Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

VOL. XVII. SAINT PAUL MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1894. NO. 44.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BLIZZARD BLASTS.

Chicago Suffers From the Worst Storm Ever Known.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

All Railroad Lines Blockaded by a Heavy Snow.

TRAINS CANNOT TURN A WHEEL.

Great Damage Reported at St. Louis and Omaha.

WIDE PATH OF THE STORM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A blizzard of the most approved pattern, with snow, sleet and an energetic wind, swept down on Chicago last night, and today raged with constantly increasing violence. Great snow-drifts blocked the streets, suburban trains were delayed and snow sweepers were kept incessantly in use to prevent stoppage of the street car lines, traffic on which was badly delayed. The blizzard is the most severe that has visited Chicago for many years. So severe was the storm that at the public schools only about one-third of the pupils were present. At many of the schools teachers were absent, as well as scholars. Business at the stock yards was practically suspended. Few people were about the yards, and no buyers put in an appearance. One of the large observation windows in the Leland hotel was blown in and several guests narrowly escaped injury by the falling glass. All of the mail trains coming into Chicago were seriously delayed. Several of the city deliveries were abandoned and the mail service generally demoralized. Telephones and telegraph wires suffered severely. Many wires were torn from their fastenings, poles were blown down and many crossed currents injured the service. Three men at the water works crib, four miles out in the lake, were brought face to face with death. The landing platform was smashed by the waves which washed over the crib's structure, drenching the imprisoned men. The telephone line to the station was uninjured, and the men said that the building was being shaken frightfully in the wind and waves. No boat could live in the storm, and no effort to rescue the men could be made. Many carriages on Michigan avenue, where the wind sweeps straight off the lake, were overturned, but none of the occupants were seriously injured. Lake Michigan was lashed into a fury and the waves rushed over the breakwater and swept clear across the Illinois Central railroad tracks into Lake Front park.

During the afternoon the storm increased in violence, the wind at times rising to a velocity of fifty miles an hour and the

SNOW GROWING HEAVIER.

It was the worst storm Chicago has ever known, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon business of all kinds was at a standstill. At that time all the big office buildings were practically deserted, people having started for home in order to do their traveling before nightfall.

Trains were badly delayed during the afternoon and tonight most of the Eastern roads did not send out trains of any kind. The New York limited on the Erie pulled out at 2 o'clock with two engines, and three hours later was twelve miles from Chicago, stuck fast, and two additional engines, which had been sent after it, could do no good. The incoming New York limited on the same line stuck in a snowbank at Fourteenth street, one mile from the depot, and six engines gave it up as a bad job. The Rock Island started out one passenger train, and it came back after running something over a mile in three hours. The same conditions prevailed on all lines, and this evening most of them declared that unless the storm moderated by midnight they would not attempt to turn a wheel.

Owing to the driving snow, which made it impossible to see fifty feet, a wreck occurred on the Lake Shre road at Seventy-ninth street and Stony Island avenue. The fireman, Luther S. Webster, of Elkhart, Ind., was caught between the engine and tender and badly crushed. Several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood.

On the streets collisions and accidents were numerous. Charles Chase, driver of a bakery wagon, received a broken leg when his vehicle was overturned by the wind. W. B. Cunningham was blown down by a gust of wind, which struck him as he was passing the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street. His left arm was broken and he was

BADLY BRUISED.

Moses Bloom Jr., a member of the board of trade, was badly injured while on his way from a Van Buren street car to the board of trade. A gust of wind struck him with such force that he was carried a distance of twenty feet, and struck against the curbstone in such a manner that his wrist was fractured. John H. Wood, manager of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s retail store, was struck by a falling sign and painfully injured. An exceedingly dangerous spot to pedestrians was directly behind the Masonic temple, which is twenty-two stories high. The wind was drawn down the narrow alley behind it at an awful rate, and whoever attempted to cross the alley was blown off the sidewalk, and was very fortunate if he kept his feet. So many people were injured that a special detail of police was made to keep everybody off that side of the street. The new addition to the postoffice was badly damaged. Windows were blown in and the glass roof shattered. Snow an inch deep covered the floor, and the water dripping through the roof softened the plaster covering the supporting beams, and great lumps of the plastic material

FELL TO THE FLOOR.

