SALE OR EXCHANGE

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Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

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GLOBE'S SMALL WANTS EXCHANGE.

VOL XIV. SAINT PAUL MINN., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1892. NO. 67.

MR. SPRINGER WORSE

The Left Side of His Face Is Again Very Badly Swollen.

His Physicians Say There Is No Cause For Immediate Alarm.

Silver, Tariff and Reciprocity to Come Up in Congress This Week.

The World's Fair Appropriation Bill Ready for Introduction Today.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The condition of Congressman Springer is worse today. There is a recurrence of the virulent form of erysipelas which had once almost disappeared, and tonight the left side of his face is badly swollen and the eye nearly closed. Periods of delirium are also more frequent, and there is today a slight tendency to stupor—a new phase in his condition, but one which his physicians declare not to be particularly alarming. The attending physicians held a consultation late tonight, and at its conclusion Dr. John A. Vincent, of Springfield, Ill., Mr. Springer's family physician, made the following statement:

"There is no occasion for immediate alarm. Mr. Springer is worse today, but that does not necessarily mean that a fatal result must ensue. This change is nothing more than might be expected in the run of this disease. I fully appreciated what I said yesterday—that while his condition was improved then he was not out of danger. Throughout the day yesterday his symptoms were favorable, but a change for the worse took place in the afternoon, and continued during the night. While he slept considerably last night, yet it was broken, restless sleep. There is today an increased development of erysipelas on his face, attended by delirium and coma. The aggravation of the erysipelas, while, of course, a matter of gravity, is not necessarily alarming. It only shows that there is not sufficient vitality to resist the ravages of the disease. It shows low vitality and a lack of physical vigor. The erysipelas began on his left cheek and has extended over and covers the entire face except the forehead. The nose is very much swollen, with development of vesicles. Both eyes are involved and nearly closed. The delirium, of course, is induced by the disturbed condition of the nerve centers. The coma, or stupor, frequently makes its appearance after he has been talking in an aimless way about the business of the house or the tariff bill. After he drops off into this state of coma or stupor, however, it is quite easy to arouse him again, when he will talk quite intelligently perhaps for a while. But, after the conversation ceases, he will lapse into that condition again. He is a very sick man; there is no doubt of that; but it is not immediately dangerous in my opinion. Even should the disease terminate fatally he would probably pass into a comatose state and remain for hours in that condition, and possibly a day or two before death ensued. Drs. Custis and Verdi are still with me in this case. Dr. Custis, in fact, having charge of it, as he was the first physician called. We have consultations twice a day, and are in perfect accord as to the treatment that is being pursued."

At 1 o'clock this morning the attendants at Mr. Springer's bedside said there was no change in his condition, and that he was resting quietly.

THE BIG THREE.

Tariff, Reciprocity and Silver Coming Up This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Tariff, reciprocity and silver are each and all likely to be brought into discussion in the senate during the coming week. Mr. Voorhees has signified an intention of calling up Mr. Hale's reciprocity resolution for the purpose of addressing the senate upon it. Mr. Aldrich is understood to be ready to report the result of the investigations that have been conducted by the subcommittee of the committee on finance into the workings of the tariff, and Mr. Dolph has given notice of an intention to speak upon Mr. Stanford's bill to provide a sound circulating medium with special reference to its bearing upon the agricultural interests. The pure food bill is still the continuing order after the morning hour. The programme in the house for next week will embrace the preliminary debate upon the two vital economic questions of the day—silver and tariff. On Monday the resolution from the committee on rules for a day to consider the silver bill will be in order. It is generally expected that the resolution will be passed, as the silver men estimate their maximum strength at 180 votes. Several Republicans are counted with the anti-silver wing. It is not expected that the whole day will be occupied in the discussion, and it is probable that some general legislation will be accomplished. Monday being suspension day, Tuesday the opening skirmish on the tariff question will occur. The discussion will not be confined to the three bills reported from the ways and means committee (without binding twine and cotton ties), but a wide latitude will be given the debate and members will be allowed to discuss any phase of the tariff. It is understood that the debate will be opened by Mr. McMillin (owing to Mr. Springer's illness), and that the time will first be accorded to the members of the ways and means committee in the order of their committee assignment. While no one can state with certainty the length of the discussion, it is generally believed that the entire week will be consumed. Should this not occur, the sundry civil or the army appropriation bill will probably be considered.

WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

It Is to Be Introduced in the House Today.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The bill providing for additional appropriations for the world's fair will be introduced in the house tomorrow by Representative Durburrow, the chairman of the committee on the World's Columbian commission. It has been decided to incorporate the bill in addition to the amounts desired for completing the work on the buildings and grounds at Chicago and for the expenses of national commission, a clause making an appropriation of $500,000, the amount required for the fiscal year 1893 for the purpose of collecting and preparing the government exhibit for the fair. This is the amount which Acting Secretary Spalding has recommended to be appropriated for the purpose. It has been decided to incorporate this in the bill after a conference between Chairman St. Clair and others of the federal legislative committee of the World's Columbian commission, President Baker, of the Chicago directory, and members of the government board of control. The bill, with the exception of the claims referred to, has been completed. A long preamble to the bill refers to the act of congress providing for the holding of the fair; recites that fifty-nine foreign nations have formally accepted invitations to participate therein; that the site required for the exposition has been furnished and accepted by the World's Columbian commission, and more than $10,000,000 provided for, as required by the act of congress, and that the work of preparation has progressed in a manner satisfactory on a plane and scope creditable to the people of the United States.

The preamble further recites that the rapid growth and development of the industrial arts and applied sciences, and the universal interest felt and taken in said exposition by the people of the several states and territories of the United States and the foreign nations of the world, render it necessary to determine a plan and scope of said exposition, and to construct larger buildings and provide more extended facilities for its accommodation than have been necessary in any previous exposition, involving, according to careful estimates, a necesssary expenditure of not less than $8,000,000 in excess of the $10,000,000 available under the acts of congress, and that the people of the United States have patriotically inaugurated and given pledge to carry forward said enterprise to success, in a manner commensurate with the importance of the event to be commemorated, and so as to comport with the dignity and honor of the nation, which can only be accomplished if congress shall render such financial aid under said act as the people of the United States may of right demand.

Section 1 of the bill appropriates $5,000,000 for the purpose of defraying the expense and cost of completing in a suitable manner the work of preparation for inauguration and holding the fair at Chicago.

Section 2 authorizes the president of the United States to detail a disbursing officer of the United States to disburse the money appropriated in the bill, no part of the moneys to be paid out except for work done and material furnished in preparing and completing the grounds and buildings, for installing exhibits and the inauguration and holding of the fair. Payment is to be made only upon estimates made by the chief of the bureau of construction of the World's Columbian exposition, approved by the committee having charge of the grounds and buildings, and certified by the president and secretary of the exposition.

Section 3 requires monthly reports to be made as to the secretary of the treasury showing the amount of money expended during the preceding month.

At the close of the exposition a statement of all receipts and disbursements by the World's Columbian exposition shall be filed with the secretary of the treasury. Out of the net amount received into the exposition treasury as the result of the exposition, there is to be paid to the secretary of the treasury of the United States such proportion of the amount received into the treasury of the exposition as the amount appropriated by this act bears to the amount which has been subscribed and paid, or may hereafter be contributed and paid, by the stockholders and by the city of Chicago for the preparation, completion and conduct of said exposition.

Such payment to the secretary of the treasury is to be made at such times and in such installments as are made to the shareholders and the city of Chicago.

In order to provide for the expenditures incident and necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed upon the World's Columbian commission under the act section 4 appropriates $1,050,000. Of this amount $700,000 is to be expended to pay the judges and examiners and all the necessary incidental expenses of the committee on awards, $200,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the World's Columbian commission, the salaries of the necessary officers and all expenses connected with and necessarily incident to the admission of foreign goods to the exposition; $25,000 for the payment of the deficiency in the expenses of the World's Columbian commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, and $125,000 for the expenses of the board of lady managers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Section 5 appropriates $60,000 for the manufacture of dies and medals, and $43,000 for the engraving of diplomas, both of which sums are to be paid out of $700,000 mentioned in section 4.

The amount appropriated by section 4 is to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the board of reference and control of the national commission and by the president and secretary thereof. Payment is to be made on vouchers submitted in duplicate, one copy to be filed with the secretary of the treasury and one to be preserved by the secretary of the national commission.

The Angora Goat.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An effort is being made to introduce a new industry into this country and domesticate in favored parts of the United States the pure breed of the Angora goat, the hair of which makes the finest mohair used in ladies' dress fabrics.

Blaine Is Better.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Blaine continues to improve. He expects to resume his duties at the department of state in a day or two.

Awarded on a Foul.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 6.—This afternoon about five hundred sports went over to Covington, Neb., and witnessed a lively twenty-round prize fight between the lightweights, Billy O'Donnell, formerly of St. Paul, and Patsy Magner, of Yankton, and the former was easily the winner, having Magner completely whipped, but O'Donnell's overanxiety to finish his man, led him to make a foul, on which the purse was given to Magner.

The Grenville Disabled.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The French line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived today, reports that she passed the steamship Grenville, Capt. Jackson, Philadelyhia to Stettin, Germany, 200 miles east of this port on the 5th inst., disabled by a missing screw. The Grenville was making about four knots an hour. She belongs to one of the British lines and is of 1,000 tons burden.

