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LABOR'S BIG BREAK.

The Eight-Hour Movement Leads to a Mighty Crisis.

Thousands of Trades People Will Cease to Labor To-Day.

The Strike Is Not So General as Has Been Expected.

Probabilities That 15,000 Men Will Quit Work in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—This city is now fairly started in the eight-hour movement with 5,000 carpenters out and placing other trades in such a peculiar position that 10,000 members of other building organizations will soon follow. The last and decisive meeting that forces this struggle was held late to-night, when the Master Builders' association met and decided positively not to grant the carpenters' demand for eight hours and an increase of five cents per hour. As decided upon by the carpenters, 5,000 of them quit work to-night for their demands. The act of the master builders, in deciding to do actually nothing in regard to the other building organization, places the latter in a queer position. In order to back up the carpenters, the other building trades had decided to strike for eight hours per day, providing only that master builders locked the carpenters out. If they did not lock the carpenters out, the other trades were simply to ask for certain local adjustments and demand a fair average of wages, ignoring entirely the eight-hour day. To-night the master builders concluded they will not lock out the carpenters and the result will be that 10,000 men, comprising stonemasons, roofers, marble cutters, planing mill men, etc., will work on present contracts until they have gone as far as they can without the carpenters, when they will find themselves simply worked out of a job—not locked out. The master builders were a unit in coming to this agreement to-night and say they have done this to

Protect Master Builders

in other cities, in order that other building trades outside of the carpenters could not have a pretext for striking for eight hours and thus causing the movement to spread. The bricklayers, numbering 1,200, are also brought into the fight, owing to a refusal of their demands for a uniform wage of $4.50 per day, the masters having decided to pay a uniform rate of but $4 per day. The plasterers, another independent organization, will also be forced into idleness as soon as they have completed their work to where the carpenters left off to-night. Altogether it is hardly likely that less than 15,000 men, comprising all builders within a radius of 12 miles of this city, will be idle, as a result of the move to-night. The building trades being by all odds the most completely organized in this section, will go out almost to a man, and say they will remain out. On the other hand, the master builders say they have had ample warning and have their contracts in such shape they can be idle all summer. But one firm, the Ballinger Brothers, of Philadelphia, are willing to grant the eight-hour move, but are unable to do so. This firm is building the Davis (Alvin Joslin) theater, and master builders have so tied up all material, they cannot go on with the work. Reports from McKeesport, Braddock and other surrounding towns, say carpenters generally are striking for eight hours, and indications rather point to the strike spreading rapidly.

A STRIKE IMPROBABLE.

Ohio Miners Likely to Obey the Mandate of Their Leaders.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—The determination of the executive board of the United Mine Workers and the presidents of the state organizations at their meeting in this city the first of the week to defer the strike in the interest of the eight hour labor day, does not seem to have definitely settled the question even among the miners of Ohio. The executive board also made a proposition to the Ohio operators that they would continue at the old rate for mining and accept a nine hour day for the coming year beginning tomorrow. A meeting of the operators was called at Columbus yesterday and they are still in session refusing to accept the proposition of the miners unless they can have some assurance that the agreement will not embarrass them to such an extent that competing fields like Illinois and Pennsylvania will beat them in the market. The Ohio miners also convened this morning, and a committee has been appointed for conference with the operators. They do not expect to conclude business before tomorrow. The operators have made a proposition they will pay the present prices, 70 cents for the Hocking valley, with other districts on the usual graded scale for the state, if the miners will concede the point in regard to the nine-hour day, and leave that open so as to give the operators in certain places an opportunity to meet competitors. The miners of Ohio vary in their day's work from three to four hours according to the district. There are no reports indicating a strike, and the leaders confidently expect a compromise before the conventions adjourn in this city. Some of the miner delegates to the state convention representing strong districts are disappointed over the action of the executive board of the United Miners in postponing the strike for the eight-hour day. There is a much stronger sentiment in that direction than has been reported, but the national officers expect their course will be indorsed. There is nothing, however, to indicate the miners in any field of the state will go out to-morrow, and no other line of trade have made preparations in that direction, having been led to believe the miners would take the initiative.

Detroit Strike Ended.

DETROIT, April 30.—The strike at the Michigan car shops is practically over. Over 300 of the old employes applied for work this morning, which was immediately given them. The men continued to return in couples and threes and were immediately assigned to their various departments. Every department is working with more or less men, and by to-morrow or Saturday full operations will be resumed.

WANT EIGHT HOURS.

