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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1891. NO. 115.

VON MOLTKE IS DEAD.

The Great German General Passes Away Very Suddenly in Berlin.

More Than a Thousand Men Slain by the Government Troops in Chili.

Very Destructive Floods Are Reported From Different Parts of Peru.

Capt. Verney on Trial in London--Other Interesting European News.

BERLIN, April 11.—The death of Count von Moltke has just been announced. Count von Moltke attended the session of the reichstag held this afternoon. His death was very sudden, and the physicians who were summoned announced that it was caused by failure of the heart. He died at 9:45 p. m., passing away quietly and painlessly. The news of the count's unexpected death has caused great sorrow in this city. Count Moltke entered first into the Danish service, being of Danish descent, but shortly afterward, in 1822, passed into the Prussian army. In about ten years he succeeded in achieving promotion to the staff. In 1835 he made a voyage to the East, where he was introduced to Sultan Mahmoud of Turkey. At the request of the sultan Von Moltke undertook important military reforms in the Turkish service, and also won considerable credit in the Syrian campaign of 1839. Returning to Prussia, he was appointed chief of staff in 1856, and aide de camp to Prince Frederick-William. He devised the campaign of 1866 against Austria, and, having been promoted to the rank of general, he directed operations under King William in the battle of Sadaow. He is credited with having laid out the plans of operations for the Franco-Prussian war, and he was the chief military director on the German side in that great struggle. The investment of Paris was his plan for ending the war. He has since been the chief military figure in Europe, keeping up his activities even until his death to-day.

CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

There Is a Bitter Feeling Against the Government Everywhere.

PANAMA, April 24.—The following are the latest mail advices to the Chilian revolution: The Lima Comercio published the following March 25: The headquarters and commissary offices of the army have been removed from Valparaiso to Santiago, and Gen. Juan Vetasque has been appointed staff commander general. On the 3d of March the Imperial returned to Valparaiso after one of her risky trips. In Valparaiso secret meetings were being held by those favorable to the revolution. Exchange on London stood at 16d, on Paris at 11 70c, and on Hamburg at 1m 39 pf. A correspondent, writing in Callao, on March 24, said: "The English steamship Arequipa, which left Valparaiso on the 11th, arrived here to-day. On the 17th she called at Caldera and in the latter port received orders not to call at any other port of Chili. Passengers who have arrived by the Arequipa state that the Chilian army is almost entirely in favor of the revolution, although the government has at its orders over 30,000 men." The following terrible narrative is from the pen of a newspaper correspondent:

Office of the Ramirez Saltpetre Works, Tarapaca, Feb. 22.—On the 4th Martin Larrain arrived here. He is the same man who, on the 4th inst., saved the workmen who were on a strike in Iquique. At 6:30 a. m. on the morning of the 5d, upwards of 3,000 workmen collected at the Pozo Almonte in order to proceed to Iqique and make a formal representation respecting the scarcity of provisions. Shortly after they reached the works the manager, William Johnson, gave them 10 barrels of biscuits and 1,000 tins of preserves, which were distributed among the strikers. They remained there that night, and on the following day, sent some of their leaders on to Negreiros. There more men were to be collected. Suddenly, however, a train appeared loaded with government troops, under Martin Larraine. Without halting or parleying these troops opened fire on the defenseless workmen, women and children. Shortly afterwards the forces marched forward and killed all the men. Meanwhile the men from the Negreiros works, with the commissioners from Ramirez, returned to their houses, otherwise they might also have fallen victims. Some who escaped from the slaughter took refuge in the nitrate fields, but were subsequently followed up and killed. After these deeds had been committed, some 800 men were arrested, and of this number eighteen were murdered.

The Lima Diario said March 16: "The Chilian government and the Chilian rebel authorities have both shot several persons. Among the number was Anibal Naranjo, a government officer, who was shot when the rebels retired from Ovalle. It is stated that when the government forces retired from Pozo Almonte they shot all the prisoners they had, and destroyed all the nitrate establishments they passed. The number of men who took part in the fight at Pozo Almonte March 7 is estimated at 4,000, and nearly three-fourths of this number were under the orders of the government leaders. The contest was a sanguinary one, and more than 1,000 killed and wounded was the result. The Balmaceda forces were routed with the loss of all their artillery and the greater number of the infantry. The cavalry, which took no part in the combat, joined with the few infantry soldiers, who fled towards the west, and with the head of Barbosa's column, which arrived at the Pampa after the action, immediately retired toward Camina. The revolutionary army committed a number of astrocities, which the commanders and officers could not prevent, at Pozo Almonte, the center of the nitrate district, and where there were about 1,000 inhabitants, and of whom many perished, including women, when the dispersed troops were followed up, and when the victors commenced to plunder drinking shops and provision stores." A cable message received in Callao on March 31 reads as follows: "The revolutionary squadron has left Iquique for Valparaiso, after receiving on board the men-of-war and transports the whole of the revolutionary shore forces. The object is to attack Valparaiso. Twenty-two men-of-war and transports compose the fleet." The schooner Clelia, which has arrived from Iquique, Pisagua and Mollendo, brings terrible details of the combat at Pozo Almonte between the government forces and the rebels. It is stated that after the fight the soldiers, in a state of drunkenness, violated the bodies of women who had perished during the combat. The Clelia also reports that the whole of the regular army was routed and broken in pieces, with the exception of the cavalry, which, 700 strong, retired towards Bolivia, hoping to join the forces which it was expected were marching from Tarapaca. The Balmaceda iron-clads Almirante Lynch, Almirante Condell and the Pilcomaye were in Valparaiso, with the crews, which are principally composed of foreigners, had declared they would remain neutral. But preparations were under way for naval operations. Approximate calculations make the revolutionary forces in Tarapaca number 3,000, without counting the men of the Balmaceda forces who have joined the revolutionary cause.