A Glassware Smash.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 6.—The firm of Baldinger Bros., dealers in china, glass and earthenware, this city, assigned yesterday to R. K. John. The liabilities are $27,969.75, of which $21,868.03 is due to home creditors. The assets are $36,000.

THE MESABI MINES.

Interest Growing Greater in the Wonderful Developments Made.

Another Large Excursion to the Land of Unprecedented Iron Deposits.

Interviews With Leading Business and Professional Men on the Outlook.

Prof. Winchell's Valuable Opinion on the Range--Words of Wisdom.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, March 6.—Interest in and enthusiasm over the great Mesabi iron finds continue unabated. During the day stocks change hands with great rapidity and at night the lobbies of the Spaulding are filled with anxious traders who find the day all too short in which to buy and sell the valuable certificates. The many excursions up on the range and the encouraging and enthusiastic reports brought back by the sightseers are responsible for this condition of affairs, for hardly a day passes but what some new strike is made, the report of which, reaching the eager crowd in the hotels and exchanges, sends the stock "kiting."

The largest and most decidedly successful excursion to the range so far made was that of yesterday. The party numbered seventy-five persons, comprising leading business men from St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Duluth and West Superior. As the guests of Messrs. A. E. Humphreys & Co., who are recognized as

The Leading Operators,

on the range, the party was chaperoned by Messrs. George E. Milligan and George T. Atkins, who are, in all that the words imply, hosts par excellence. The train, which was in charge of Supt. Greatinger, left the union depot at 6:30, and a rapid run of about three hours and subsequent sleigh ride of twelve to fifteen miles brought the visitors to the famous Cincinnati mine. After examining this wonderful property under the guidance of Supt. Florida, visits were made to the Bewabic, Kanawha and Hale properties, and ample opportunity given to all to view the developments and the extraordinarily large quantities of ore. After the day had been thus profitably spent the return journey was made to Mesabi station, and, after the excursionists had dined and were comfortably seated in the train on the return journey, your correspondent interviewed a number of them, with the following profitable result:

Winchell's Views.

N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, St. Paul—As to the range in general, I will say that it is unquestionably a duplicate of the Gogebic range on the south side of Lake Superior in all its conditions, except that we have no dikes as we have over there, which dikes seem to be the promoting cause of the location of the iron deposits; but instead of the dikes we have a continuous range greenstone underlying it, and it is likely to continue through for many miles westward. We know it runs to the Mississippi river, and the ore is about the same grade as in the Gogebic. The demonstration at the present time is equal to anything we saw for the same length of time in the Gogebic, perhaps greater. I have every reason to say that the large mines which are already demonstrated are facts that nobody can dispute. The others are hypothetical as yet, with large deposits also. The Mesabi range is bound to produce the greatest economic developments the state has ever witnessed.

Other Opinions.

A. M. Kilgore, Duluth—Well, I am astonished at the sights I have seen. I am satisfied that with the developments in sight on the Mesabi range, Duluth is bound to become the greatest shipping city in the Union within five years. I am astonished to find that of about fifteen mines with stock on the market not less than twelve have already found ore.

Charles Taylor, Duluth—It was my first trip up here and I am absolutely astounded at the developments. It is something wonderful.

A. W. Faussig, Duluth—I was prepared to be surprised, but must say that the enormous bodies of ore shown up are a perfect revelation to me. No one who does not go up and see for himself what developments have been made can form any conception of the amount of wealth exposed.

R. A. Faussig, Duluth—The developments here are far beyond my expectations. Although I am not an expert in mining, I was surprised at the wonderful showing on the Cincinnati, Kanawba, Hale and Bewabic. There is no question but that millions of wealth have been exposed there.

J. D. Ables, ex-President Mining Exchange, St. Louis—I was more than surprised at the amount of ore shown, and certainly there was no element of disappointment that came within my view. I do not pretend to know anything about iron mines, or the possible demand there may be for iron ore; but the only disappointing feature that I can see (probably in my ignorance) is where the market is to come from for the enormous quantities of ore that can be marketed. There is absolutely no question in my mind that the amount of ore reserves already exposed are practically inexhaustible.

J. D. Howard, Postmaster, Duluth—I was completely surprised to see so much ore. Although I had heard stories about it often, I never believed it thoroughly until I saw it.

J. C. Mishler, Duluth—It was my first trip up the range, and I must say that I am astonished beyond measure at the developments.

Senator Bowen, Duluth—It is a surprise to me. There is far more ore there than I had any idea of. The Cincinnatti, Kanawha and Hale are surprisingly good.

What Hodgson Thinks.

E. J. Hodson, St. Paul—I simply say that I am surprised at the amount of ore that is in sight. It is simply beyond all expectation.

