AFTER YOU HAVE MOVED
LET THE PUBLIC KNOW
WHERE YOU ARE LOCATED.
The Every Morning Globe is
THE BEST WANT DIRECTORY!

Daily Globe.

IF YOU HAVE REAL ESTATE
TO SELL, OR WANT TO BUY,
ADVERTISE IN THE GLOBE.
IT IS CLOSELY READ BY
ALL WHO SEEK INVESTMENTS!

VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1891. NO. 114.

PLENTY OF SHOOTING.

Strikers in the Coke Region Fight Desperately Before They Submit.

A Number of Slavs and Sheriff McCormick Injured by Pistol Shots.

Stilettos, Revolvers and Clubs Used in New York Masons' Strike.

Striking Street Car Employes in Detroit Getting Noisy and Troublesome.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 23.—This was one of the most troublesome and exciting days since the great coke strike was inaugurated. A serious riot occurred at Monarch this morning, and another was reported this afternoon, in which it was said five men and two women had been killed. Fortunately, however, this report of a second riot was without foundation. Though the riot of to-day resulted in the probably fatal wounding of one man and the serious injury of a woman, the sheriff of Fayette county, with his deputies, has been defied and the sheriff himself assaulted—shot in the hand and beaten and cut with an ax, in the hands of an infuriated Hungarian woman. Since the ugly Morewood affair the women have taken the principal part in defying deputies, the men either preferring to obey the orders of their leaders and remain inactive, or thinking the sheriff and troops would not be so severe where women lead the attacks. This morning Sheriff McCormick and his deputies went to Leisenring, No. 3, to evict ten families of strikers, and as was their experience at Adelaide yesterday, they had a bloody battle with an infuriated mob of men and women. The majority of the company houses at Leisenring, No. 3, are situated on a beautiful plateau of about fifteen or twenty acres, overlooking the works in the valley, three or four hundred feet below, and in order to reach the houses the sheriff and his deputies had to march several hundred yards up a steep road fronting the company store, at which point he ordered the militia which came up with him from Trotter, to remain until they were needed. It was about 11 o'clock when the sheriff and his deputies reached house No. 105, occupied by Thomas Tarr. The sheriff at once read the

Writ of Eviction

to Tarr, and by the time he was through with it a crowd of 300 or 400 men and women had collected in front of the premises. Tarr, with an oath, declined to evacuate the domicile, and, seizing an axe, stood in the doorway and defied the sheriff to enter. Then the trouble commenced. Men and women, in broken English, yelled defiance, and berated the sheriff and his deputies in the strongest language they could command. The sheriff tried to reason with them, but without avail. Their blood was up, and nothing but a first-class battle would satisfy them. Andy Blashko's wife, who lived in the other half of the house and who had given birth to a child only two days before, hearing the tumult, rushed out, and, spying the sheriff made a dive for him, pistol in hand. The sheriff saw her coming, and just as she was about to fire at his breast he struck the pistol a downward blow with his left hand, and at the same time fired the revolver he had in his right hand at her. The two pistols went off simultaneously, and both took effect. The sheriff had shot the woman in the fleshy part of the left thigh, and she had shot him in the left ankle. The ball, however, struck him only a glancing lick, and did not do him much injury. The shot in the woman's thigh seemed to infuriate her more, and she made a second dash at the sheriff, who shoved her back. She fell to the ground and was carried into the house in a half unconscious condition by friends. Andy Blashko, seeing that his wife was being roughly handled, made a dash at the sheriff with a club, but the nervy little officer was too quick for him, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Blashko in the left ankle, the bullet making an ugly hole in the flesh and shivering the bone. By this time the sheriff's blood was up, and,

With a Cocked Revolver,

forty-four caliber, in either hand, stood with his back against the end of the house, informed the mob that the first one who made a move towards him he would shoot, and shoot to kill. For a moment the crowd held back, then Martin Scroupka, who lives at Leisenring No. 1, left the crowd and rushed at the sheriff with a huge club uplifted. The sheriff waited until Scroupka got within five feet of him and then fired. The shot took effect, the bullet striking Scroupka in the mouth, knocking out two of his jaw teeth, and lodging somewhere in the back part of his mouth. The wounded slave wheeled and started to run along the end of the house, and the sheriff followed him, firing as rapidly as he could. But none of the shots hit the Slav. Some one shouted to the sheriff to look out, and turning he saw Tarr, the man on whom he had served the writ, coming toward him with an ax. The sheriff pointed both his revolvers at him, and Tarr retreated. By this time Capt. Frasher, of Company G, who, hearing the shots and the uproar, had brought his soldiers up the road on double-quick, and their presence at once quelled the rioters, and the sheriff and his deputies proceeded to the work of evicting, and in a very short time the household effects of thirteen strikers were piled in front of so many houses. The sheriff and his deputies, accompanied by the militia, then went to the Trotter works, located about one mile west of New Haven, and