PERU FLOODED.

Heavy Rains in All Parts of the Country Cause Damaging Floods.

PANAMA, April 24.—A correspondent, writing from Moche, Peru, on the 26th, said: "Torrents of rain fell last night, and as the houses were not built to resist rain, they soon commenced to fall, while roofs and walls fell in many of the streets. The square became an immense lake. More than twenty-two kilometres of the Chiama railroad have been damaged. Provisions are very scarce. Thursday, March 12, it commenced to rain in Sayan, and soon the streets were flooded. The water rushed through them with the velocity of a torrent, and the strength of the current was augmented by the waters which soon came pouring in from the higher outskirts. The wind blew with such force at Huanaqui, twenty-four miles from Supe, that large trees were blown down, and in some cases torn up by the roots and raised high in the air. All the plantations and farms have been more or less damaged. Respecting the floods in the department of Libertad, a correspondent writes that the losses exceed $2,000,000. The splendid and costly iron bridge across the Lurin river has been swept away. In Lima the police, soldiers and citizens vied in the work of building temporary defenses in order to turn the current of the stream in such directions that the turbulent and raging waters should not sweep away the houses in the low-lying districts. Heavy rain storms have swept over the north of Peru, where the rain is never expected to fall, and much ruin has been caused.

THE VERNEY CASE.

More Evidence That Verney and Wilson Are Identical.

LONDON, April 24.—The trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, Liberal member of parliament for North Buckinghamshire, who is charged with having been instrumental in procuring a governess named Nellie Beckett for immoral purposes, was continued to-day at the Bow street police court. The trial was commenced on Saturday last, when Capt. Verney, who was traveling on the continent when the warrant for his arrest was applied for, returned to this country upon being notified of the charges brought against him, and was taken into custody. At the first day's hearing Miss Beckett testified to the fact that she answered an advertisement setting forth that the services of a governess were desired, and that upon calling at the address named in the advertisement she became acquainted with a Mme. Floreat, who had inserted the advertisement, and who induced Miss Beckett to go to Paris with her. There, according to Miss Beckett's testimony, she was introduced to a man who went by the name of Wilson (subsequently identified as Capt. Verney) who made indecent proposals to her. Miss Beckett added that when she refused to accede to Capt. Verney's solicitations, Mme. Floreat gave her the sum of $10 and her fare back to this city. Upon her return here Miss Beckett informed a physician of her acquaintance as to the circumstances of her visit to Paris, with the result that Miss Beckett, by her friend's advice, entered into a correspondence with Mme. Floreat, and was enabled to cause her arrest and conviction on the charge of procuring for immoral purposes. Miss Beckett's friends then turned their attention to Capt. Verney, with the result that he was arrested Saturday last and released on bail to appear for further examination to-day. The Bow street police court was crowded this morning with people who came to hear the evidence in the case. The proceedings to-day included the examination of several witness who testified to having repaired the house for a man who was known as "Wilson" in which Mme. Rouillier (another name for the procuress) was eventually placed in charge. After some further evidence proving the identity of Capt. Verney with the man known as "Wilson," the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday next. Capt. Verney was again liberated on bail.

England's Display.

LONDON, April 24.—If England is not properly represented at the Chicago fair the responsibility will rest upon the fair managers, and not upon the English government, which is evincing the greatest interest in the fair. The government has already decided to make a handsome appaopriation to insure a full exposition of English products. The amount of the appropriation, with the names of the commission to look after English interests, will shortly be announced in parliament.

Will Fight Now.