C. E. Dickerman, St. Paul—I say with Mr. Hodgson that I am very much surprised at the sight of the developments. They will be very large for the next year.

A. S. Cooper, West Superior—I think it is something wonderful. I have examined a number of mines, but I never saw such an extensive bed of iron as they have exposed to view. In fact, they have not found the extent of it yet. The specimens I have seen are all excellent and all good bessemer ores.

W. C. Moss, West Superior—I am more than surprised at the wonders my visit has unfolded to me. I think that excursions of this kind from the head of the lake are the best thing in the world to give people an opportunity of judging for themselves of the merits of the wonderful Mesabi range.

G. S. Ostrum, Chicago Traveling Man Living in St. Paul—I can say that I am agreeably surprised at what I saw there. I have traveled through the mining districts of the United States for years, and for a new, undeveloped country this Mesabi range beats anything I ever saw. I only examined the Cincinnatti and Biwabic, but I thought a little more of the Cincinnati than I did of the other. Of course I am not an expert, but that was my judgment.

H. M. Crosby, St. Paul—As a business man only I am very much surprised at the developments on the range. There seems to be enough iron ore there to supply the Northwest for a good many years to come.

Edward Murphy, Marquette, Mich.—From what I have seen of this ore here it compares favorably with the ore on the Marquette range. I rather thought that the Cincinnati was the best specimen I had seen. It is better developed than any I have seen.

A Legislator Talks.

F. B. Mills, ex-Speaker of the Wisconsin Legislature—I am rather at a loss for language to express my wonderment at the developments already made and the developments that are yet to be made. I think the prospects good for the greatest iron field in the world, and I believe that the head of the lakes will soon be a first Pittsburg.

L. A. Waterman, Superior—It is far ahead of my expectations. All I can say is that there is a wonderful amount of ore in sight on the properties we looked at today. We examined the Cincinnati, Kanawha and Bewabic. The properties are all way ahead of my expectations.

J. H. Harper, West Superior—I am more than pleased with the trip and what I have seen up there, and believe that, if that bed of iron reaches into the next three towns, there is as much iron there as will be used for generations. I was particularly well pleased with the Kanawha and Hale properties, and believe that they will be the most valuable because they can be worked more economically and will come into the market quicker.

Wilmot Saeger, West Superior, Cashier Keystone National Bank—I am very much pleased with the developments, which have been a great surprise to me. I think there is a very great future for the head of the lakes. I think the Cincinnati and Hale properties are something wonderful.

L. H. Whipple, Duluth—I am very much pleased and favorably impressed with the Cincinnati and Kanawha. I think that the Cincinnati is going to be a mint for the owners. The Kanawha I think a great deal of.

It's a Vast Find.

H. V. Winchell, Minneapolis—I have already had my say, but I think that Duluth should appreciate such a vast find of iron. The proper thing to do is to take advantage of it and utilize it here in the form of manufactures. It is going to be more benefit to manufacture it, with the industries growing out of it, than to ship it.

C. Markell, Duluth—I visited the Bewabic, Cincinnati and Hale properties and have been very much pleased indeed with what I have seen. I think that the story has only half been told.

W. A. Richardson, President Stock Exchange, Duluth—The stories that have been told are more than verified by the developments. I consider that it is the greatest thing for Duluth and the state of Minnesota that ever happened to them. The great discoveries certainly establish a sufficient basis for the establishment of a strong stock exchange, which will furnish a very active market.

Walter V. Brunt, of the firm of C. H. Graves & Co., Duluth—I never took any stock in iron until lately, but the reports have not been exaggarated at all. It is simply a big pile of iron ready to go to work on, and with the proper handling of our stock exchange and development of the iron mines, we ought to have 100,000 inhabitants in five years.

Howard Thomas, Civil Engineer, West Superior—It is a wonderful deposit of iron, and very favorable for working, more so than any iron I have ever seen. What is talked of most I looked at today, the Cincinnati, Bewabic and the Hale. It is simply stupendous, the enormous amount of iron in sight on those properties, when you come to consider quality and the ease with which it can be mined.

No Exaggeration.

J. B. Benson, Duluth—I think the outlook very good. Nothing has been exaggerated at all. Everything is genuine, and great quantities of ore are in sight. The Cincinnati, Bewabic and Hale, I think, exceptionably well of.

A. S. Robertson, Duluth—I am from Cumberland, one of the largest mining districts in England, and I think the prospects on the range are wonderful. In the Biwabic it is pretty good, but there is a better showing of ore in the Cincinnati. There is also a splendid showing on the Kanawah. From all appearances each one is excellent, and parties who intend investing in iron stocks cannot do better than take to either of those.