Five Thousand Men Expected to Strike at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—If the developments in the labor situation can be said to be a forerunner of what is to happen to-morrow, one of the most serious strikes in the history of St. Louis is imminent. The number of men who will go out will number fully 5,000. The carpenters' council has received a notice from the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at Philadelphia, warning the members to stay away from East St. Louis on and after May 1, as the prospect of trouble there is very imminent. The men, it seems, have been preparing for the trouble on the east side of the river, as well as in St. Louis proper. Their strength in East St. Louis is estimated at 700, which includes the workmen in several of the surrounding towns and villages. This matter has been kept very quiet, but it is understood in labor circles in this city that the bosses will to-morrow morning be presented with a demand that eight hours constitute a day's work at the old pay for ten hours. The first definite information given out in regard to the affair was this morning, from which time strenuous efforts have failed to receive either a corroboration or denial that a May day strike will occur. The St. Louis carpenters have received a warning not to cross the Mississippi in search of work, which makes it evident that trouble is anticipated.

INDIANA MINERS.

Over Two Thousand of Them Will Go Out To-day.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 30.—The strike will be on to-morrow, and 1,800 block coal miners and 800 bituminous coal miners will be out. The eight-hour demand seems not to affect the miners of this district as much as other questions. Last year the scale of prices was agreed upon to last until May 1, 1891, and, the time having expired and no rate established, the miners will come out until such time as agreement can be reached. This relates to block coal miners exclusively. Some days ago the operators in bituminous coal had a meeting at Terre Haute, and agreed that a reduction for mining bituminous coal of ten cents on the ton should be made. The scale is now five cents per ton less than mining block, and of course most of the operators adhere strictly to the Terre Haute scale, and it means a big and vigorous strike among their employes. In the Daviess county coal field the miners, about five hundred in number, have been out since Wednesday, owing to the discharge of a mine boss.

WILL BE TOLD.

The Story of the Great Cokers' Strike in Pennsylvania.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 30.—A complete resume of the situation to-day shows 24 plants running under the sliding scale, embracing 2,567 ovens and 2,681 men. Labor leaders deny these figures. There are 12,000 ovens in the region and 15,000 men went on strike. There were 160 cars of coke shipped from the region to-day, and the story will be told soon one way or the other. Late to-night an ugly break is reported at the Lippincott and Hostetter plants. Sheriff Clawson returned from those places with his deputies to-night and reports 600 old and new men will resume there in full in the morning.

WILL GO OUT TO-DAY.

The Pittsburg Builders' Exchange Will Lock Out Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—The programme for the long-threatened strike is that the carpenters shall quit work to-night for $2.80 per day of eight hours. They now receive $2.75 for nine hours work. The stonemasons of the city who are now on strike will also go out for the eight-hour day and 45 cents per hour. Members of the Builders' exchange have signed iron-clad articles to refuse the demands of the carpenters and when the strike occurs to lock out every carpenter who strikes. They have agreed to lock out all other branches of the building trades, because they are all closely allied and work under a system of federation. The situation is not nearly so alarming as many business men would believe. It is estimated that there are about 9,600 workers in the various building trades. The marble cutters believe their scale will be signed. They have agreed to extend the time until next Monday.

WILL SHUT DOWN.

Illinois Coal Shafts Will Suspend Operations To-Day.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 30.—To-morrow morning all the coal shafts in this vicinity, excepting the Whitebreast Fuel company's mines at Ladd, will shut down, and 2,000 miners and company men will be out of employment. It is understaod there is no strike at present, but no contracts for the coming year have yet been made between the operators and employes, and until these are effected no coal will be mined here. In interviews with several of the prominent coal operators your correspondent was given to understand that operators are willing to pay last year's prices and to renew last year's contracts. The eight-hour day does not figure in the present movement, and no cause for their action is given except that the men want a vacation before commencing work again.

The Cokers' Strike.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 30.—Sheriff McCormick has resumed evictions, and threw out sixteen families this morning. They offered but little resistance. To-day the Frick company received eighty more men for its Leisinring works, making an increase of 350 to its working force since Monday. The Keister plant resumed work at fifty towns this morning at the miners' terms. The fifty-six men brought from Carney's plant refused to work to-day. The sheriff was busy all afternoon evicting families at Summit, and, according to latest reports, everything is quiet in the region.

Only Postponed.

DES MOINES, Io., April 30.—President Scott, of the Iowa district, United Mine workers, is authority for the statement that the Iowa miners will not go out May 1. The eight-hour day, he says, is not abandoned, however, but only postponed.

Illinois and Iowa Laborers.

BURLINGTON, Io., April 30.—Advices received by the Hawkeye from various points in Illinois and Iowa indicate a variety of feeling on the part of the laboring men concerning a strike to-morrow. There is great dissatisfaction in Fulton county, Illinois, among the miners, and a strike is threatened. The feeling among the miners in the vicinity of Ottumwa, Io., is just the opposite, they seeming satisfied with their work and the wages. No dissatisfaction is noted in the other trades of this vicinity.