PARIS, April 24.—One of the consequences of the disturbed meeting yesterday of the constituents of M. Dreyfus, member of the chamber of deputies, when the latter, after pummeling one of his constituents, escaped through a window, is that a duel has been arranged between M. Dreyfus and M. Gaumeau, a member of the municipal council. M. Dreyfus called the meeting in order to reply to the charges of using blackmailing tactics, brought against him by M. Edmond Blanc, of Monte Carlo.

The Kaiser and Bismarck.

LONDON, April 24.—The bitterness of the kaiser's animosity toward Bismarck is shown by the fact that he has caused to be taken out of the hands of Prof. von Sybel the work entitled "The Founding of the German Empire," it being claimed that the professor placed Bismarck too prominently in the foreground and did not do justice to William I. and others who assisted in the work of creating the second German empire.

DEED OF A MANIAC.

An Insane Man Shoots His Mother and Sister.

CLEVELAND, O., April 24.—Near Steubenville, O., Lorenzo Coleman, the insane son of a well-to-do farmer, fired a shotgun from an up stairs window at his mother and sister, who were in the garden. Both women were stricken down, and when George Coleman, a farm hand, came to their assistance young Coleman fired at him. The maniac's sister is likely to die, but his mother and Coleman will recover. Coleman said he thought the shooting would reduce the price of coffee. He is in custody.

THE DAMAGE IN ROME

Very Near Everything in the Italian City Broken by the Explosion.

The Most Valuable Relics in the Monastery of St. Paul's Church Destroyed.

The Vatican Did Not Escape the Damaging Effects of the Explosion.

The Accidental Explosion of Shrapnell Shell Capsules Caused the Wreck.

ROME, April 24.—The explosion of 265 tons of gunpowder yesterday in the powder magazine at Pozze Pantaleo, which caused serious damage and loss of life, created great alarm at the Vatican. All the windows of the pope's library were broken, and a number of precious relics were destroyed. In addition many valuable panes of colored glass in the principal windows of St. Peter's Basilica were smashed to pieces. The handsome stained glass window over the chair of St. Peter was also broken. At St. Paul's church all of the stained glass windows were damaged. In fact the damage done at this church was so great that the building has been closed to the public, while the debris is being cleared away and the work of temporary repair inaugurated. Much of the destruction wrought by the explosion is irreparable, as the valuable works of art which have been destroyed cannot be replaced. Many of the stained glass windows which have been shattered are the works of celebrated artists who flourished hundreds of years ago, and though, in some cases, the windows can be replaced, in many other cases their historic and artistic value is destroyed forever. Many most valuable relics in the monastery of St. Paul have also succumbed to the force of the explosion. As already stated, some time must elapse before the full amount of the damage will be known, as it will require a personal visit to and inspection of tens of thousands of artistic relics before the full story of the disaster can be recorded. It now transpires that the pope had just concluded the celebration of a low mass, and was engaged in prayer when the explosion shook the vatican building. So severe was the shock that his holiness tottered and would have fallen had not one of the servants in attendance sprung forward and caught the venerable prelate in his arms. His holiness has now recovered from the shock he experienced through the explosion. The investigation made by the military authorities into the origin of the explosion, shows that it was caused by the accidental explosion of some shrapnel shell capsules. A few of the people who were injured at the time of the explosion and who were taken to the hospitals have since died from the effect of the injuries they received. King Humbert to-day is calling at the hospitals and visiting the wounded people. The king's sympathetic action in conveying some of the wounded in his carriage to the hospitals yesterday, and in visiting the wounded to-day, is highly appreciated by the populace of this city. Among those who were hurt by the accident was Billot, the French ambassador. M. Billot was slightly injured by falling glass.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

Three Surveying Parties Investigating Its Feasibility.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Three parties will soon be in the field, engaged in the work of a preliminary survey for the proposed intercontinental American railway. The party sent to Ecuador will begin work in about a month, and the Central American expedition must now be very near its destination, while the third party will also be at work before a great while. Having completed all that could be done for the present, the intercontinental railway commission has adjourned until the 1st of February next year, by which time it is expected the three surveying parties will have secured valuable data upon which the commission can base its future work, and outline a more definite line of location for the proposed road, if its construction is found feasible and practicable, physically and financially. Meantime, the delegates on the commission will return to their respective countries, in order to gather information for use when they reconvene. There is an executive committee, however, with full power to act, that will attend to any business coming up during the absence of the commission, whose office in this city will remain open all the year, to receive any suggestions and information that may be proffered. Even should the reports of the surveying parties be adverse to the construction of an intercontinental railway, it is expected that much good will come of their work, through the increased knowledge obtained of the countries traversed, as the surveyors will travel through a great deal of territory never before explored.

WILL ARBITRATE.

The Detroit Strike to Be Settled by Arbitration.