Mat Jensen, State Capitol, St. Paul—I think it is very good. The showing at the Cincinnati mine is greater than in the Biwabic. No doubt the latter is good, but for my own preference I would take the Cincinnati. It seems to me that the stock ought to be as good, even better than the Biwabic.

S. A. Kemp, Duluth—We have been and seen for ourselves the wealth of the Mesabi range, and I do not consider that there is any place in the world where iron mining can be as cheaply and practicably performed.

Nels Hall, Duluth—I have been there and seen it, and am well satisfied with my investment in Cincinnati, and know that it is an awful good thing to have.

Ole S. Hard, "Home of the Whalebacks"—If we didn't have any iron up here we wouldn't have no whalebacks or steel plant in Superior. It is the greatest thing for West Superior and Duluth that could have happened to them.

Something Unprecedented.

E. M. Mabie, Minneapolis—The developments on the range are unprecedented. This Minneapolis company is going to be a dandy. There will be only from $250,000 to $300,000 of the stock put on the market for preliminary expenses and advertising, the balance of the stock being held by the owners as a permanent investment.

Beriah Magoffin, Kentucky—I was very sanguine, and I expected to see a great many wonderful things. I have seen iron from the Gogebic properties, but I have seen enough today to satisfy anybody that the iron on the Mesabi range is of unlimited quantity and valuable quality.

Col. J. H. Davidson, St. Paul—Of course we can only see the pits, but they are all good, and it looks as if the whole territory contained nothing but solid ore. I was very much surprised and had no idea of the magnitude of the find.

A. J. Crossley, Duluth—I have some Cincinnati and I shall hold it for par. It is easily worth that. My judgement is founded on what Prof. N. H. Winchell told me. He considers the Mesabi fully equal to if not greater than the Gogebic. I think the the Cincinnati is the find on the range.

D. Ogilvie, Duluth—I feel just as Crossley does, and shall hold my stock for par.

Col. J. B. Geggie, Duluth—The biggest thing on earth. I expect to see in a short time fifty well developed mines on the Mesabi. It is beyond all question the biggest thing that has happened to make Duluth one of the greatest iron-manufacturing places of America. Its influence will extend over the state.

He Was Surprised.

C. H. Oppel, Duluth—I was more surprised by the appearance of the Cincinnati than by that of any other mine. They are all good, but speaking from twenty-one years' experience as a practical miner, and after returning from Pit No. 5 of the Cincinnati, I am prepared to say that I never saw better iron in my life. I examined the pit carefully and found the walls solid with Bessemer ore. I picked up specimens from the bottom, and know what I am talking about.

T. D. Stryker, Duluth—This was my first. I am a novice in iron, but I understand that every assay made has shown over 62 per cent. This is marvelous. It must be of great benefit to Duluth, because the iron can be mined and put on the cars at a lower rate than from any other mine on earth.

W. H. Coleman, St. Paul—It is a wonderful thing. I saw more iron today in the rough than I ever hope to see again. It is going to help St. Paul and Minneapolis as well as Duluth.

S. O. Brooks, St. Paul—There is no possible uncertainty about it. The boom in iron stock in Duluth has not commenced. All of those people on the trip are more or less prominent, and what they say to their friends will excite curiosity to see the Mesabi range. Any one visiting the Cincinnati property gets the impression that it is one vast body of iron ore. I have not a dollar of money invested, but wish I had.

From these interviews it will be seen that the consensus of opinion is that the story has not been half told; that it is impossible to exaggerate the situation in the least degree, and that investors need only to buy stocks in good companies and let the market do the rest.

Speaking of good companies reminds me that another big strike was made on the Charleston yesterday, the ore being struck at another test pit eight feet from the surface. The ore is of splendid character and fully equal to anything yet shown.

ALGER IS OUT OF IT.

The Michigander Will Not Antagonize Harrison.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The situation surrounding the Republican presidential nomination has beeen partially cleared within the past week by the definition of the status of one of the gentlemen named in connection with the nomination. Several conferences of friends of Gen. Alger have been held to discuss the probabilities in his favor, and it may be said that in deference to the views of his friends he has decided to make no aggressive canvass for support against President Harrison. Among those who are said to have counseled this course are the Michigan senators and J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national Republican committee. They advise him, it is said, to be satisfied with the support of his own state delegation, which, it is assumed, will be given to him without question. Then, if at Minneapolis it should develop that President Harrison cannot command the support of a majority of the delegates, Gen. Alger and his friends will be in a position to seek the votes of delegates without antagonizing the administration. This course, they argue, will result more satisfactorily and substantially than any other he could pursue.

A STRIKE MAY RESULT.

Trouble on the Sioux City & Northern.