No Demonstration To-Day.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., April 30.—Ex-Clerk of the Court Daniel Duffy, a prominent member of the Miners and Laborers' Protective association, to-day said: "The miners of this region are in hearty sympathy with the eight-hour movement, because in that system they see their best interests. They think the opportunity has not yet arrived, but they wish their fellow workingmen throughout the country God speed in their efforts to gain the point. They are not satisfied with the present condition of affairs by any means, but do not see their way clear to do anything. There will be no attempt at a demonstration in this vicinity to-morrow."

Miners Undecided.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—The miners of the Pittsburg district failed to come to any agreement in regard ot their demand for an advance, and will continue in session to-morrow. The operators' committee of five made public to-night their decision to offer the miners the old rate of wages now in force. The proposition will be laid before the men to-morrow, and, it is thought, will be accepted.

In Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—The outlook for a general strike in the building trades to-morrow is not bright, and the chances are that the members of the various trades organizations will submit to the strength of the contractors' union and go to work wherever there are non-union men employed in the same branch of labor. This result, which was wholly unexpected, will prevent a general cessation of work on new buildings, and will tend to avoid a shutdown which threatened the entire industrial business of the city.

No Strike in Iowa.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—President Rae says that extensive preparations had been made by the Iowa miners to strike May 1 for an eight-hour day, but that they will, to a man, acquiesce in the decision of the national executive board, and no strike will take place. All will rest content with the nine-hour day. It is possible the question of wages may come up and cause some trouble before it is adjusted.

Peoria Miners Stay In.

PEORIA, April 30.—The miners' strike, for which dealers have been preparing for months, will not materialize to-morrow, at least, as far as Peoria is concerned. There are 800 miners in this district, and out of over forty mines, it is thought, not more than fifty men will quit work. These are dissatisfied employes who want an excuse to stop, but their cessation will be unrewarded.

No Strike at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—There will be no strikes in Omaha to-morrow. Central Labor union held a special meeting last night and decided this course. The union will, however, demand that the laws of the state be enforced on July 1, when the eight-hour law goes in effect. To carry out the provisions of this law committees are working with contractors and manufacturers.

Lincoln's Laborers.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 30.—So far as Lincoln is concerned the ushering in of the first of May will witness no disturbance in the ranks of labor, the classes who would be affected by the eight-hour movement being satisfied with the present hours of labor or deeming the time inauspicious for action.

Iowa Miners Go Out.

WHAT CHEER, Io., April 30.—The miners of this field, numbering 1,000, will strike for the eight-hour system to-morrow.

Terre Haute Carpenters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—All the union carpenters of Terre Haute struck for a nine-hour day and 30 cents per hour.

NOW THE COURTS.

The New Chicago Stockyards Company at Law.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The fight between Nelson Morris, Swift & Co., and Armour & Co., and the Union stockyards over the new stockyards established by the three firms first named, was taken into the circuit court to-day, where the proprietors of the new yards each filed a bill seeking to restrain the old company from interfering with the delivery of live stock. There is no way of reaching the new yards except over the old company's tracks, and complainants assert unless cattle can be shipped over those tracks their business will be irreparably injured. They seek to compel the defendant company to do the necessary hauling, or permit other roads to use the tracks therefor. Application for an injunction will soon be made.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee Not Announced Yet.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The second day's session of the subcommittee of the League of Republican clubs was held to-day at No. 202 Fifth avenue. The executive committee was to have been selected by the delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati last week, but some of the delegates preerred to consult with their home organization before the selection. For this reason President Clarkson did not deem it advisable to re-elect a sub-executive committee now. The vacancies in the different states will be filled within thirty days and the executive committee appointed. Upon President Clarkson's return from Europe in July he will appoint the sub-executive committee. During Clarkson's absence in Europe the management of the league will remain in the hands of the old sub-executive committee.

Michigan Legislation.

LANSING, Mich., April 30.—The senate to-day passed, by a vote of 18 to 13, the bill drawn up under Democratic auspices to divide the state into 100 representative districts. This measure and that providing for the choice of presidential electors by congressional districts, having passed both houses, now go the governor for approval. The house defeated the bill to establish capital punishment for the crime of murder—yeas 44, nays 44. The house committee of the whole agreed to the bill which gives $30,000 to the Grand Army encampment to be held at Detroit next August.

BAD FOR THE CAPTAIN.

Sensational Testimony in the Verney Case Against the Defendant.

A French Woman Says He Employed Her to Procure Girls.

Indications That May Day Will Bring Forth No Disturbance.

Sig. Imbriana Withdraws His Charge Against Italian Soldiers.