DETROIT, Mich., April 24.—At a late hour this afternoon the secretary of the city railway company addressed a letter to Mayor Pingree accepting his suggestion of arbitrating the present trouble between the company and its employes. The letter, which is ambiguous in wording, has thrown considerable oil upon the troubled waters, and it is thought the strike will be a thing of the past within the next forty-eight hours. The strikers are jubilant at the turn matters have taken, and the city rings with their shouts as one of their impromptu busses passes from time to time. Public sympathy is entirely with the men, and liberal concessions have been taken in the various parts of the city for them during the past two days. No trouble is anticipated this evening on any of the lines. It is not thought that any attempt to run cars will be made till the committee on arbitration reports.

UNCLE SAM'S PURSE

The Plan for Refunding the 4 1-2's Not Yet Matured.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Foster has not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the plan to be adopted for the refunding of the 4½ per cent bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, which fall due on Sept. 1. In the course of conversation to-day on the condition of the government finances, Secretary Foster expressed himself as having no fear of the inability of the government to meet all its obligations as they might arise. There would be no trouble, he added, about the next quarterly payment of pensions in June, aggregating between $25,000,000 and $28,000,000. The available money at the disposal of the treasury he placed at about $70,000,000. Included in this aggregate the secretary mentioned the subsidiary coin now in the treasury, the large amount of deposits held by national banks, the surplus of approximately $11,000,000, and also about $6,000,000 in bullion and $4,000,000 in silver dollars in the treasury upon which no certificates had been issued. Nothing has yet been decided upon with respect to the method to be adopted to get into circulation the subsidiary silver coin now in the treasury vaults.

AVENGED MILLER'S MURDER.

Reported Bloody Encounter Between Soldiers and Guards.

PORTLAND, Or., April 24.—It is reported here that 150 soldiers broke open the jail at Walla Walla, Wash., this evening and shot to death A. J. Hunt, who shot Private Miller Wednesday night. It is reported that guards fired on the soldiers and several persons were killed.

DONE IN TWO ROUNDS.

Kemmic Does Up Scully With Great Ease.

Charley Kemmic, of Minneapolis, whipped Jimmy Scully, of Woonsocket, R. I., so quickly last night in Minneapolis that he can get backing for any amount against any 140-pound man that breathes. Kemmic entered the ring at 9:10 followed by his seconds, Danny Needham, Johnny Van Hust and Charley Johnson. Twenty minutes later Scully appeared. Behind him were Denny Kelliher, Jim Kelliher and Tim McCarthy. The timekeepers were Jimmy Manning for Kemmic, George Harris for Scully, and F. A. McAvoy for the club. Henry Seelye officiated as referee. Kemmic weighed 141½ and Scully half a pound more.

As the men shook hands the difference in height was apparent. Scully was taller and had a greater reach. Kemmic looked every inch a fighter. Both appeared in excellent condition. Kemmic, however, is more compact built, and looked the stronger. As they faced each other there was a death-like stillness. "Time," said the referee, and at it they went.

Round One—For half a round there was light sparring, but no punching. Then Kemmic led with the left for Scully's body, but fell short. Scully landed a hard right-hander on Kemmic's ribs. Kemmic came back with a hard punch on Scully's neck, and rushed, doing little damage.

Round Two—Scully got in several light ones on Kemmic. He tried to rush, and received a facer that stopped him. He landed two light blows on Kemmic's ribs. Kemmic rushed, and Scully tried to uppercut him twice, but failed to land. Scully went after Kemmic and received a smash in the ribs for his trouble. He returned a light one on Kemmic's head. Kemmic shot out his left, catching Scully in the neck. Scully motioned as if to leave. A terrific right-hander on the jaw sent him to the floor. At the expiration of ten seconds he was on his hands and knees, but too weak to rise. He did not recover until fifteen seconds had elapsed. Kemmic was carried from the ring on the shoulders of the crowd.

As to length, the fight was a disappointment, but in no other way. Kemmic showed such fighting qualities that admiration for him overshadowed the regret of those who expected a ten-round contest at the least. Scully was something of a disappointment, but no man could have stood up under the swinging blow which settled him. Scully is a clever boxer. He seems to have a good head, too, but lacks in punishment-inflicting qualities.

BENNIE'S TOUR.

Flowers and Talk Showered Upon the President.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 24.—After leaving Pasadena, the president's train stopped for a few minutes at San Bernanidino, where the president was introduced to a crowd at the station by William H. Hawks, formerly of Indiana, and made a short speech. A beautiful arch of evergreens had been erected over the railroad track in his honor, and the ladies loaded his car with Spanish bayonets and other flowers. The next stopping place was Santa Paula, where the president was cordially received. Here was displayed the largest solid floral piece the party has seen since it left Washington. It was in the form of a sign board, twelve feet long and three feet wide, and was made entirely of calla lillies. Across its face was the word "Welcome" in large letters of red geraniums. The committee of citizens boarded the train and presented the president with a five-foot model of an old derrick made of choice flowers. A speech was demanded, and the president addressed the crowd.