Evicted Twelve Families.

all of whom are English speaking, which task was accomplished with little trouble. Sheriff McCormick arrived here this evening with Thomas Tarr, who he arrested this morning on a charge of resisting an officer. Tarr is now in jail. The sheriff is pretty lame from the effects of the wound he received in the ankle this morning, and excepting that he is terribly sore from the effects of the bruises inflicted upon him by the infuriated mobs he has been in for the past two days, is feeling first rate. He says Martin Scroupka, whom he shot in the mouth this morning, is badly hurt, but was still living at last accounts. Andy Blashko and wife are both in bed, the latter suffering from the nervous shock she received more than her wound. He also says that twenty families will be evicted at Morgan's works to-morrow and twelve at Bradford. He expects trouble, but says he is getting used to it. Everything is quiet at Leisenring No. 2. Several new men went to work in the mines there to-day, and while the Pinkertons are on duty no trouble is anticipated. The woman Annie Dominicki, who was reported killed at Adelaide yesterday, is recovering slowly but her injuries are serious, being an ugly pistol shot in the neck. The Huns or Slavs are loud in their denunciations of Sheriff McCormick, and threats of having him arrested for shooting with intent to kill are rife.

STILLETOS AND PISTOLS

Play a Prominent Part in the New York Stonemasons' Strike.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The organized Italian stonemasons of this city precipitated a riot to-day, which but for the timely interference of the municipal police would have culminated in bloodshed. The union stonemasons, numbering several hundred, held a mass meeting Wednesday night. A plan was formulated to reduce the working time to eight hours a day, and $3.50 was fixed as the compensation for that period. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation, announced to them that they could easily accomplish their demands and at the conclusion of the meeting every man gave assent to quit work to-day. The strikers were on hand early to-day at their headquarters. The officers of the union apprised them that there were many non-unionists engaged on buildings in the upper part of the city. The strikers to a man manifested a desire to bring their compatriots to a sense that the edict of the union must be obeyed to the letter. With this determination the strikers repaired to several buildings in course of construction and made overtures to the non-unionists to join in the demand. Many of them replied that they were satisfied with the present arrangements—$3.50 for nine hours' labor. Others, however, attached themselves to the strikers. After being reinforced considerably, a descent was made on a building in course of construction at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and St. Ann's avenue. A great number of Italian stonemasons not affiliated with the labor organizations were employed there. It was 11:30 when the disaffected unionists halted in front of the building. They called to Nencenzo Laccossi, the foreman, and stated that they wanted him and all the stonemasons to quit work. The strikers, becoming apprehensive that some resistence would be shown, grew excited and drew stilettos. Before any onslaught was made Laccossi and the workman drew pistols and a riot seemed imminent. The strikers picked up stones, and after retreating a short distance hurled them towards the building. While they were thus harrassing the workmen, policemen arrived from the Morisana station. The first man arrested was Foreman Laccossi, who stood in front of the building with a loaded revolver in his hand. Eleven of the riotous Italians were taken into custody. The others dispersed. The police had scarcely reached the station house when they were apprised that a detachment of strikers wes making trouble in One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, where the block is being graded. At this place four more Italians were arrested. Each one of these men had a revolver. The arrested malcontents were conveyed to the Harlem police court in a patrol wagon. Justice Divver held them for examination.

TROUBLE IN DETROIT.

Revolvers, Clubs and Stones Brought Into Play by the Strike.