LONDON, April 30.—At the Bow street police court to-day the trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, member of parliament for North Buckinghamshire, charged with instigating the procuration of a governess, Miss Nellie Beckett, for immoral purposes, adjourned from Friday last, was continued. The court room was crowded with people of all classes, who were desirous of hearing the sensational testimony, which, it was expected, would be the feature of the day's hearing of this celebrated case. Many letters signed "Wilson," the name which Capt. Verney is charged with assuming, were identified as being in Capt. Verney's handwriting. The hall porter of a fashionable club testified to the fact that the letters addressed to "Wilson" were duly forwarded at Capt. Verney's request to the latter's various addresses. This testimony seemed to have considerable effect upon the friends of Capt. Verney who were present in court, and the prisoner's assurance seemed to be decidedly weakening. But this evidence had a mild effect in comparison with the great sensation which was caused in the police court when a woman named Louise Adeline, the keeper of a hotel situated in the Rue Lafitte, Paris, testified to the fact that Capt. Verney had called upon her on seven or eight different occasions and asked her to secure for him two or three girls, promising her 100 francs if she succeeded. The witness added that in spite of the captain's solicitations and the inducements which he held forth, she positively refused to undertake the procuration referred to.

Mme. Adoline was positive in the affirmative replies she gave to all questions addressed to her as to her identification of Capt. Verney. The presiding magistrate, Sir John Bridge, closely questioned the witness on this point. One of the questions which the magistrate asked her was:

"When Capt. Verney asked you to procure little girls, did he give you information as to what purpose he desired them for?"

"Yes," replied Mme. Adeline, "he said that he wanted them in order to seduce them, and that they must be virtuous and chaste."

Mme. Adeline's last reply increased the sensation which her evidence had caused among those who had thronged the court room. After some discussion between counsel as to the question of jurisdiction, Capt. Verney was instructed to rise, and was charged in the usual form with the offense of procuration and was afterwards asked if he had any thing to say in his behalf as to why he should not be committed for trial. To this Capt. Verney replied, addressing Sir John Bridge in a clear, firm voice: "I understand, Sir John, that there is no power to deal with the case here. Therefore, I propose to say nothing to-day." Capt. Verney was then held for trial. He was again released on bail, giving his personal bond in $50,000 and furnishing two bondsmen as securities for $12,500 each, a total bail of $75,000.

EUROPEAN LABOR.

Indications That May Day Will Pass Without Serious Disorder.

LONDON, April 30.—Collating and comparing a host of telegrams from every populous center in Western Europe, the almost unvarying tenor is that May day will pass without serious disorder. Everywhere the local powers have been armed so strongly as to convince the worst disposed that a pacific demonstration is advisable. but it would be wrong to infer that the labor manifestations will be less memorable because orderly. A new and immense importance invests to-morrow's doings as having for the first time a strong and distinct international character. Throughout civilized Europe the proletariat mobilizes and acts in touch with the American movement. This world-wide unison is partly spontaneous and partly organized, and imparts significance and gravity to to-morrow's demonstrations. Last May day was entirely without concerted action. The last international workmen's congress in Paris, though a failure in some respects, is now seen to have contributed a sense of solidarity among workmen, which was before only faintly recognized. The new consciousness of kindred interests has penetrated into remote districts. Places inert last May day have now been quickend into taking part in to-morrow's demonstrations. Even villages in secluded parts of France, Spain, Italy and Germany, where some local industry exists, will have a holiday. This universality of inspiration extends beyond the question of eight hours for a day's work. The manifestoes of the socialist leaders in every country, while giving prominence to the eight-hour cry, proclaim a battle for other points of the socialist charter, in plainer language than they ever used before. This fervor of revolutionary language frightens the public, keeps every government alert, and has caused extraordinary preparations to be made on a scale equal to what would be required if Europe was about to be transformed into a field of battle. In Paris, as processions are forbidden, the socialists will hold four mass meetings. Petitions in favor of a work day of eight hours will be presented to the authorities by delegates from provincial socialist committees. Jules Guesde, the leader of the Marxist coalition, and of the Broussist section, desires to wait upon M. Floquet, to present a memorial from the federated socialists, wherein the demand for eight hours will be made the pivot for abuse of employers and capitalists generally. M. Floquet has not yet consented to see them, though the influence of this section among the working classes in Paris is powerful enough to return ten members of the municipal council. The Blanquists and Altemanists will send deputations to the chamber of deputies, where they will be received by the Socialist deputies. A keen watch is kept upon the anarchists, a new group of whom, the "Jeunesse Antipatriote," has issued placards invoking the soldiers to assist in the revolt of the proletariat. Another anarchist manifesto proclaims that the time has come for the Helots of society to arise, seize dynamite bombs, destroy oppressors, burn prefectures, banks, palaces, prisons, pawn shops, etc.

HE WAS RASH.

Imbriana Withdraws the Charges He Made Against the Army.

ROME, April 30.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Sgr. Imbriana withdrew the expressions he made use of yesterday when he charged the government with permitting the slave trade to be carried on openly and asserted that thirty-five young girls had been seized and distributed among a number of Italian officers in Africa. He protested that he had no intention to insult the army; he simply repeated a rumor he had heard with the object of bringing about an inquiry into the matter. Premier Di Rudini said he hoped the house would now forget the incident. He announced that the government had ordered an inquiry to be made in regard to the charges.