PORTLAND, Or., April 24.—Gov. Pennoyer, when asked last night about his remarks regarding the etiquette of the presidential receptions and the position he will maintain in the reception to be tendered President Harrison on his visit here, said: "I would not have had that interview appear in print for the world. I expressed my opinions in strict confidence, and did not give them for publication. The interview would make it appear that I expected the president to hunt me up. I wished to convey no such idea. I will receive President Harrison with all the courtesy due his exalted position. I see that on this presidential trip all the governors are receiving the president at the state line. This was never done before, and I doubt its propriety."

STRING THEM UP.

Masked Fiends Outrag Three Women After Beating Them.

COKEVILLE, Tenn., April 24.—Last Wednesday night two masked men visited the house of a widow named Lydia Judson, living near the Overton county line, who resided with her two daughters, Azaline, aged twenty-one, and Emily, aged thirty. The brutes beat and bruised the women horribly, shooting Azaline in the head, inflicting a wound along the scalp, three inches long, and furrowing out the skull. The outlaws then outraged all three of the women, remaining till daylight. They are known, and the sheriff is on the lookout for them. Mrs. Hudson and her daughters, are respectable, poor, hard-working women. Capt. Walton Smith, and Morgan and Davis have been employed with a posse to search the adjoining country for the men.

Elijah Is Off.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to President Harrison, left Washington for New York this morning. He will sail for Europe to-morrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, Mr. Halford is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jeannette. They will be absent about six weeks.

LIBERTY AND LUCRE.

Both of These Are Sought by a Well Known St. Paul Woman.

A Husband's Forcible Recovery of His Child Stirs Up Eau Claire.

The Affairs of a Sioux Falls Company in a Receiver's Hands.

Opening of the Trial of Plenty Horses, Lieut. Casey's Murderer.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., April 24.—The most sensational divorce case which ever came before the Montana courts will be tried in the district court here this term. The parties to it are E. D. Edgerton, president of the First National bank, of this city, and Kate D. Edgerton, at present living in St. Paul. The wife sues for divorce and $50,000. In her complaint she alleges the husband obtained a divorce from her in 1887 at Billings, in another county, without her consent and while she was visiting in the East. E. H. Carter, present United States land commissioner, and E. D. Weed, United States district attorney for Montana, were her husband's lawyers in this case. The suit is now pending in Jefferson county to have this divorce set aside. The complaint alleges that the couple were married at Watkins, N. Y., in 1879. From 1882 to 1886 the couple lived in Montana. The wife alleges that in New York in 1887 defendant forced her to sign a letter to E. D. Weed, directing him to appear as her attorney in a divorce suit, which the husband told her it was his intention to begin. Plaintiff alleges that not till 1889 did she know the divorce had been granted. Edgerton is worth about half a million. The couple have one child, now with the mother. Defendant has not filed an answer.

EAU CLAIRE EXCITED.

A Matrimonial Ruction Stirs Up a Town.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 24.—Frank Morrison and Emma Mosher were married three years ago. Their child is about eighteen months old. They have not lived happily, and yesterday the wife sought a home with her mother on an adjoining street. The husband found home at supper, finding his wife and baby gone. He repaired to his wife's mother's home, entered, took the baby and started down the street, the two women and the entire neighborhood following. He took refuge in the home of his sister, but was finally induced to give up the child. The episode is the talk of the town.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

A Sioux Falls Granite Company Embarrassed.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 24.—Owing to slow collections and a mishit in the acceptance of large quantities of material in the way of paving blocks and material under contract made by the Sioux Falls Granite company (limited), the company has been embarrassed for ready money, and, for the purpose of straightening out its affairs, an amicable arrangement has been arrived at, under which H. L. Greene, of this city, has been appointed temporary receiver for the adjustment of the liabilities of the company, which is entirely solvent. Its assets amount to $465,000, and its liabilities, outside of bonded debts, only $63,000, a considerable portion of which is due to the officers of the company. The difficulties will be adjusted within a short time.

LIEUT. CASEY'S MURDERER.

Plenty Horses Placed on Trial at Sioux Falls.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 24.—The trial of Plenty Horses for the murder of Lieut. Casey opened this morning with Judges Shiras, of Iowa, and Edgerton, of this state, presiding. The entire day was devoted to the selection of a jury, which was finally accomplished after exhausting a special venire of twenty-five. Attorneys Nock and Powers, of this city, are the attorneys for the defense, while the prosecuting attorney is assisted by C. A. Howard, of Redfield, and Capt. J. G. Balance, of the United States. Plenty Horses accepts the situation with the customary stoicism of his race, and is accompanied by his father, Living Bear, who this morning counseled his son to be brave, and if he had to die to suffer like his forefathers had. At 4 o'clock the selection of the jury was completed, and District Attorney Sterling delivered his opening of the case, after which adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE OMAHA MULCTED.