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—A conference was held this afternoon between the police department, sheriff and city railway officials, and it was decided to give the company the support of the whole police department and sheriff's force to enable them to run the cars. Nearly the whole force was out this afternoon to keep order during a monster labor parade of laborers. Immediately after the parade passed it was decided to start ten cars for the evening service on Woodward avenue. The first car got away all right, followed by a patrol wagon containing ten officers. A second car started immediately after, without the accompanying protection, however, and the strikers threw it on its side and across the trask. The attempt to start cars was then given up, but the first one out continued its perilous course, being the target of anything handy to the strikers the whole length of the avenue, and meeting with the jeers and taunts of the people as it passed along. Two policemen were on every corner the whole length of the route, and the car eventually reached the river front in safety. On the attempt to start for the return trip there was a very exciting scene. A burly man sat in a dog cart directly across the track. The policeman led his horse away. The man whipped up his horse, overtook the car and across the track again directly in front of the street car team. His buggy was smashed, and he was thrown to the ground. He was finally overpowered and taken to the station. As the car kept on its way the small crowd sent only a few stones as a parting salute. A car which had been lying at the river front all day was then started up the hill. The word was quickly passed, and in a short time about 15,000 people packed the broad avenue from the north side of Jefferson avenue down to the river. The car started up the hill at a breakneck speed. The mob closed about the car. A man leaped from among the crowd and grasped the team's bridles. The driver whipped his horses. The man was dragged from his feet and pulled all the way across the street. But he held on, ran the horses into a buggy and stopped the car. In the meantime a number of buggies, trucks, etc., had been run across the tracks. The dozen policemen on the car tried to remove them, but could not. Then Strathren Hendrie, the treasurer of the company, got upon the front platform with the driver. Pulling a big revolver from his pocket, he pointed it threateningly at the crowd. Immediately cries of "kill him," "hang him," etc., went up. Bricks began to fly through the car windows, and it looked as if car, driver, policemen, Hendrie and all would be torn to pieces. Hendrie's discretion evidently got the better of his valor, and the car started back to the river. The crowd pursued it, and unhitching the horses tried to run the car into the river. A ferry boat coming into the dock just that moment prevented them carrying out their design. At this point the crowd was charged by a force of police and clubbed unmercifully. Revolvers were drawn, and for a few moments it looked as if there was to be blood shed, but the police presented a sturdy front, and effected some arrests which quickly quieted the crowd considerably. It began to rain shortly after, and as no more attempts were made to run cars the crowd gradually dispersed.

Hand of Retribution.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—Dick Liddel, once a member of the famous James gang, now a wealthy horse owner on Eastern tracks, was arrested and lodged in jail at Richmond yesterday. He is charged with the murder of Wood Hite, a cousin of Jessie James. The crime was committed in 1882, and was the outgrowth of a feud existing among several members of the gang.

BOERS MAKE TROUBLE

They Propose to Establish a Republic in Either Mashonaland or Manicaland.

Portugal Has Given Her Consent and Aroused the Ire of Great Britain.

Reported Hostilities Between Portugese and British Colonists in Manicaland.

A Member of the French Chamber of Deputies Ignominiously Deposed.

LONDON, April 23.—It is believed here that a hostile encounter has taken place between the Portuguese and the British South African company in Manicaland. The latest dispatches from the Cape represent the company as obstinately holding to every point of advance and prepared to repulse the Portuguese by force. Further information is anxiously awaited, although no apprehension is felt as to the result, for the pioneers in the service of the South African company are mostly young men full of vigor and courage and to whom a fight with the Portuguese would be an agreeable pastime. No man has been admitted to the company's service without a physical examination that would test his capacity for military duty, and nearly all are young men of good families. Meantime it is apparent from the Lisbon dispatches that the better class of Portuguese, who have something to lose by war, are frightened and that a portion of the press is also less furious on being brought face to face with the limit of England's patience. But there is no doubt that the Jingo party still directs the African policy of Portugal, and is prepared to go to even greater extremes. The English government, tired of fruitless and treacherous negotiation, is about to take decisive action, which the Portuguese can accept as an act of war if they see fit.

MORE COMPLICATIONS.

Relations Between Great Britain and Portugal Strained.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—A telegram received here from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, or South African Republic, on April 19, announced that a Boer "trek" or expedition, with the consent of Portugal, was upon the point of leaving the Transvaal, with the object of establishing a republic in either Mashonaland or Manicaland, territories in connection with which the British and Portuguese authorities are now engaged in several disputes. This project, the telegram added, if carried out, would affect the Manica territory claimed by England and Portugal. Since that time the Lisbon government has received the intimation, through the public press and through official channels, that the Portuguese government was apparently courting the visit of a British fleet to Lisbon. Lord Salisbury is understood to have instructed Sir George Glynn Petre, the British ambassador at Lisbon, to call the attention of the Lisbon government to the reported Boer expedition, to the dentention of the Sir John Willoughby expedition, and to other and similar matters which have caused the relations between Great Britain and Portugal to resume a dangerously strained aspect. Lord Salisbury was not content with entering a protest against the reported expedition of the Boers. The British premier, through the foreign office, promptly communicated with Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the governor, British high commissioner and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony, with the result that the latter, with equal promptness, placed himself in communication with the president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger. The substance of the British governor's communication to the president of the Boers was that the projected Boer "trek" into Mashonaland, with the view of establishing a new republic would be treated as an act of hostility to her majesty, the queen of England. To this declaration President Kruger has just replied. He says that he has dampened the projected "trek," and that, in addition, he has sent messages to the prominent Boers who are suspected to have been the leaders of the expedition, with the determination of still more closely impressing upon them the necessity of taking no action which might lead to complications between the government of the Transvaal and the government of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is understood that the Portuguese government has assured the British government that Portugal has not in any way countenanced the Boers' projected raid, and should these Boers obey the injunctions of their president, this incident, which threatened to have serious consequences, may be said to have blown over. The Boers, however, are a very crafty race, and their proximity to, and meddling with the territory about which Portugal and Great Britain are disputing may yet lead to dangerous complications.