That New Orleans Affair.

ROME, April 30.—Premier Di Rudini laid upon the table in the chamber of deputies to-day the papers relating to the case of the Italians lynched in New Orleans. The papers will be distributed among the members on Sunday.

Cabinet Crisis.

LONDON, April 30.—A cabinet crisis is imminent in Vienna. The Germans and the Conservatives are divided on the school question. Neither party has a majority and no reply to the speeches from the throne can be voted.

Bismarck Wins.

BERLIN, April 30.—A supplementary ballot for a member of the reichstag was held in the Gestemunde district today. Returns from fifty-five polling places give the following figures: Bismarch, 6,678; Schmalfeld, 4,718.

"HUTCH" IS SOLVENT.

He Is Probably Traveling in the South for Pleasure.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The B. P. Hutchinson incident, so far as its effect on values is concerned, has disappeared from the board of trade as suddenly as did that erratic individual himself. Before the opening of trade this morning, official announcement was publicly made to the assembled operators that all of Mr. Hutchinson's open trades would be assumed by C. B. Congden & Co. This prompt action on the part of Mr. Hutchinson's family and friends at once eliminated all speculation as to the aged trader's wanderings and his probable fate or future course as to his open deals, and put a decisive quietus upon some little cliques of speculators who were preparing to depress prices in wheat and corn at the opening, so that everything opened firm and rather steady. Frank Maginn, one of Mr. Hutchinson's confidential and most trusted brokers, said to an Associated Press reporter this morning that, allowing for the margins already up, Mr. Hutchinson's trades on the floor showed more profits than losses; in other words, that his open deals when settled would leave him a part of the margins already up. "The only thing necessary," added Mr Maginn, "is somebody to look after his deals as they mature and close them up. They will take care of themselves." The members of Mr. Hutchinson's family have thus far received no word from him. His son Charles said this morning, however, that his father is in Florida, and that he had traced him as far as Pensacola, and that a detective had been sent to find and follow him to guard against accidents. Young Mr. Hutchinson added that his father, as a result of an examination of his affairs, was found to be thoroughly solvent. Aside from his open trades, which have been transferred, he owes nothing to speak of and is well off.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Governor-General's Speech at the Opening Session.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—His Excellency, the governor general, opened the first session of the Seventh parliament of the dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable gentlemen of the senate and gentlemen of the House of commons: I am glad to welcome you to the first session of the new parliament, which, I hope, will be memorable for its wise deliberations and for the measures adapted to the progress and development of the dominion. My advisers, availing themselves of the opportunities which were presented in the closing months of last year, caused the United States to be notified of the willingness of the government of Canada to join in making efforts for the extension and development of trade between the republic and the dominion, as well as for a friendly adjustment of those matters of an international character, which remain unsettled. I am pleased to say that these representations have resulted in an assurance that in October next the government of the United States will be prepared to enter on a conference to consider the best means of arriving at a practical solution of these questions. The papers relating to this subject will be laid before you. Under these circumstances, and in the hope that the proposed conference may result in arrangements beneficial to both countries, you will be called upon to consider the expediency of extending, for the present season, the principal provisions of the protocol annexed to the Washington treaty of 1888, known as the modus vivendi A disposition having been manifested in the United Kingdom to impose upon seagoing ships engaged in the cattle trade increased safeguards for the life and greater restrictions against the improper treatment of cattle, careful inquiry has been made as to the incidents of that trade in so far as this country is concerned. While I am glad to learn that our shipping is free from reproach in that regard, your attention will be invited to a measure which will remove all reasonable apprehension of abuses arising in the future in connection with so important a branch of our commerce. You will be asked to consider amendments to the acts relating to the Northwest territories, to the exchequer court act and to the acts relating to trademarks. Gentlemen of the house of commons: The accounts for the past year will be submitted to you. The revenue, after providing for the service to which you appropriated, has left a surplus for the works which you designed to be carried on by capital expenditure. The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date.

Brood Over Religion.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 30.—Tom Maddern, of Tonganoxie, this county, has just returned from Port Natal, South Africa, and a trip to the interior of the dark continent. He says Stanley has exaggerated many things, and that the missionaries do more harm than good. According to Maddern, the natives are converted from happy, frugal, abstemious heathen into discontented bummers and lazy, drunken vagabonds. When the Kaffirs get religion, he says, they brood over it and consider only its spiritual side.

IN LETTERS OF BLOOD

That's the Way a Texas Ripper Leaves His Sign.

Diabolical Butchery of a Woman in Whitechapel Style.

Destructive Forest Fires Wipe Out Small New Jersey Towns.