A Jury Awards the Adrian Mills $14,000.

MANKATO, April 24.—In the suit of Gilbert & Randall, of Adrian, against the Omaha Railway the jury came in this morning, after a three days' trial, with a verdict of $14,000 for the plaintiff, and $1,580 as interest from the date of the burning of the mill in May, 1889. This is the full amount asked for. The jury was out but half an hour. The defendant claimed the mill was set on fire by its (the mill's) own sparks, while the plaintiff claimed that it was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive. The attorney for the defendant asked for a stay, in order to move for a new trial, and will appeal to the United States supreme court, or the recently provided United States court of appeal.

Quicksilver and Gold.

Special to the Globe.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 24.—William Wilson, one of the miners of the Bad Lands, was in the city to-day. He says that twenty miners are now at the fields, and will begin sluicing as soon as the water lowers in the creek. Gold is found with quicksilver, which surprises old miners, who are also puzzled by the fact that the coarsest gold is found at the mouth of the creek. Experts here discredit the existence of quicksilver with gold, and say that formations of the Bad Lands give no indications of gold, though it may be of glacial origin or wash from the hills.

AYERS CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Publishing Lottery Advertisements.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 24.—T. H. Ayers, editor of the Vermillion Plain Talk, has been convicted of publishing lottery advertisements. Mr. Ayers was indicted by the grand jury April 17 for publishing in the Vermillion Plain Talk during the month of December and up to Jan. 16 lottery advertisements, one for a Vermillion jeweler and one for M. A. Dauphin, of New Orleans. Postoffice Inspector Clement was directed by the department to investigate and see if there were any violations, which he did, and found that Mr. Ayers had been violating the law. During the month of December there was published in the Plain Talk an advertisement of a jeweler in Vermillion, who offered prizes to his customers, tickets being given to those who purchased a certain amount of goods. Postmaster Kidder, of Vermillion, informed Mr. Ayers that he could not accept the Plain Talk with the lottery advertisement in it, and that if they were presented they would be thrown out. Mr. Ayers, however, persisted, and the result was just as Mr. Kidder predicted. Mr. Ayers appealed from Kidder's decision to the postmaster general, who confirmed the act of his subordinate. This did not abash Mr. Ayers in his effort, and after repeated trials to run his paper through finally gave it up. He added to his various acts another which the inspector reported, and that was publishing an advertisement which, in effect, stated that M. Dauphin, of New Orleans, would receive money for investment. Dauphin is the head and front of the Louisiana lottery. One of the tickets used by the jeweler was secured and used at the trial. This is the first case of the kind under the new law, and is one of great interest to the country at large.

DESERVES A DIVORCE,

And Will Wait But Ninety Days to Get It.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 24.—Mrs. James G. Blaine Jr., and maid, of New York, arrived on the Central yesterday morning and registered at the Cataract. According to current report, Mrs. Blaine comes to secure a divorce from her husband, the son of Secretary Blaine, who is now in Spain. She will remain here during the summer, and if her health improves and the climate agrees with her, may remain here for a year. She brings letters of introduction to Senator Pettigrew, J. M. Baily Jr., and other prominent people in town and will be cordially received by Sioux Falls people. A reporter applied to Judge Palmer, of Palmer & Rodge, who are counsel for Mrs. Blaine, for an interview. The judge saw Mrs. Blaine who replied that she was always glad to see newspaper men, who had universally treated her with kindness and consideration, but that for the present, considering her enfeebled condition, she must beg to be excused. The fact is that Mrs. Blaine is now a physical wreck For the past two years she has been under medical care, and her physicians have forbidden her, at least for the present, being interviewed on a subject which would naturally excite her nervous system. On her way to Sioux Falls she was compelled to remain over two days in Chicago to recuperate for the rest of the trip, and while there she denied herself to the newspaper reporters who sent up their cards by the score.

It Still Rankles.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., April 24.—There is now and then a ripple that shows better than words that the feeling of dissatisfaction at the university is not yet dead. A few days ago, when President Grose wished to be out of town during chapel exercises, he requested the Baptist minister to lead chapel in his stead. The fact that Grose should go out of the faculty for talent—and that to a Baptist—caused considerable indignation, although conditions were such that no fault was found with the minister. At a later date, Grose again being absent, procured the services of his brother-in-law, C. L. Bristol. This created so much indignation that two of the professors and about twenty-five students left chapel. Since the president has officiated, but Prof. Bristol has been the only professor present.

