Vice President Penna, and Executive Committeeman Hayes, of the United Mine workers, arrived in this city to-night, and went into conference with members of the order. Mr. Penna, in speaking of what he learned to-day at the scene of the riots, said:

"When our evidence is developed Americans will stand aghast. Personal spite is responsible for the occurrence. In the coke regions the men go to work early. The marching about of the strikers is to strengthen weak-kneed ones, and for moral effect on non-union men. It would be useless for the strikers to march about after the men had gone into the mines. In my opinion the men have no intention of committing any overt act. Mrs. Mary Rusko, who lives about fifty feet from the scene of the riot, told me this: As the men came down the road and got nearly opposite the store one of the strikers fired a revolver in the air. The strikers went on down the road to the bridge. A guard shouted to the men, 'Stop,' and without giving the men time to come to a stand some one in charge gave the order to fire. The order was obeyed, and one of the guards shouted, 'Johnny, what are you doing,' and repeated this."

PRESIDENT RAE.

The Leader of the United Mine Workers on the Affair.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2.—President John B. Rae, of the United Mine Workers, referring to the fatal work in the Pennsylvania coke regions to-night, said that he and the other officers of the organization in their speeches in that te ritory had counseled moderation and respect for the law, and in this respect think their course was much better than that outlined by President Lynch, of the Frick company, who said they would have men with guns and would shoot if the state did not furnish the protection. Mr. Rae considers the warrants for the officers arrest amounts to nothing. He says the United Mine Workers will assist the miners if they want to continue the strike, or will not oppose their going to work temporarily.

ONE MONTH TO LIVE.

Gov. Merriam Grants a Reprieve in the Case of Holden for Thirty Days.

A Commutation of Sentence Asked for, But Is Firmly Refused.

Attorneys to Lay Before the Governor the Evidence in the Case.

Incidents of the Morning Journey From New Ulm to Redwood Falls.

Clifton Holden did not die before sunrise this morning by the hangman's rope. At the very foot of the gallows he has been reprieved, and the man convicted of the murder of his cousin on the night of Nov. 23, 1888, by the power vested in the chief executive of the state, has been granted a further lease of his life for the space of thirty days. Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 4, three gentlemen visited the executive rooms at the capitol and stated to Private Secretary Bixby that they desired to see Gov. Merriam instantly. The visitors were Hon. Albert Scheffer, Hon. A. T. Stebbins, of Rochester, and Judge Baldwin, of Redwood Falls. They were informed by the governor's secretary that his excellency was very busily engaged with the question of the Minneapolis charter bill, but that if they would wait for a time the governor would be at liberty. The answer given by one of the party was that all questions of charters and politics must give way, for their mission was one of life or death, and that justice demanded

An Immediate Audience.

In a few minutes the three gentlemen were ushered into the private room of the governor, and seated at the very table where the death warrant of Holden had been signed a few weeks ago. The governor was implored in the name of justice and mercy to grant a stay of execution to the wretched man whose life was trembling in the balance, slowly but swiftly descending, weighted down by the outraged majesty of the law, demanding vindication in the name of the people. The able advocates of Holden, in most solemn manner, reminded the governor of the figure which surmounted the dome of the capitol, with eyes blindfolded and sword and scales in hand. Justice demanded that while there was a doubt, that the dread sentence of the law should not be carried out. The whole evidence in the case was

Purely Circumstantial

and there was a doubt in the minds of many persons as to Holden's guilt. On these grounds a commutation of the sentence was asked for. Gov. Merriam was very firm in his attitude, and intimated that he saw no reason why the law should not take its course; but while he would held out no hope of a commutation of the sentence, he would so far grant the prayer of the petitioners on Holden's behalf and grant a stay of proceedings for thirty days, in order to give the friends and attorneys of Holden an opportunity to lay before the executive sufficient evidence to furnish grounds for a commutation of the sentence of death to life imprisonment. The pleaders for Holden's life thanked his excellency for the stay granted and withdrew, while a long telegraphic dispatch was sent immediately by order of the governor to Sheriff Mead at Redwood Falls, instructing him that the execution was not to take place as arranged.

THE MORNING JOURNEY.

Holden Roasts the Sheriff of Redwood County.

Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD, Minn., April 2.—Clifton Holden arrived in Redwood Falls this morning at 9:30. At 5 a. m. the prisoner, escorted by Sheriff Mead, of Redwood county; Sheriff Smelz, of Brown county; Sheriff Glynn, of Blue Earth, and Death Watchman Orin Van Dolah, boarded the Chicago & Northwestern train at New Ulm, bound for Redwood Falls. Holden was plainly dressed. His face was pale and its expression surly. He was cleanly shaved, and there was evidence in the nervous twitching of the facial muscles that the man fully understood his position. Shortly after the train left New Ulm, Holden began to abuse Sheriff Mead, whom he accused in a violent manner of having treated him unfairly during the trial. The sheriff paid no attention to the tirade, and before the train reached Sleepy Eye Holden apologized for his conduct, and begged the sheriff to use all the influence he possessed to secure a commutation. The train reached Sleepy Eye at 5:40. A curious crowd of men and boys, with a few women among them, awaited the arrival of the party. Holden was taken to the Commercial hotel, where he occupied the ladies' parlor, under the escort of Deputies Van Dolah and Olmsted.

"Do you want breakfast, Holden?" asked Sheriff Mead.

"No," replied the prisoner. "I am not in condition for eating, anyway. Besides, what is the use?"

Every effort was made to induce Holden to take some food, but he refused firmly, and at last brusquely. At 8:30 the party embarked on the Minnesota Valley train for Redwood. During the stay at Sleepy Eye a big crowd had gathered about the hotel, and when Holden was marched out to the train there was a scene. The crowd jeered and yelled, and one fellow threw a clod of mud over the heads of the others at the manacled prisoner. Holden turned short round with the deputies holding either arm.

"That's right, you curs," he said, "kick a man that's down."

Then he seemed to realize that it was useless to rail at a mob, and with an expression of disgust he started for the car, dragging the deputies with him. Hearing a demonstration, Sheriff Mead ordered all the blinds drawn on the platform side of the car. Then the jeering was renewed, and in the midst of it the train pulled out. Holden resumed his sullen demeanor and said not a word until the arrival. A bus met the train here. By appointment the prisoner was placed in it and conveyed to the calaboose.

At midday the prisoner was asked if he desired spiritual advices. He replied that it made no difference to him. Rev. F. A. Cone, of the Methodist church, entered the cell and began a conversation with the prisoner. He stayed half an hour and left Holden a Bible. On his return, an hour later, the condemned man was reading it and so far relaxed as to ask for information on spiritual matters. Shortly after 1 o'clock Holden expressed a desire to pray, and the minister and murderer were on their knees together for nearly an hour.

MANIPUR LOOTED.

Further Reports Concerning the Ghoaka Massacre.

CALCUTTA, April 2.—A dispatch from Mr. Gurden, one of those who escaped from Manipur, says: "The British force advanced on March 24 in order to arrest Chief Jubrai, who had deposed the rajah of Manipur. The Manipuris resisted, and a general engagement ensued. We ran short of ammunition and retreated to the residency at Manipur. The Manipuris then attacked and shelled the residency. Chief Commissioner Quinton, Political Agent Grimwood, and Col. Skene, who was in command of the detachment of Ghoorkas, finding that our ammunition was almost gone, notified the enemy that we were disposed to arrange terms for a cessation of hostilities. To this the enemy seemed to agree, and consequently the chief commissioner, the political agent and Col. Skene, accompanied by Messrs. Cossens and Simpson, went out to meet Chief Jubrai, but the chief commissioner, and those who were with him were treacherously seized and held as prisoners. After the capture of the British officers mentioned, the Manipuris resumed their attack upon the residency at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of March 25. We were all obliged to retreat, finding it impossible to defend the treasury and the residency owing to want of ammunition. After commencing our retreat, we fought our way across the hills until we met Cowley's detachment."

It is reported that the treasury of Manipur has been looted. Gurdon says nothing about how many of the British force were killed or how many escaped. The guard in charge of the residency at Manipur is generally composed of 100 men. This force, with the escort, it is surmised, may have numbered 150 men who were within the treasury inclosure at the time of the attack. A dispatch has been received here saying Lieut. Chatterton is safe.

LEWENHAUPT-BAYARE.

Marriage of the Youngest Daughter of Ex-Secretary Bayard.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—The marriage of Count R. A. Lewenhaupt and Miss Ellen Bayard, youngest daughter of ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, took place at noon to-day at at Delamore place, the Bayard homestead, in this city. About 100 guests were gathered in the spacious main hallway at the hour of noon, when Bishop Cobman read the brief marriage ritual of the Protestant Episcopal church. The bride wore a complete white costume with veil and orange blossoms. Miss Bayard was maid of honor and A. U. Sheldon, of Cleveland, was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, after which the count and countess proceeded at once to their new home at 1017 Adams street, no bridal tour being taken.