UNDIGNIFIED EXIT.

M. Dreyfus Is Thrown Out of a Meeting of His Constituents.

PARIS, April 23.—M. Camille Dreyfus, a member of the chamber of deputies and a well-known journalist, editor of La Nation and the gentleman who was some time ago almost killed by the Marquis de Mores in a duel, presided to-day at a meeting which he had organized. Two thousand of his constituents from the Twefth arrondissement of the department of the Seine were present. The object of M. Dreyfus in calling the meeting was to refute the charges of blackmail brought against him by M. Edmond Blanc, of Monte Carlo. An uproarious discussion intermixed with incessant quarrels, characterized the first portion of the meeting. Eventually M. Dreyfus lost his temper, and, jumping from the platform, began to pummel one of the electors who had been most prominent in interrupting him. A free fight, in which nearly everybody present joined, followed the onslaught of M. Dreyfus upon the interrupting elector. The speaker's platform was stormed by M. Dreyfus' constituents, and matters were made so lively for that gentleman that he was compelled, in order to escape very rough handling, to make his way from the hall by a window, followed by the hooting and jeering and insulting remarks of the citizens of the Twelfth arondissement. The meeting, after M. Dreyfus' undignified exit, was continued by his constituents, who passed a resolution calling upon him to resign. M. Dreyfus was induced to call the meeting from which he escaped with difficulty, by a pamphlet which was issued March 5 by M. Blanc, in which he charged M. Dreyfus with attempting blackmail tactics at Monte Carlo. M. Blanc claimed that he held in his possession a document in M. Dreyfus' hand writing, specifying how the proceeds of the journalistic campaign against Monte Carlo would be shared. M. Blanc, in addition, requested the Association of Republican Journalists to deal with the matter. M. Dreyfus refused to fight a duel with M. Blanc as a result of the charges brought against him, but announced his intention of prosecuting M. Blanc for libel.

BALFOUR ON GLADSTONE.

The Grand Old Man Taken to Task by Balfour.

LONDON, April 23.—Mr. Balfour has written a letter in which he comments at length upon Mr. Gladstone's recent criticisms on the Irish land bill. Mr. Balfour says: "The Liberals oppose, line by line, a measure which is accepted in its main principles by every section of the Irish party and eagerly desired by the bulk of the Irish agricultural community, involving no risk, theoretical or practical to the British taxpayer. Mr. Gladstone does not even pretend to hold out any prospect of a settlement of the question, except by occupying the time of parliament, if he gets a majority, with a fruitless discussion of absurd and impossible schemes of Home rule. While he has been voting on abstract resolutions about self-government, rural parishes and registration, the government has done more to advance the principle of local self-government in every part of the kingdom, to lighten the cost of the education of the working classes, to strenghen the defenses of the empire and to deal with social questions than an administration pledged to home rule would be likely to do in a generation. The government, though not following Mr. Gladstone's example in confining its attention to Ireland, has effected and is effecting more for the material welfare of the country than any of its predecessors."

SENDING GUNBOATS.

British Men of War Dispatched to South Africa.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Salisbury in the house of lords to-day in answer to an interpellation regarding the action of the Portuguese authorities in interfering with Sir John Willoughby's expedition on the Pungwe river said that the members of the English expedition had been treated in a manner not consistent with the engagements of the Portuguese government. Lord Salisbury added that the demeanor of the Portuguese officials in Africa corresponded so little with the assurances given by the Lisbon government that it had been decided to send three British war ships to the mouth of the Pungwe river. The statement of the prime minister was greeted with cries of "Hear! Hear!" Lord Salisbury said that the men of war sent to the Pungwe river would not be large, but they would be sufficient for the purpose. The Portuguese minister, having intimated that his government had ordered the removal of the obstacles to free passage into the interior, Lord Salisbury proposed that Great Britain appoint a consul to see that the modus vivendi was observed, and said that the government would send a naval officer to act in that capacity.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Mother Attempts to Burn Herself and Daughter.

BERLIN, April 23.—A horrible tragedy occurred at Pressburg. The wife of Herr Lautzcar, a member of the council of Pressburg, became wildly insane, and having cut the throat of her daughter, she burned the body on the hearth of the oidwilling and then proceeded to set fire to herself, with a view of destroying herself with her daughter. The neighbors were attracted to the scene by the shrieks of pain which the woman could not suppress, and they promptly extinguished the flames and handed her over to the police.

Earldom of Berkley.