W. B. Snooks Dies From Poison in His Wedding Cake.

DEL RIO, Texas, April 30.—Last night in East Del Rio an unknown Mexican visited a house of a Mexican woman named Sanschez during the absence of her husband. He was not seen to make his exit and it is supposed he remained there during the night. Next morning his diabolical work was discovered. He had knocked the woman in the head with a hatchet add then literally cut her to pieces. After this butchery he wrote upon the walls in letters of her blood the sentence: "Fresh beef for sale." He disappeared without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

GEORGE, THE RIPPER.

The American Ripper Has Been Arrested by Byrnes.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Inspector Byrnes has at last fastened the crime for the murder of Carrie Brown. The murderer is Frenchy No. 1, who was arrested Friday night. On the night of the murder Frenchy No. 1 occupied Room 33, in the East River hotel, with a woman by the name of Mary Ann Lopez. This room was across the hall from that occupied by the Brown woman and her unknown companion. From information in the possession of the police it appears that the murdered woman's companion left her some time before 1 o'clock on Friday morning. George Francois (Frenchy No. 1) had been at one time a lover of the old woman, but for some time had become insanely jealous of her. He heard her companion leave the room and shortly afterwards he got up, leaving his roommate, Mary Ann Lopez, asleep, and crossing the hall deliberately strangled and then disemboweled his victim. This is the story of the police and is substantiated by the following facts: When Faenchy No. 1 had completed his murderous work, he recrossed the hall and entered the Room No. 33. In that room he left the evidences of his guilt. When the police made their investigation traces of blood were to be found on every side. The only chair which the room contained was covered with blood smeared on it from the clothes the murderer wore, he having sat down upon it when he entered the room. The bedclothes were found to be covered with blood, the murderer some time during the night having thrown himself upon the bed. His stockings, he having removed his shoes to do the bloody work, were soaked with blood, and his clothing were also covered with blood. On the walls and ceiling of the little room many small spots of blood were found, the man having evidently entered the room with his hands reeking with blood and snapped his fingers to get rid of it. Scrapings from under the man's nails are said by chemists to contain blood. Inspector Byrnes this afternoon substantiated the story given out this morning as to the identity of the Ripper. The inspector does not say positively that Frenchy No. 1 is the murderer, but he gave a strong chain of circumstantial evidence that leaves no doubt but that he has the man who committed the atrocious crime. He discovered, he said, that Frenchy was with the woman "Shakespeare" on Wednesday night and slept with her in the East River house. During the following day he was in her company nearly all day. On Thursday, about midnight, "Shakespeare" left the bar room where she and Frenchy were drinking, and a little later she was seen to go up stairs with a strange man. Soon afterward Frenchy asked for a room and was assigned to one directly opposite that occupied by "Shakespeare." When Frenchy was arrested he had on no underclothing. He wore a coarse shirt, a pair of dirty trousers and a pair of filthy socks. Blood was discovered on the shirt. On the floor of the hallway between the rooms occupied by the Brown woman and Frenchy, several spots of blood were discovered. On the inside of the door of Frenchy's room were blood stains. The blanket in the room had clots of blood upon it as if a person had wiped his hands upon it. The inspector says Frenchy No. 2 was arrested early Sunday morning, but it was discovered that he had spent the night at a place nearly five miles distant. Later this afternoon a mysterious prisoner was brought before District Attorney Nicoll, and later was removed to police headquarters. This man in all particulars answers to the description of the man who rented the room at the East River hotel with the Brown woman. It was afterward ascertained that his name is Joseph Franks and that he is an Arabian.

FIERCE FOREST FIRE.

Villages Swept Away by Flames From the Forests.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., April 30.—The fiercest and most disastrous forest fire on record in Atlantic county for many years is raging to-night in the vicinity of Conovertown and Port Republic, and the heavens are illuminated like noonday. This morning the pines in the neighborhood of the places mentioned took fire from a spark from an engine. The heavy westerly wind which was blowing at the time fanned the blaze and the flames soon spread to the large pines, and in a short time the whole forest south of Pomona was like a raging furnace. The air was filled with smoke and flying sparks, and amid the roaring of the rushing flames could be heard the thunder of the falling pines and oaks. The path of the fire steadily widened, and the flames spread in several directions, completely enveloping the near swamps. By a change of wind the town of Absecon was saved from destruction, but the fire was guided from its old path into the midst of some of the most valuable young timber in the section. Gradually the flames worked their way towards Conovertown, and by 2 o'clock the fire had reached the outskirts of the town. What few men there were about seized branches, sticks and shovels and hurried to the woods, hardly knowing where they were going or what they were going for. A