SIOUX CITY, Io., March 6.—A strike of locomotive engineers on the Sioux City & Northern road is threatened. The arrival of Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur started an investigation, which reveals the fact he is here at the urgent request of the engineers employed on the road to discuss the differences between the company and the engineer. A number of the men in the employ of the road have been discharged lately and the men have been unable to learn the reasons for this action. Mr. Arthur said tonight that from the story of the men he was convinced that they had been done an injustice, and that unless the company gave better reasons than it has thus far, or reinstated the men, he intimated that there might be a strike. Although the Northern is a short road the probabilities are that its feeders would all be involved, owing to the fact the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would refuse to handle freight destined for the Northern.

Tried to Shoot Hubby.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Miss Minnie Platt, who a few nights ago was the successful defendant in a suit for absolute divorce brought by William H. Platt, in which Martin B. Waller, son of ex-Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, was named as co-respondent, was arrested tonight in Brooklyn charged with attempting to shoot her husband on the street.

Killed His Brother.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Near Mt. Vernon yesterday evening, about dusk, Emmett Snodgegrass, town marshal, was shot and killed by his brother, Isaac Snodgegrass. It was the result of Emmett having killed his brother, "Squire" Snodgegrass, some two years ago.

Remembered by Johnstown.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Miss Barton has received the following subscriptions to the Russian relief fund: Citizens of Johnstown, Pa., $1,064; from an unknown source, $1,000; Jacksonville, Fla., Sanitary association, $2,500; George Kennan, $100.

Small-Pox on Board.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Small-pox was discovered aboard the Hamburg line steamship Dania and the vessel was detained at quarantine today. The disease broke out among the steerage passengers.

An Oil Tank Explodes.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 6.—Yesterday afternoon an oil tank in the refinery of the Sovereign Lubricating company exploded and hurled through the roof and high in the air. The building took fire and was totally destroyed, together with its contents. The loss is estimated at $12,000, with an insurance of $4,000.

One Fare Goes.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The Western Passenger association roads have agreed to a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points to the national Democratic convention to be held in Chicago and the Republican convention in Minneapolis.

KILLED BY AN ACTOR.

Sensational and Fatal Shooting Affair in a Boston Boarding House.

The Murder Results From Slanderous Remarks About an Actor's Wife.

Three Officers Shot Down by Riotous Negroes at Lower Memphis.

Excitement at Dubuque Over the Shooting by Lieut. Hetherington.

BOSTON, March 6.—About 2 o'clock this morning Fayette Welch, an actor, was shot and killed by William F. Flannery, a variety performer, professionally known as William J. Gould. The shooting occurred at a theatrical boarding house, No. 10 Dix place, where Welch occupied a front room on the second floor. It is said that soon after Flannery and his wife returned home from the theater last night they and Weldh had a discussion over some personal matters, during which Welch called Mrs. Flannery some hard names. Flannery went to Welch, and, failing to get a retraction from that individual, fired the fatal bullet just as Welch was approaching him in a threatening manner with hands uplifted. Welch fell without a moan or sign of life. Flannery at once retired to his room, and sat down quietly. The police were on the scene within five minutes and placed Flannery under arrest. He acknowledged doing the shooting, but said it was unintentional. His intention was to fire over Welch's head, but he missed the mark by about an inch. He said he could not bear to have Welch abuse his wife in such a vile and scandalous manner. Mrs. Flannery is a woman of about twenty-two and is very fascinating. Several theatrical people who were in the house at the time of the shooting have been held as witnesses.

NEGROES SHOOT OFFICERS.

Dreadful Work of Riotous Colored Men.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—Trouble has been brewing for some time between the whites and blacks in the lower quarter of the city, and last night's attack on three deputy sheriffs by a mob of negroes threatens to bring matters to a crisis and bring on a race war that will culminate in bloodshed. The trouble was precipitated last night by an attempt to arrest Will Stomart, a negro desperado, for whom Judge Dubois had issued a bench warrant. Deputy Sheriffs Charles Cole, Robert Harold and Avery Young found Stewart about midnight in Calvin McDowell's grocery store, at the corner of Mississippi and Walker avenues, surrounded by a crowd of friends. The negroes had been expecting the raid, and were armed with Winchesters and shotguns. At the appearance of the officers the negroes opened fire and the three officers fell, all badly wounded. They returned the fire, but none of the negroes were hurt. A posse of deputy sheriffs who had been searching for Stewart, and who were in the immediate vicinity, came to the rescue, and fifteen of the blacks were placed under arrest. The shooting caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood and fifteen minutes after the first shooting began, every white man was armed with a Winchester. The wounded men, all of whom were at first thought to be fatally shot, were taken to the hospital, and are still alive tonight. Officer Cole is in a dangerous condition, and will hardly survive. The others, it is now believed, will recover. The police placed fourteen more negroes under arrest today, charged with complicity in the shooting. If Officer Cole should die further trouble is expected, as the whites living in the vicinity of the shooting are thirsting for revenge.