LONDON, April 23.—The house of lords common privileges to-day commenced an investigation into the romantic Berkelry case in which Lord Fitze-Hardinge (Francis William Fitz-Harginge Berkely) opposes the claim of Randall Mowbray Thomas Berkely, commonly known as Viscount Dursely, to the earldom of Berkely. The claim depends upon whether the fifth earl of Berkely married Mary Cole before the birth of her eldest son. Mary Cole was living at the time of her son's birth as the fifth earl's mistress, though it is declared that they were married, but that the marriage was kept secret. A number of witnesses for and against the claim will be examined by the house of lords committee.

Memoirs of Jenny Lind.

LONDON, April 23.—The memoirs of Jenny Lind will be published to-day. They are edited by Canon Nollard and Rockstro from letters, documents and diaries belonging to her husband. The work comprises two intensely interesting volumes, which give her history up to the time of her marriage. The first chapter explains that the public is entitled to know only the artistic career of the lady, and not her domestic and private life. It appears that quite early in her life she had a strong vein of antipathy to a dramatic career.

The American Hog.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Berliner Nachrichter says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States government issues regulations for the carrying out of the meat inspection law. The Nachrichten adds that the report that only live swine will be admitted into Germany is inaccurate.

Guess He's Right.

PARIS, April 23.—A dispatch to the Temps from Rome says that Baron Fava in his report to the Marquis Di Rudini on the New Orleans lynching expresses the belief that there is no way out of the situation, as the federal government has no power to give Italy the satisfaction demanded.

Independent Bulgaria.

LONDON, April 23.—Bulgaria will shortly request the porte to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. In the event of a refusal Bulgaria will claim her independence.

Alliance With Italy.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The Novosti says it is certain that Lord Salisbury has concluded a treaty of alliance with Italy.

Jay Gould Home.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Jay Gould arrived at his home in this city shortly after 8 o'clock to-night, feeling quite well after his long Western trip. He declined to talk to reporters.

AND ROME TOTTERED.

A Terrific Powder Explosion Gives the Italian City a Shaking Up.

Seven Lives Lost and Over Two Hundred People Seriously Injured.

Humbert and His Military Staff Visit the Scene of the Explosion.

Terrible Struggle Between a Python and His Charmer in a Hotel.

ROME, April 23.—At about 7 o'clock this morning, a tremendous explosion shook this city to its foundations, spreading terror and dismay on all sides. The people rushed affrighted from their homes, into the streets, houses rocked, pictures fell from the walls, thousands of panes of glass were broken everywhere, crockery was shattered, furniture was overturned, chimneys crashed down upon the roofs, and in some instances, toppled over into the streets below. The cupola of the houses of parliament, immediately after the explosion, shook violently and then collapsed with a crash which added still further to the feeling of horror which had spread through Rome. The scenes in the streets and in the houses after this fearful explosion have, possibly, never before been equaled in dramatic effect during the history of modern Rome. All the thoroughfares were strewn with bricks, stones, splinters and other debris hurled there by the force of the powerful concussion which had caused Rome to totter on its foundations. People of all ages and conditions were rushing, pale with fear, about the streets, trying to seek consolation from others who were as thoroughly terrified as themselves. In the house, doors, windows and cupboards were burst open. Rents and cracks appeared in the walls, the plaster fell from the ceiling and general desolation prevailed. In many instances, people were thrown from their beds by the shock, which caused so much alarm and cries of terror filled the air as thousands of families rushed out into the streets. Parents with children in their arms; children leading aged parents; the younger helping the elders, all made for the streets, as if their

Only Chance of Safety

depended upon their being able to reach the open air. The general opinion that prevailed was that Rome had been visited by an earthquake shock, that a second shock might reduce the city to ruins. Many fell upon their knees and prayed aloud. Finally, when something like order had been restored the real cause of the explosion became known. It was discovered that the immense powder magazine at Pozze Pantaleo, four kilometeres from here, had exploded, and that it had caused enormous damage to the neighboring fort, which was filled with soldiers. The reports of the affair which have reached here are that, happily that the officer in command of the fort heard a rumbling sound previous to the final explosion, and, hastily ordering the soldiers to leave the fort, he succeeded in averting a terrible disaster. As it was several peasants, who were in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion, were killed outright, and a number of others were more or less injured. As this dispatch is sent King Humbert and his military staff, accompanied by the Italian premier, the Marquis di Rudini, and by all the members of the Italian cabinet, have left this city for the scene of the disaster. Around the ruins of the powder magazine and of the fort a cordon of troops has been drawn in order to keep back the crowds of people, who, now that the cause of the explosion is known, have flocked to Pozze Pantaleo, eager to see the powder-blackened ruins. The troops, however, have instructions not to allow any civilians to pass through the cordon until the official investigation now being made into the

Origin of the Explosion.