Tons of Nickel.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 24.—A find of millions of tons of bright green quartz, carrying from 3 to 7 per cent of nickel, has just been made in the Harney City district. The ledge is of great width and extends through the heart of the Margrett tin group. The rock carries a large amount of white metal pronounced by experts to be nickel glands. The genuineness of the discovery is undoubted, and its importance is second only to that of the recent silver discoveries on Squaw creek.

Meteorological Stations.

FARGO, N. D., April 24.—North Dakota is to have twenty-four United States meteorological stations. They will be furnished with the necessary instruments, without expense, for taking the temperature, rainfall and wind registry, and those in charge of the stations will receive no compensation.

Coming to St. Paul.

Special to the Globe.

WILLMAR, Minn., April 24.—The Odd Fellows of Willmar and Litchfield have chartered a special train to go to St. Paul to attend the seventy-second anniversary of the order on Monday, April 27. Delano and Maple Plain lodges will also go. The train will arrive at St. Paul at 10:45 a. m., consisting of six cars.

Looks Like Nichols.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., April 24.—Monroe Nichols, chairman, of the St. Louis county Republican committee, has secured the indorsement of Senator Davis for register of the Duluth land office. His appointment is considered by best judges as a foregone conclusion.

One of the Oldest.

Special to the Globe.

HENDERSON, April 24.—Pat Flinn, a pioneer, died yesterday afternoon of chronic bronchitis, aged eighty years. He came here in the early fifties and was one of the county's first settlers.

She Cannot Live.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 24.—Bertha Garrett, three years old, fell eighteen feet from a window, striking on her head and shoulders. Her right ear was completely severed and she was injured internally. She cannot live.

They Don't Get It.

HELENA, Mont., April 24.—The strike at the East Helena smelter, inaugurated las Sunday for an advance of twenty-five cents a day in wages of all the men, was settled to-day by the men returning to work at the old rates.

IT'S JACK THE RIPPER.

The Notorious London Butcher Does a Regulation Job in New York City.

A Dissolute Woman of the Slums Murdered in Jack's Inimitable Style.

His Bloody Cross Is on the Base of the Spine of the Victim.

The Police Have a Good Description of the Murderer to Work On.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Now let the police of New York prove their boasted superiority over the police of London. Jack the Ripper is here. He has done his unspeakable work. His victim, mangled as he mangled her predecessors in the grim list in London, lies now as he left her in the garret where the deed was done. Further than that, the weapon used has been found and is in the hands of the police. But, more than all, Jack the Ripper himself was seen before he did his bloody work The girl who saw him is able to give a close and clear description of him, and if brought face to face with him can identify him positively. The story of the crime is horrible in its simplicity and in its familiarity. Under different surroundings, and with modifications incident to those surroundings, it is an exact repetition of the horrible atrocities of Whitechapel. The scene is in a little dirty squalid room up on the fourth and topmost floor of a wretched lodging house, known as the East River house, and kept by one James Jennings. The house is at the corner of Water and Catharine streets and is designated as 16 Catharine Slip. The entrance proper is on Water street. The door here opens into a short hallway. At the end of this passage a flight of narrow, worn wooden stairs goes up to the floor above. Here a book is kept called a register, and in this register Edward Fitzgerald, the clerk of the house, writes such names as persons seeking rooms for the night choose to give him. Through this Water street doorway and up the flight of stairs there came, at 10:45 last night two persons. One was a woman who could not have been much under

Sixty Years of Age.

Her hair had passed the iron gray stage and was almost white. Her features were small, irregular and stamped with the mark of drunkenness and the gutter. She wore an old black skirt and waist, and on her head was flung a shawl. She was a typical specimen of the drunken old harridan of the slums. Her companion, the man whom the entire police force of New York is now heeding its energies to capture, was the opposite in nearly every respect to the woman. In point of years he might have been her son. He was not a day, to all appearances, over thirty-one or thirty-two years of age. In build he was slight, and he was not over five feet eight inches in height. He had a light complexion, a small blond mustache and blond hair. The woman, when she came in, was in a cheerful mood, and apparently under alcoholic influence. She laughed at the very first, and asked her companion to buy her beer. To this he made no reply, but handed a 10-cent piece over to the woman without a single word. She asked him if she might get the beer, and he simply nodded his head. Clerk Fitzgerald asked them what name he should put upon the register. To this the man replied with what sounded to the clerk like C. Knicio, and so he wrote it upon the hotel register. In all probability the stranger endeavored to give the German name Nicolai—C. Nicolai. Whether or not that is his real name remains to be seen. That the horrible butcher deliberately set out to find a victim seems beyond question, just as it is apparently equally sure that the only motive for the deed was sheer brute thirst for blood and horrible mutilation. At all events, with a sputtering candle in his hand, he led the way up three flights of stairs above the floor where the so-called office is kept and reached the fourth or top floor of the house. The room assigned to him was No. 31. It is the corner room and, like all the other rooms of the house, it was a mere

Style of a Hole.