The excitement over the shooting of the three officers by negroes is increasing. The air is thick with rumors of a race conflict, and groups of excited white men gathered on the streets today to discuss the situation. Late this afternoon a meeting of citizens was held at the court house to decide upon a plan of action. After a prolonged discussion, it was decided to call upon all good citizens to tender their services to the sheriff to aid him in keeping the peace. That official accepted the offer, and several hundred men were sworn in as deputy sheriffs. Every white man in town is a walking arsenal tonight, and should the negroes renew the trouble the uprising would soon be put down. The scene of last night's tragedy is in a locality notorious for its toughness. It is a hangout for roustabouts and thieves, and the authorities have always experienced great difficulty in maintaining law and order. The negroes in that section of the city are all armed, and they are making open threats of applying the torch. The police and deputy sheriffs are arresting every suspicious character to be found, over forty having been lodged in jail since noon. The Chickasaw guards, Hibernian rifles, Rouzier zouaves and the Bluff City artillery, numbering 1,100 soldiers, are resting on their arms ready to respond to the call of the sheriff. The negroes are filling up on whisky and an outbreak is feared before morning.

HETHERINGTON'S ACT.

It Causes Some Excitement at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 6.—The telegram from San Francisco announcing the killing or a prominent citizen at Yokohama by Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, of the U. S. war ship Marion, of the Asiatic squadron, created a sensation here. Lieut. Hetherington is a native of Dubuque. He entered the naval academy at Annapolis in 1874, graduated with high honors in 1878, was at once assigned to duty and has been in active service ever since. Three years ago he married a Miss Hughes, of Wilmington, Del. Last summer she visited the lieutenant's relatives here, and was thought to be very charming in manner and person. After leaving here she joined her husband, and has been with him ever since. Nothing is known here of the tragedy beyond the press dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The Yokohama papers gives only meager details of the shooting of Robinson, and the result of the inquest is not stated. Hetherington is said to be considerably older than his wife, and was an intimate friend of her father before marrying her.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

Weather--Fair and warmer.
Congressman Springer is worse.
Secretary Blaine is better.
The world's fair bill is ready.
Congressional forecast for the week.
Gov. Boies asked for militia.
St. Paul minister's illegal marriages.
One actor kills another at Boston.
Artist kills wife and self, Washington.
Rev. Smith on business and religion.
Frank Shaw's great pool scheme.
Progressives win in London.
Riotous negroes at Memphis.
Sullivan interviewed on Mitchell.
Louis Bader dies of his wounds.
How Lasell girls earn money.
Discussion of state politics.
Kentuckian kills his brother.
Excitement over Hetherington killing.
Deacon case to come up in May.
Fatal explosion of heating apparatus.
Murder and suicide at Lowell. Mass.
Bread for the Vienna poor.
Edwards Pierrepont is dead.
Attempt to burn New York tenement.
Preacher pulled out of a pulpit.

Movements of Steamships.

HAVRE—Arrived: La Bretagne, New York.
LONDON—Sighted: Lancastrian, Boston.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Suevia, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Missouri, London; Circassia, Glasgow; Ozama Inagua, Cape Haytien, Gonaives; Hermann, Antwerp; La Bourgogne, Havre; Dania, Hamburg.

Lieut. Hetherington was appointed to Annapolis naval academy from Iowa in 1874, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in October, 1890. He lived at Wilmington some time, and there met the woman who is now his wife. Mrs. Hetherington is one of four sisters, the other three still residing in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 6.—The wife of Lieut. James Hetherington, of the United States steamship Marion, who killed Banker Robinson, in Yokohama, is a native of this city and the oldest daughter of Emlen Hughes, a leading citizen of Delaware's metropolis. Her maiden name was Bessie Hughes. She is about twenty-six years old, while the lieutenant is past forty. The couple were married here Dec. 10, 1889, the occurrence being the social event of the season. They have one child about eleven months old. Mrs. Hetherington was the reigning belle at the time of her marriage, and the scandal that resulted in the South has cast a glow over this community.

WHERE IS J. W. POWERS?

A Prominent Chicagoan Thought to Have Suicided.