Among those present were Baron Bock Frus, Washington, secretary of the Swedish legation; Baron and Baroness Fosse, of Boston; Mrs. W. Platt, George W. Childs, Morton Henry, Bayard Henry, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Samuel Warren, Boston; Hon. E. Flaser, E. Lawson, E. L. Peacock, of Pennsylvania; Senator and Mrs. George Gray; Chief Justice Comegys, Judges Wales and Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Vandergrift and others.

LEGARE A LUNATIC.

Matrimonial Complication in High Social Life.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The medical fraternity here is highly agitated over a scandal which involves two of the faculty, and which has resulted in the committal of one of them to jail under a commission of lunacy. All the parties are of the highest social standing. It appears that Dr. J. S. Legare married a young lady from Orangeburg, S. C. It is said that the young couple did not get along well together, and that finally the wife left the husband, after having been badly treated. She sought shelter in the home of W. A. Ancrum, with whose wife she was intimate, and resisted the efforts of her husband to get her to return home. Yesterday Legare armed himself with a revolver and went to Ancrum's house. Ancrum was going to the door to see who had called, when his wife, who had been looking out of the window, shouted to him to stay indoors. Later in the day Legare was arrested, and to-day a commission de lunatico was sworn out against him. His friends want to send him to an asylum. The affair has created considerable talk owing to the prominence of the parties. There is no divorce law in this state, and hence the injured wife is powerless to protect herself.

EXCITED SYMPATHY.

Dramatic Appeal of Charles Clifford, the Pugilist.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—Charles E. Clifford, the San Francisco pugilist who was convicted last week of manslaughter in the second degree for shooting David Greever, a noted stockman of this city, while the latler was attempting an alleged assault upon Clifford's wife, was sentenced to-day to two years in the penitentiary. After the sentence was pronounced Clifford made a dramatic appeal to the court and the crowd of spectators. He denied emphatically that the killing occurred by reason of an attempt to blackmail Greever, and denounced "a people among whom a man has no right to protect the honor of his wife and family." A petition for a pardon addressed to the governor will be circulated. Eleven of the twelve jurors who rendered the verdict say they will sign it.

Thomas Baring Dead.

ROME, April 2.—Thomas C. Baring, one of the partners in the famous house of Baring Brothers & Co., of London, died this evening of exhaustion following an operation.

As the death of Thomas Baring is likely to effect public confidence in the progress of the consolidation of the new company, it is announced that the capital to be invested will not be withdrawn.

In Favor a Rome.

ROME, April 2.—Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishbop of St. Paul, Minn., has been informed that his visit to Rome will be favorobly viewed by the pope, the latter wishing to consult Archbishop Ireland on American affairs.

Illness of Salvation Booth.

LONDON, April 2.—Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is seriously ill.

MAY LEAVES JANUARY

Disastrous Termination of One Year of Happy Marriage.

A Young Wife Leaves Tacoma, Wash., in Company With a Stranger,

Upon Which Her Husband Says That He Should Have Shot Them.

Another Wild Rush For Omaha Land Occurs at Ashland, Wis.

Special to the Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., April 2.—"I ought to have shot them both." The words were spoken by J. F. Fabricius this morning, as he referred to his wife and a man with whom he alleges she left her home. The Fabricius up to last Monday evening consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Fabricius, their baby five months old, and three children of Mr. Fabricius by his first wife. Mr. Fabricius is a man nearly fifty years old, a paperer by trade. Mrs. Fabricius is about twenty-two years of age, buxom and pretty. They were married a year ago, and for several months lived happily together. The matter culminated Monday evening when Mrs. Fabricius left the city with her baby in company with a dark-faced man wearing a slouch hat. That harmony did not exist in the Fabricius family has been known to the neighbors for some time, it was learned, but the sympathy of the neighborhood has been almost entirely with Mrs. Fabricius, who asserted that her husband repeatedly whipped and otherwise misused her. Her parents live in St. Paul, but they had objected to her marriage with Fabricius, and she could not send to them for money to get back. She stated that her life was miserable with Fabricius, and so worked upon the neighbors' feelings that they started a subscription to raise money to send her back to St. Paul. It is unlikely now that the subscription will be needed. Fabricius denies whipping his wife, but admits "misusing her with words, for which there was good cause." His wife, he said, had been very unruly at times and did not obey him in the loving manner he had expected she would when their marriage vows were made. If Fabricius ever meets the stranger again there will be a lively time. He has made no effort to find or bring back his wife since her leaving on the train.

LAYING FOR LAND.