has been completed. Further facts are gradually coming to light in regard to the shock which spread so much terror throughout Rome and its neighborhood this morning. All the houses within a radius of a kilometer of the scene of the explosion are seriously damaged. Two officers were dangerously wounded and fully 120 civilians have been taken to the different hospitals, suffering from wounds or bruises caused by the explosion. King Humbert, who was heartily cheered whenever his presence became known to the populace and soldiery, used his own carriage to convey wounded people to the hospital. The races, which included the Italian Derby, which were to have been run this afternoon, have been postponed on account of the explosion. The shock which caused Rome to tremble did not spare the Vatican. That venerated pile shook with the rest of the Roman buildings, when the force of the explosion was felt, and several of the famous historical stained glass windows of the old buildings were shattered. The windows in the ancient Raphael chambers and the stained glass in the royal staircase, presented to Pope Pius IX. by the King of Bavaria, were also seriously injured. Naturally, the full

Extent of the Damage

done is not known at present, and, possibly, may never be known, but all accounts agree that the loss is very severe, the interiors of many of the old palaces and churches having suffered to a greater or less extent. The exact number of killed and wounded is also unknown at present. Another report says that five people have been killed, in addition to the large number of wounded already mentioned, and that forty small houses have been reduced to heaps of riuns by the shock following the explosion. The magazine contained 250 tons of powder. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Signor Nicotera, minister of the interior, stated in the chamber of deputies this afternoon that forty-eight persons were injured at the scene of the explosion and that about 200 persons in this city were slightly hurt. The minister of war said that there was 265 tons of powder in the magazine, but that none of the new explosive, balestite, was stored there. It is surmised that the explosion resulted from slow combustion of the powder. King Humbert received an ovation on visiting the hospital where the injured are being cared for. It was later learned that seven lives were lost. The rumors that the explosion was of anarchist origin are without foundation. The official report says that inquiries made on the spot tend to show that the explosion was purely accidental.

MAN AND PYTHON.

Awful and Singular Battle in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Prof. Henri Belmont, of Paris, a snake charmer, was all but choked to death at the Grand Pacific hotel last night by a python, which he had taken to his room with other reptiles in a box. The occupant of the room adjoining the professor's was awakened by Belmont's cries for help, and, with others, burst into the apartment, where a horrible sight was presented. Lying on the bed, his face black from suffocation and his eyes bulging from his head, lay the snake charmer. Around his body was tightly coiled the "King of Snakes." The diamond-shaped mouth was waving to and fro, and from the horrid mouth shot the long black, forked tongue in anger. The smaller snakes had disappeared under the bed, where they were hissing and squirming in a heap. "Untwist his tail," faintly whispered the half-choked professor. "I'll grab his head while you untwist his tail," shouted Clerk Newberry, and with a spring he caught the writhing serpent by the neck close to the head. It took all the clerk's strength to untwist the steel-like coils of the reptile. When the arms of the professor were free he grabbed the serpent and threw it into the box, and quickly shut the lid. The python is about seven feet long. Belmont was informed that the hotel was no museum, and with his box he sought another hotel.

SIXTEEN MULES BURNED.

Destruction of the Barns of the Galveston Street Railway.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 23.—At 3:15 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the east end of the stables of the Galveston City Railroad company, situated on the corner of Market and Tenth streets. The fire spread so rapidly that the stable hands barely escaped with their lives, losing all their belongings. Sixteen mules were burned to a crisp, and presented a horrible sight at daylight. Six street cars were also destroyed. All the property belonging to the railway company was fully insured. How the fire originated is a mystery.

Fatal Hotel Fire.

NEENAH, Wis., April 23.—The Roland house, a large frame structure, was discovered to be on fire at 2:30 this morning. Of the half-dozen transient or regular boarders, only one man is accounted for at present, and it is feared the others are burned. Roland and family escaped.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appointment of the New Board of the Republican League.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—At an executive session of the old and new executive committees of the National Republican league, held late last night, President Clarkson was empowered to appoint a sub-committee of nine members, who shall have the same powers as the executive committee except as to fixing the time and place of the next meeting and taking action on the matter of incorporating. The headquarters of the league were established at No. 202 Fifth avenue, New York. The general executive committee is to meet once in six months at the call of the chairman. The new executive committee is composed as follows:

Alabama, R. W. Austin; Connecticut, Edward L. Linsey; Delaware, Philip Walter; Georgia, R. D. Locke, Idaho, George N. Roberts; Illinois, James C. Edwards; Indiana, George W. Patchell; Iowa, Frank D. Jackson; Kansas, E. C. Littell; Kentucky, W. D. Riley; Louisiana, E. C. L. Henling; Maine, J. H. Manley; Maryland, George L. Wellington; Massachusetts, J. Henry Gould; Michigan, Edward P. Allen; Minnesota, T. E. Byrnes; Missouri, Charles E. Pearce; Nebraska, John L. Webster; New Hampshire, M. J. Pratt; New Jersey, Louis T. Drasse; New York, James A. Blanchard; North Dakota, A. B. Guptil; Ohio, Horace M. Deal; Pennsylvania, J. Freeman; Tennessee, L. K. Torbett; Vermont, Hamilton S. Peck; Virginia, G. W. Harris; Washington, B. C. Van Houten; West Virginia, Stephen B. Elkins; Wisconsin, A. B. Shaw; New Mexico, Elbert J. Fawn; District of Columbia, A. M. Clapp

The two days of the meeting of the convention were full of acts of hospitality to the delegates and their accompanying friends, in most of which the Lincoln and Blaine clubs were prominent. Delegates were pleased with Cincinnati.

HE WAS TOO OLD.

A Young Sweetheart Shakes a Lover in a Cruel Way.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 23.—George T. Adams, a nephew of Charles Francis Adams, has caused a sensation here by leaving town suddenly in the midst of preparations he was making to get married. Adams is a widower, forty-five years of age. He has been infatuated with Frances Netherby, a girl of nineteen, for the last three years and lavished upon her a number of costly gifts. She finally became engaged to Adams and preparations were being made for the wedding. Miss Netherby is handsome and had many admirers. Among them is Plinty Blackmore, a young Frenchman living near this city. Yesterday Adams was astonished at receiving a note from Miss Netherby informing him that the wedding was off and that she expected to marry a younger man. She left on the evening train for Denver, Blackmore joining her on the way. Adams, who has held a position with the Union Pacific company here, sent his books and papers to his superior officer with a note saying he was going away.

GOING TO TOLLERTON.

Morris and Armour Will Move Their Plants Into Indiana.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Nelson Morris says that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are with him in the movement to establish private yards outside of the Union stockyards for the receipt of cattle shipped to him, and that they will use his yards until theirs are completed. He adds that this arrangement is merely temporary, and that these three big packing firms will, after a time, move their plants to Tollerton, Ind. Meantime the federal government may take a hand. About 100,000 head of cattle were recently purchased by Morris and Armour in Texas, and it is asserted that the whole herd cannot, under the quarantine regulations, be landed in Chicago at any point except within a certain part of the Union stockyards proper.

A New Scheme.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—E. P. Bender has organized a company whose object is the establishment of extensive abattoirs at Three Rivers, Que., and the shipping of frozen meat to the English market. The promoters include Gen. C. C. Dodge and Benjamin Holmes of New York. The capital stock is given at two million dollars.

IT'S A GREAT GUSHER.

The Biggest Flowing Well in the World Starts Business Near Huron.

It Spouts Ten Thousand Gallons of Prohibition Liquid Each Minute.

The Armory Building at Watertown, S. D., Goes Down With a Crash.

Guns, Ammunition and Supplies of Company H Believed to Be Destroyed.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., April 23.—Water was reached this afternoon in the artesian well on A. H. Risdon's farm, two miles from this city. The flow is through an eight-inch pipe and so strong that a solid column of water eight inches in diameter shoots fifty feet in the air, and makes a great noise. The well is 935 feet deep, but will be put to a thousand if possible. The flow is estimated at ten thousand gallons per minute, and flooded the ground so rapidly that great ditches were cut to carry it into the river. It is doubtless the greatest well in the world. Hundred of people have visited it this afternoon.

ALL IN A HEAP.

The Armory Building at Watertown Suddenly Collapses.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 23.—The armory building fell in to-night about 6 o'clock, and is very badly injured. The building was erected four years ago this spring, is 150 feet long by 50 wide, and was used as a hall for conventions and other large gatherings, besides being fitted up with stage and scenery for theatrical use. The building was built of grout, and the break was caused by water washing out a part of the foundation near the center. The building was valued at $30,000, was owned by a stock company, and the Dakota Loan and Trust company has a large mortgage on it. The members of Company H have been using the hall for military practice, and all the guns, ammunition and other supplies of the company were stored there. It is not known at present whether the injury will be permanent, but it looks very much that way to-night. The G. A. R. hall, a frame building attached to one side of the armory, will be more or less injured. Everything possible is being removed from the building to-night, and it cannot now be said whether there will be any further damage.

MILLER SCHAPS' MIND.

A Letter Seems to Indicate It Is Not Wrecked.