CHICAGO, March 6.—James W. Powers, a former board of trade operator, who lost a fortune in the wheat pit, is thought to have committed suicide. Mr. Powers disappeared from his home on Twenty-first street, near Blue Island avenue, Feb. 3. He went to the Grand Pacific hotel the afternoon of that day and left what money he had, about $75, with one of the clerks. He then sat down and wrote a letter to his wife, telling her that she would never see him again. He recounted his misfortunes, and said that as he was unable to obtain employment and was only a burden to his friends he had determined to throw himself into Lake Michigan. The missing man is sixty-five years of age. He had lived in Chicago since 1878. During the war he conducted a large hotel in Philadelphia, and speculated in various ways, accumulating a fortune estimated at over $200,000. Coming to Chicago he bought a membership on the board of trade, and speculated heavily. He was a plunger, and fortune favored him for a time, but reverses finally came. His wealth rapidly slipped away, and in 1884 he found himself a poor man, with no more money on which to operate. A daughter of the missing man was the wife of Dr. Smith, a prominent physician in Philadelphia, who died in that city about a week ago. The friends of Mr. Powers have made a diligent search for him, and are confident that he has carried out his plans and ended his life.

BROKE UP HIS HOME.

The Cause of a Fatal Chicago Shooting.

CHICAGO, March 6.—"You have broken up my home," shouted Igra Kriz to Joseph Jicha, as he drew a revolver and fired three shots at him. Then he shot himself through the left breast. The shooting occurred on Jicha's doorstep, No. 730 Alport street, at 9:30 o'clock last night. The first shot grazed Jicha's stomach, the next two entered the left arm. Kriz, after shooting himself, staggered up to the saloon at No. 390 Eighteenth street, where he was arrested. Kriz was removed to the county hospital. His wound is likely to prove fatal.

Smuggling Clothiers Arrested.

DETROIT, March 6.—Yesterday George F. Logan, a merchant tailor, and Frank May, both of Sombra, Ont., were arrested by a customs officer while in the act of smuggling clothing across the river. It is claimed that these men have been in business between the two countries for a long time, and that they had worked up a large and growing trade, having for customers some of the leading business and professional men, both in this and neighboring cities. Twenty or thirty citizens are implicated, it being charged that they knew they were dealing with smugglers.

Killed by Italians.

NEWPORT, Ky., March 6.—William Sprott, of No. 511 Chestnut street, was shot and instantly killed at an early hour this morning. The shooting was done by one of three Italian brothers by the name of Colli. Sprott was on his way home, and had incurred the anger of the Colli brothers, who were determined on revenge. A shot was fired, and Sprott rolled over dead on the sidewalk at the corner of Adison and Chestnut streets. The Collis were arrested, but refused to say anything concerning the shooting.

Mayor Washburne's Bad Boy.

NEW YORK, March 6.—William B. Washburne, who claims to be the son of Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, is locked up in this city charged with intoxication. He was found in the company of Wright Scott, a negro, who was showing him the sights of the city. Scott was also locked up. Washburne lives in Portland, Me., and is an habitual drunkard, according to George Sharp, of the Falkirk Inebriate asylum, of Central Valley, of which institute Washburne was an inmate.

Admitted on Probation.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Previous to the sermon at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, today, Darwin J. Meserole, who killed Theodore Larbig, was admitted as a probationary member.

PELTED WITH EGGS.

Free Methodists Ask Gov. Boies to Call Out the Iowa Militia.

These Religious Enthusiasts Get at Outs With Corning Citizens.

Unseemly Conduct of Some of the Young People Recently Converted.

The Sheriff Informs the Governor There Is No Cause for Alarm.

CORNING, Io., March 6.—The application made by the Free Methodists to Gov. Boies for protection by the state militia is the outcome of an antagonistic feeling that the citizens of Southwestern Iowa have for months entertained against these religious enthusiasts. The latter have had headquarters at Shenandoah, Red Oak and other points, and at all of these places have had trouble with the local authorities. Since last summer they have been holding protracted meetings at Corning. At first they occupied a large tent which was burned, probably by an incendiary, one night last September, after which they leased Calkin's rink and continued their work there. Their announced faith or creed has not been criticised so much as their manners, methods and pulpit utterances. They are accustomed, in the enthusiasm or their meetings, to stamp, shout, yell and run about the full length and breadth of the rink, and some of the young girls and young men who have been converted have frantically thrown themselves at full length upon the floor, and at times have lain there kicking and rollicking hysterically about for hours. At times the band has been accustomed to go to any of the homes where they could gain entrance and

Sing and Pray

until they were requested to withdraw. They held daily seances at one home to heal a good woman who has been a helpless invalid from rheumatism for many years. The conditions were not right, however, for her restoration. Naturally, the evening meetings attracted a rabble, and the services were sometimes interrupted by scoffers. After several arrests had been made and the prisoners released at the request of the prosecutors, special policemen were sworn in to preserve the peace. One of the converts is W. H. Hoxie, publisher of a local paper, who has become so wholly wrapped up in this religious enthusiasm as to give most of his property to the agitators. The immediate cause of the present appeal to the governor was as follows: A prominent furniture dealer named Robert Hollister has for years provided the comforts of a good home for his wife's infirm parents, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, aged seventy-two and eighty-five