A File of Men Willing to Wait Fifteen Days.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 2.—Twice during the day, since early morning, attempts were made by would-be filers on Omaha land to form a line. Both times they were ejected from the grounds by police officers. About 10 o'clock to-night a gang of fully fifty strong faced a blinding snow storm and proceeded to the rear of the land office and took their position for a wait of fifteen full days before their filings will be received. The chief of police tried to discourage the men and have them desist from their plan, but to no avail, so he gave his permission to form. Great excitement prevails among those who were ejected before during the day, as they were informed the police would not allow persons to form until after election. Over 500 men are in the city and all will be in line by sunrise. Further trouble is anticipated over the official's decision to allow the men to remain.

GOHEEN EXAMINED.

A Motion for Dismissal by Defendant Denied.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., April 2.—The preliminary examination of Albert Goheen, charged with the murder of Rosetta Bray, was held to-day before Justice Frankberg, County Attorney Day for the state and Mason & Hilton for the prisoner. Goheen was held to the grand jury without bail. The prosecution occupied the entire day in putting in its evidence, and a motion by defendant for dismissal was argued this evening and denied. The defense put in no evidence. Unless additional evidence is secured it will be almost impossible to convict, but the prosecution hopes to obtain more before the trial in May.

HEARTILY INDORSED.

The Appointment of Agent Morris Gives Satisfaction.

Special to the Globe.

BROWNS VALLEY, Minn., April 2.—The appointment of Henry S. Morris, of Goodwill, S. D., as allotment agent to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians causes much rejoicing among the people here, to whom he is well known and appreciated. His thorough knowledge of the Indians and the reservation will greatly facilitate the work. He has lived on the reservation for the last twenty years, and his appointment is a fitting recognition of the best man for the place. The disbursing officer has already been appointed, and $500,000 will be disbursed to these Indians from the Sisseton agency in the next sixty days.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Engineer Nettleton Looks Over the Ground at Aberdeen.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., April 2.—Engineer Nettleton, of the government irrigation survey and inquiry, arrived to report on the advisability of establishing an experimental station and irrigation school near this city. Business men have secured and offer the government the use of 160 acres of the Beard artesian farm and necessary water. While as yet noncommittal, it is believed he will report favorably, and that practical men from Colorado will be sent here to superintend the cultivation of crops and instruct farmers in judicious distribution of water.

Well Known Physicians Sued.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 2.—John Finnegan, of Douglass, this county, has commenced a suit against Drs. W. W. and W. J. Mayo, of this city, for malpractice, placing his damages at $20,000. The suit is brought on the ground that in consequence of the defendants not making a correct diagnosis of a fracture of the thigh bone it was neglected until too late to set, and the result was an irreparable injury to the plaintiff. The occurrence took place in March, 1885.

Jordan's New Officers.

Special to the Globe.

JORDAN, Minn., April 2.—At the city election held yesterday the following officers were elected for a term of two years each: F. Nicolin Sr., mayor; W. H. Baier, alderman at large; J. H. Nicolin, treasurer; C. Knott, C. W. Meyer, municipal justices; G. Hilgers, T. J. Kelley, M. Ley Jr., aldermen of the First ward; H. Nicolin, P. Ruh, Louis Jackson, aldermen of the Second ward.

Came Off the Perch.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., April 2.—The opera house is now in full possession of the new management and Marie Wainwright opened to-night in "Twelfth Knight." The man put in the flies by ex-Manager Maguire getting hungry during the night, begged for a ladder, and when he got it he came down and surrendered the house to the new lessee. He said he had earned his money and wasn't being paid to starve.

Wabasha's Ticket.

Special to the Globe.

WABASHA, Minn., April 2.—The following city ticket was placed in nomination last evening by the citizens' caucus: Mayor, Simon E. Drury; treasurer, M. A. Odink; recorder, assessor and justice, R. E. Stearns; alderman First ward, C. C. Herschy; alderman Second ward, Henry Schuedes; alderman Third ward, C. J. Haines.

Married at Brainerd.

Specials to the Globe.

BRAINERD, April 2.—At the residence of R. H. Paine to-night, his daughter, Miss Genevieve, was united in marriage to Claire J. Husted, of Kaukauna, Wis. Later the couple departed for their new home at Kaukauna, where the bridegroom is a train dispatcher in the employ of the Milwaukee & Northern railway.

Connubial Infelicity.

Special to the Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., April 2.—Albert W. Schultz has sued for divorce from his wife, Ada Schultz. They were married at Faribault, Minn. The plaintiff alleges adultery on the part of his wife with one Laughlin at Faribault, and that about a year after marriage defendant left plaintiff and has not lived with him since.

New Republican Candidate.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, April 2.—The Republicans nominated G. W. Gregory for mayor at a second meeting of their convention, held last evening. A. B. Youmans having declined to accept the nomination. Each party now has a complete ticket, but there is little doubt but that the Democrats will elect all their candidates.