ST. CLOUD, April 23.—The case of P. J. Schaps, the Albany miller, who, a short time ago, was committed to the insane asylum at St. Peter, is creating additional sympathy for the unfortunate man and his family, upon a letter from him to his wife. It has been, and is now, openly asserted by Schaps' friends that he was unjustly sent to the asylum at the instigation of his enemies, who are seeking to take advantage of him in a law suit which is now pending. The following is a correct translation of a part of the letter addressed to his wife in the German language, and is attested to by Joseph Weitzel, a notary public and justice of the peace of Albany. From its general tenor, no one could possibly judge him to be a proper subject for the asylum.

St. Peter Hospital, April 5, 1891.—Mrs. Theresia Schaps, Albany, Minn.—Beloved wife Theresia: I wish the sorrow might have been spared you, to see me parted from you, like a fettered criminal, at the St. Cloud depot; nevertheless you have fulfilled your duty and your heart's desire as a Christian woman, since you did not want to abandon your husband in the hour of trial. The rest leave to our good Lord, who guides the destinies of man, for without his will not even a sparrow will fall from the roof, or a hair from our head. We and our small children are in the hands of the Almighty who will surely not refuse us his protection; therefore grieve not, what should otherwise become of our small children. It pleased me very much that the citizens of Albany were unanimously interested in my case, and that the Rev. Pastor did not hesitate to visit me in prison. Yet, I would earnestly warn my friends at Albany and St. Cloud not to give away to threats or ill treatment. Whatever they wish to do for me, let it be done lawfully, so that an innocent one may not have to suffer, for you are dealing with unscrupulous persons, who pity none. * * * *

In the meantime provide for our children and be careful of your health. As to the present, the doctors and waiters will not treat me as an insane, for they have allowed me until now all possible freedom and have used me very kindly.

The friends of Schaps, who are numerous just at present, are circulating a petition for aid to secure his release as soon as possible, and obtain justice in the coming law suit. This list is headed by John M. Emmel, register of deeds; Representative Casper and G. M. Schaefer, of Stearns county, and Leonard Streukens, of Chaska, and Jacob Mawesen, of Cologne, Scott county.

THEY CUT HIM DOWN.

A Prisoner at Devil's Lake Tries to Hang Himself.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., April 23.—Ed Heerman, who has been incarcerated in the county jail, awaiting trial for attempt to murder Deputy Sheriff Gilbertson, made a desperate attempt to end his career by hanging himself in his cell this afternoon. He used a piece of rope taken from his bed, and had been hanging about half an hour. He was unconscious when discovered and cut down. Life was nearly extinct. Dr. Swanston thinks recovery somewhat doubtful, as congestion of the brain has set in. The prisoner is wanted in Hudson, Wis., for assault on a rival lover, whom he almost killed.

Rare Painting Found.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, April 23.—A painring in oil of rare beauty was discovered in the ruins of the old French Mission church at Crow Wing, a few miles north of this city, a few days, by Rev. A. Lamothe, of the French Catholic church here. It represents one of the saints holding aloft a cross, and around him representatives of the various races of the globe gazing at the uplifted cross.

Run Down at Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 23.—David Armstrong, formerly bank cashier at Willow City, N. D., is in custody here charged with bringing stolen cattle into Canada. Armstrong was committed for trial at Willow City on the charge of stealing cattle a couple of weeks ago, and jumped his bail.

New Investment Company.

Special to the Globe.

DICKINSON, N. D., April 23.—A Guarantee, Investment and Trust company has been organized here by Philadelphia capitalists, Oakes the banker, and two business men of Dickinson. The authorized capital is $150,000, and the home office here. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state to-day.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

ST. CLOUD, April 23.—News has been received here that an attempt was made last evening to wreck the east-bound Great Northern freight train three miles west of Sauk Center. The track had been obstructed with ties at various points, but was discovered before the engine struck them.

A Fool With a Gun.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., April 23.—A twelve-year-old son of R. Knowlton, of Gilby, last night accidentally shot his sister, two years younger, with a small rifle with which he was fooling. The ball took effect in the girl's side, making a wound which will prove fatal.

To Change June 1.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, April 23.—The date for the transfer of Itasca county from the St. Cloud to the Duluth land district has been fixed for June 1. The local office has sent out formal notices to that effect.

Lumberman Drowned.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 23.—Henry Boss, employed in Brown's lumber camp, near here, drowned while breaking a log jam. His body was recovered in a few hours.

Three Tickets.

Specials to the Globe.

RED WING, April 23.—A citizens' convention has been called for to-morow evening to place an Independent ticket in the field. This insures three tickets for next Monday's election.

Duluth Jobbers' Union.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., April 23.—Prominent merchants here have effected the permanent organization of a jobbers' union.

Case of Plenty Horses.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 23.—The case of Plenty Horses was continued over until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

BARE-FACED IMPOSITION.

Germany Sends an Ex-Convict to America and Gets Caught.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A German named Nicholas Bader tried to pass the examination at