Panic Had Ensued

among the women in the town. They rushed about madly, asking each other what they should do. The fire had driven the men who were fighting it back almost to their own doors. Finding their efforts to fight the fire under control useless, the men turned their attention to their homes. The flames at this time were not over a quarter of a mile distant. It did not take long to remove half of their household goods across the street and down into the open fields. None too soon was this accomplished, as the fire burst out of the woods and ignited the houses, which were soon reduced to ashes. A strong westerly wind aided in the destruction. All the wooded land in the direction of the short road was burned over. The fire worked its way then in a northerly direction. At 5 o'clock the wind had gone down, which assisted the efforts made to get the fire under control. Still it was hard work, the water being scarce and many of the men out in the bay clam and oyster dredging. The fire gradually worked its way to the town of Port Republic. It is estimated that the loss in timber alone will exceed $100,000. The following property is known to be included in the destruction: William Getze, house and furniture; Fred Getze, one house and stable, with contents; Charles Mathes, stable and contents; Turner Smith, house and household goods. About dark fire broke out just west of Pleasantville. The house, with contents, of Wesley Abbott is destroyed. West Pleasantville is now (9:30 p. m.) surrounded by fire.

THE BRIDEGROOM DIES.

Mr. Snooks the Latest Victim of His Own Wedding Cake.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—On the evening of the 15th of this month, W. B. Snooks and wife registered at the Burnet house, from Louisville, Ky. They had just been made man and wife at Louisville, and stopped here over night in full anticipation of the joys of a wedding tour. Both were taken violently ill, in common with guests who participated at that deadly wedding feast. To-night the bridegroom, William B. Snooks, breathed his last at 8:30 o'clock. At noon to-day the physicians warned Mrs. Snooks, the bride, to be prepared for the worst. She has been barely able to sit up since yesterday, having so far recovered from the poisoning that there were confident hopes that she was clearly out of danger. The attending physicians were Drs. Mitchell, Hyndman and Long, the latter of the Marine hospital. Of the friends of the bride and bridegroom there have been waiting on them Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Booker, of Louisville, relatives of the bride, and B. M. Snooks, a relative of the bridegroom. The fact that relatives of the bride and groom died from poisoning has been carefully concealed from the victims here. Everything about their presence here and their condition has been as profoundly secret as possible. Mr. Snooks, the victim, has been conscious all the while, and able to converse He was, moreover, hopeful of recovery. His physicians, however, had no hope from the first. He was much weakened by profuse bleeding from the nose, and lost strongly every day. The widowed bride, who can depict the pathos of her perhaps fatal grief? It broke down all who sat around that dying bed. When the funeral arrangements will be made has not been stated. The body is in the care of Undertaker Wiltsee, and the relatives are devoted to assuaging the sorrow of the grief-stricken wife.

STRUCK A CIRCUS.

Terrific Wind Storm Felt in Several Ohio Towns.

BRYAN, O., April 30.—A terrific rain, hail and wind storm visited this place this afternoon. Hardly a house escaped without some damage. It is thought the peach, pear and cherry crops will be ruined. The same storm struck Tiffin, O. Sells Brothers' circus was exhibiting at the fair grounds. The wind blew down and destroyed all the tents, but fortunately the main performance was over. There was a panic among the few persons remaining, and the animals in the menagerie were wild with terror. None escaped, however. A number of persons were injured, among them being Mrs. Pauline Hunter, whose skull was crushed by a falling tent pole. City Commissioner Chamberlain and Policeman Bolander were injured in the same way, but less seriously.

Burned a Quarter Million.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., April 30.—A disastrous fire raged here this afternoon. Harry Parmley's large dry goods and grocery store, together with stores and buildings owne and occupied by Mrs. James Dennis, Thomas Joyce, James Curtin, James McCabe, Mrs. M. Gobaleski and Mrs. James Hughes, were totally destroyed, with most of their contents. Two horses which were stabled there were burned to death. The loss will reach $200,000, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

Locomotive Explosion.

LIMA, O., April 30.—The boiler of freight locomotive No. 52, south-bound on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, exploded with terrific force at Johnston's station about noon to-day. Fireman John Foley, of this city, was killed. Head Brakeman Woods was seriously scalded, cut and bruised, and cannot live. Engineer Jacob Eich was severely scalded on the right arm and hand, and his right leg was badly injured.

Hang This Fiend.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 30.—Last night James J. Kingston, a tramp, attempted to rape three-year-old Maggie Driscoll at Benwood, near this city. He was arrested and committed to jail today to await the action of the grand jury.

BLAIR RETURNS.

His Diplomatic Future Is Rather Problematical.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Ex-Senator Blair, in obedience to a dispatch from Secretary Blaine, left on his return to Washington this afternoon. Previous to his departure he said to a reporter: "My diplomatic future is somewhat problematical now, but I have been given to understand that I may be sent to Japan to succeed Minister Swift, deceased. That will suit me equally as well, if not better, than China. The Japanese mission is as satisfactory, both as to the character and dignity of the country and the salary. Of this possibility as to Japan, however, I have nothing definite. I should have proceeded to China, emperor or no emperor, but for the order of Secretary Blaine recalling me."