Closed by Sickness.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Io., April 2.—The public schools in this city will probably be closed on account of the sickness prevalent. The complaints mostly are la grippe and measles, although there are some cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. One-third of the teachers are unfit for duty.

Wreck of the Lilly.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 2.—News was received to-night of the total wreck of the sealing schooner Lilly in a storm off Doggs' cove, on the west coast, Saturday. No lives were lost. The Lilly was owned by George Byrnes, of this city, and was fully insured.

Scored the Attorneys.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., April 2.—Judge McConnell rendered a verdict in the Gracie vs. Gracie divorce suit, scoring the attorneys for the complainant and the plaintiff's father for bringing into the court such a flimsy case and denied the application for divorce.

Fur Burglars Convicted.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 2.—Larson and Stapelton were to-night found guilty of burglary in connection Joseph White, of St. Paul, who pleaded guilty Wednesday. They burglarized Holmes & Simpson's store of $700 worth of furs New Year's.

Coal Miners' Strike.

FORT DODGE, Io., April 2.—One hundred miners at Lehigh struck to-night because of inability to agree on a summer schedule. They have been paid $1 per ton, but were offered 85 cents and obliged to sign a year's contract.

Death of Tonaska.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., April 2.—Word has been received of the death of Tonaska, the chief of the Colville Indians. Tonaska has always been a warm friend of the whites. He was possessed of considerable property.

Approved the Agreement.

BOONE, Io., April 2.—The $20,000 due the depositors of the bank of John A. McFarland, suspended last November, is being paid off in full, the district court having approved the agreements.

Durand Mortality.

Special to the Globe.

DURAND, Wis., April 2.—Mrs. C. Koot, aged sixty-five, of this city, died last night. Chauncy Holden, an old resident of the town of Durand, died of grippe this morning, aged sixty.

Civil Rights Bill Killed.

MADISON, Wis., April 2.—In the legislature here to-day the civil rights bill was killed. Gov. Peck issued a proclamation to-day naming Friday, May 1, as Arbor day.

Found in the Lake.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 2.—The dead body of Archie McPhail, a hunter, was found on the lake near Rat Portage. He has been missing since early last February.

Burglars and Their Swag.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 2.—S. Ripstein's store was burglarized of $500 worth of goods last night.

The Chippewa Clear.

Special to the Globe.

DURAND, Wis., April 2.—The ice went out of the Chippewa yesterday.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Presidential postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: William Durham, at Brainerd, Minn., vice C. L. Spaulding, resigned.

Shoe Factory in Flames.

BROCKTON, Mass., April 2.—Whiteman & Keith's shoe factory was practically destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $200,000; mostly insured.

A MIGHTY MERRIAM.

The Governor's Spine Unequal to the Pressure of Partisan Politics.

Unmindful of His Promise, He Vetoes the Minneapolis Charter.

Caustic Overhauling Given the Executive by Representative Lynn.

A Day of Reckoning Soon to Dawn in the City Up the River.

"I have nothing but contempt for a liar, even though he be the executive of the state," excitedly exclaimed Representative Lynn, of Minneapolis, as he hurried out of the governor's office yesterday. He said this to the governor himself, in the presence of Representative Tripp, and two angrier men than the two solons could not have been found in a day's journey.

The governor had just vetoed the Minneapolis charter bill.

"He gave me his word that he would not veto it unless there were constitutional objections," continued Mr. Lynn, "and now he admits that he did it only because he could not stand the pressure."

There was more excitement in the executive wing of the capitol, yesterday afternoon, than has been seen there for many a day. The voluminous document known as Senate File 128, the new Minneapolis charter, lay on the governor's private desk. It was the last day of grace. Unless the governor acted yesterday the bill would have become a law by limitation without his signature. Down from Minneapolis poured a swarm of politicians—all of the Republican persuasion—and they buzzed about the executive ear like a hive of bees. The fat, sleek face of E. M. Johnson had lost its usual serenity and was almost agonized in its expression as he besought the governor to write "I forbid." The dark Machiavellian face of Senator D. M. Clough was conspicuous in the throng of beseechers. T. B. Walker was also an anxious petitioner, and there were dozens of others. There were no Democrats among them. They were simply Republican politicians. The governor and his conscience alone know all that was poured into his ear. Democratic members of the house and senate were urged to interfere.

"No; he promised us and that is enough," they said.

But it was not enough. The governor's spine was hammered last week and could not now stand the pressure. Perhaps a thought of his minority in Minneapolis last November stole gently over his memory. He took up his pen and wrote a veto message, beneath which the loved and honored principle of local self-government lay