On a narrow bed next the partition wall was a grimy, greasy mattress and pillow and a few wretched bed clothes. There was one old wooden chair in the room, and a dirty, rickety little washstand. Into this little den, which was soon to be turned into so horrible a slaughter-pen, the gray-headed, half-drunken woman and the young pale-faced man were shown. The price demanded for the accommodation was 50 cents. The man paid it and said nothing. Not a soul in the house heard him speak. At 10 o'clock this morning a boy whose duty it is to rouse the tardy lodgers, pushed open the door of No. 31, and there beheld such a scene of horror as he will not forget to his dying day. Stretched out on the bed, naked from the waist down, lying on her right side, with both arms twisted and bent under her, her head enveloped in fold after fold of cloth, the old woman lay stark dead on a mattress soaked with her blood. She had been completely disemboweled, and the terrible result of the operation was drawn out and scattered over the entire lower part of the bed. The boy, after one glance at this appalling spectacle, flew away and gave the alarm. Police Capt. O'Connor and two roundsmen made a careful search of the room, and on the floor close by the bed, with its haft and blade still wet with blood, lay the knife with which the deed was done. It was a cheap, ordinary table knife, with its blade broken diagonally off about half its length and ground down to a sharp edge and point. This and a small cloth reticule in gay colors Capt. O'Connor carried to the station house. Coroner Shultz, at 2 o'clock, went to the room of the tragedy. The body lay precisely as it had been found. The coroner shoved it gently over on its right side, revealing fully

The Awful Nature

of the mutilation. The cut extended from the middle of the abdomen down through the length of the entire abdominal cavity. The entrails were scattered over the lower portion of the bed. It looked as though they had been furiously dragged out in a wild frenzy of blood. Whether any of the parts are missing, as was the case with the London murders, has not yet been fully ascertained. The woman was either stone dead or insensible at the time the mutilation was inflicted. She had been strangled to death. Tightly knotted about her throat, so that it left two red welts when removed, was a portion of the wretched creature's chemise. The knots were tied so tight that the coroner had to cut them to get them loose. Over this and about the head was found a portion of a sheet, and over this still was tied the woman's own blue checked apron. When the coverings were removed the face was seen to be turned slightly upward. The eyes were tightly closed. The expression on the face was one of agony. The old woman, slight and weak as she was, had evidently strangled hard. Her gray hair was all undone, and hung in tangles about her ghastly face. The deed must have been well nigh noiseless. The adjoining room is only separated by a thin board partition. It would be almost possible to hear a whisper through it. Yet the man who slept there heard not a sound. The assassin did his work, stole quietly away, and Jack the Ripper's

First Bloody Mark

had been made in New York. Nobody had heard the man leave during the night or morning. He might do it without disturbing anybody, as the front door unlocks easily from the inside. The murderer, when he had done his foul work, locked the door as he went out and carried the key away, with its tag 31 attached. An examination of the registry book showed that almost every room on the top floor where the couple slept had been occupied over night. The witness described the man as wearing a brown coat, a turn-down collar and a derby hat. A doctor who saw the body before it was removed says: "Whether by chance or skill the cut was made so as to effect the object aimed at by the London Jack the Ripper, namely, the removal of the uterus. The incision was begun near the termination of the backbone, and carried from below upward in an oblique direction, to a point half way up on the right side of the abdomen. Then, apparently, the knife was carried around the perinæum, butcher-fashion, and the uterus, rectum and bladder pulled out together. The bladder is still lying on the bed carefully separated from its surrounding attachments. The rectum has likewise been divided off from adjacent structures, and a superficial examination did not find the uterus, although it may still be lying underneath the corpse. "One thing is certain, the uterus must have been in the murderer's hands whether he knew it or not, for the presence of the other structures without it proves that it must have been withdrawn from the body. The resemblance between this murder and those credited to Jack the Ripper in London is thus strong enough to warrant the presumption that the object aimed at was the same, although the procedure was slightly different." Inspector Williams is to-night assisting Inspector Byrnes in questioning the people continually being brought in by the largest force of central office detectives and policemen ever at work on a single case in New York. One of the women arrested, a Mrs. Harrington, who keeps a lodging house, gave information whereby the police arrested a man known in his haunts as "Frenchy," and who, according to Mrs. Harrington, was an acquaintance of the dead woman, whose name she said was Carrie Brown, sixty years old. The woman formerly lived out at service, but was so much given to riotous living that she acquired an unenviable reputation and thus lost her chances of gaining an honest livelihood. The police would give no information concerning the man, nor would they give his right name.

At 1 o'clock this morning a man by the name of Adolph K