Fishery Troubles.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 30.—Some days ago over fifty bait carriers, well loaded, escaped the government cruisers at Fortune bay and sailed with their cargoes for St. Pierre. Information has just been received here to the effect that these schooners are returning, and that the men have been incited to rebellion by the French fish merchants of St. Pierre, who have supplied them liquor. Much anxiety is felt here.

FLYING TO NEW YORK.

Terrific Flight of President Van Horne's Train Across the Continent.

The Speed of the Train Sometimes Rises to Sixty Miles an Hour.

Nine Hundred Miles Made at an Average of Fifty Miles an Hour.

The Great Train Expected to Arrive at New York Sunday Morning.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, MAN., April 30.—President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, is going to fulfill his prediction, made a couple of years ago, that he would cross the continent with an ordinary express train in ninety hours. He arrived here to-night at 10:45 with a special consisting of two private, two sleepers, dining tourist and express cars, having covered the 1,400 and some odd miles in fifty-one and a half hours, twenty-one and a half hours less than regular time. The highest speed attained on the trip was sixty miles an hour. The actual running time from Canmore to Winnipeg over 900 miles, was fifty miles an hour. The train was delayed three hours in the mountains by a rockslide, or it would have got here in forty-eight hours. The train will be in Montreal Saturday night, and New York Sunday morning. Van Horne was given a big ovation here. The train is carrying China and Japan mails for England, the first under the new contract. Montreal is the objective point for the mails, so Van Horne says, and not New York, as has been stated. A young man named Gillett, of Chicago, one of the round-the-world tourists, went insane on the boat ten days ago. He was left here, and will be taken South to-morrow.

SHOT IN THE NECK.

A Northern Pacific Fireman Kills Himself Near Philbrook.

Special to the Globe.

STAPLES, Minn., April 30.—Last October Arthur F. Ball, for several years fireman between Staples and St. Paul on the Northern Pacific, disappeared, leaving no trace. When last seen he carried a rifle, ostensibly to hunt. Searching parties scoured the forests miles around for a week after. His brother, who is telegraph operator at West Superior for the Northern Pacific, searched the woods a month afterwards. All his effects, including money, were left at his lodging house. The search was finally abandoned, and the case forgotten, when to-day fishermen near Philbrook, a lonely station six miles east, while passing a dense clump of scrub pines on the river's edge espied the prostrate body. Examination showed a gunshot wound in the neck, making an enormous hole. A gun was lying at its side. The watch and purse were undisturbed, but the body was much decomposed. The face was entirely decayed, but the body was identified as that of Ball. It was taken in charge by the brotherhood of firemen, and will be brought to Staples for interment to-morrow. The coroner's verdict was "suicide while temporarily insane." Ball had been sick several months and brooded over his inability to work.

ONE STOOD OUT.

The Plenty Horses Jury Fails to Agree.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 30.—The jury in the case of Plenty Horses, the Sioux Indian, on trial for the murder of Lieut. Casey, at the time of the late uprising of the Indians in this state, at 9 o'clock this morning reported their inability to agree and were sent back to their rooms. Later they again disagreed and were discharged. The recalcitrant juror refused to vote for conviction because the court refused the defendant an interpreter, the refusal being based on the ground that Plenty Horses was able to talk English fluently and understood it perfectly. The jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction.

All on the Reservation.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 30.—It was learned here to-day that the rumors published recently that a party of Cheyenne Agency Indians were at the Wounded Knee battlefield on the Rosebud reservation, and intimidating white teachers and others passing there were entirely without foundation. There is not a single Cheyenne Agency Indian off the reservation except the boys and girls away at school.

Hounding Liquor Sellers.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., April 30.—The local enforcement league, in consultation with Attorney General Dollard to-day, decided to prosecute violators of the prohibition law. Fifty dollars reward for information leading to conviction was offered. Since the law became operative over a year ago about twenty liquor resorts have been doing a flourishing business.

A Society Event.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., April 30.—The event of the season occurred last evening in the marriage of A. W. Cogswell, deputy postmaster, to Miss Mary Prendeville. The knot was tied by Father Vincent, at the residence of Clark W. Kelly, a friend of the couple.

Movements of Mellette.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, S. D., April 30.—Gov. and Mrs. Mellette returned to-day from a visit to the Pacific coast, Mrs. Mellette coming home and the governor going on to Pierre.

Mrs. Hallan Passes Away.

Special to the Globe.

MABEL, Minn., April 30.—Mrs. J. O. Hallan, of New House, Houston county, Minn., died suddenly at 3 p. m. today. Cancer of the stomach was the cause. She was a much-respected lady, aged about fifty-six.

A Pioneer Gone.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., April 30.—James Furlong, of Doyle station, died early this morning, aged fifty-eight years. He settled in this county in 1853.

DEFECTIVE PAGE