Superintendent of Carriers Stoll was struck on the arm by a large stucco ornament and badly bruised.

The gale from the lake continued to blow furiously well into the night without abatement, and before it was driven a blinding snow. Drifts six or more feet deep which formed in the streets along the lake front rendered them almost impassable. The high wind caused numerous fires, and it was almost impossible for the firemen to get through the streets. The street car tracks were practically blocked by vehicles, and the snow was too deep on the sides of the street to admit of any progress at all. Four and six horses were put on each fire engine, and even then, with the most desperate efforts, one block in five minutes was excellent progress. At 11 o'clock the storm showed signs of dying out, and the wind was abating somewhat.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—A wild northeast gale is sweeping over the city from Lake Michigan, and the air is full of fine, penetrating and drifting snow. There is an immense sea on the lake—fully as vicious as that which engulfed about a dozen men on the waterworks crib last spring. Previous to the storm last night City Engineer Benzenberg consulted United States Weather Forecaster Moore in regard to the advisability of bringing in the men now at work upon the crib, and it was finally decided that they were in no danger. There are twenty men in the crib house at present, but it is thought that they are all right. Should the worst come and the crib house be swept away, they can enter the air lock, which is above the water level.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 12.—The steamer Roanoke, of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad company, which left here at 11 o'clock Sunday night, is reported overdue at Grand Haven. The vessel should have got there early this morning. Some fear is expressed for her safety, as the storm has been one of the worst of the year. Besides her crew the only passengers known to be aboard are ten members of the Leonzo Brotners' theatrical company.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The storm which began yesterday ended about 11 o'clock today, after having run a varied course, including rain, sleet, drizzle and snow. Telegraph, telephone and electric wires are down, and several deaths of animals from these live currents have been reported, but so far no human beings have been injured. Reports received here from points in Southern Illinois, Southern and Central Indiana, Missouri in general and Arkansas give the same story, the heaviest snow of the season, with wind in a majority of cases drifting the deposit badly. Fort Smith reports rising streams, with rail and wagon roads suffering badly thereby. Incoming trains are very seriously delayed, some being four or five hours, and even more late. The promise now is a very sharp drop in the temperature, which will turn the present slush to ice and make the situation even worse than it is now. Indeed, the situation locally, as well as throughout the territory within reach of this city, is summed up in the words—traffic at a standstill. No wires are working south from this city, and a very few in any other direction.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 12.—Today found the big blizzard in full blast. It is still snowing, with a fierce west wind blowing. The snow is about twelve inches deep on a level, but badly drifted. The mercury is 10 deg above zero. The storm is reported very severe in the western part of the state. No passenger trains from the West on the Santa Fe have arrived since Sunday afternoon.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 12.—This morning the snow lies sixteen inches on the level, and is badly drifted. All street car traffic is suspended, and the fortunate possessors of carriages and sleighs of every description gathered silver harvest in quarters and half dollars by conveying persons of both sexes from their homes to their places of business. Not one street car line in town is running. All traffic both from the east and west is greatly delayed.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12.—A genuine blizzard with all its varieties broke loose here at 10 o'clock last night, and still rages with unabated fury. Street railway traffic is entirely suspended, all railways leading into the city are greatly interrupted and pedestrianism can only be accomplished with the greatest difficulty. The wind is blowing a gale, and the mercury is falling rapidly.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 12.—A severe sleet storm prevailed here this morning. Wires covered with ice, giving considerable trouble and causing street cars to run slower than usual. Business is delayed accordingly.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12.—The blizzard which raged with such severity throughout the West last night reached this city at 7 o'clock this morning. A fierce gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of fine, cutting snow, is in progress, and the storm promises to be a most severe one. At noon the street car service was demoralized, only an occasional car managing to get through the heavy snow drifts. On the Lake Shore road trains were reported as more or less delayed from the West, with a prospect of serious blockades before nightfall.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.—A sleet and wind storm of unusual severity struck the city shortly after last midnight, and has continued without cessation up to late this afternoon. Several inches of snow covers the ground, and is still falling at a very heavy rate. Paralyzed traffic has resulted, and the street cars are running only at irregular intervals. Incoming trains are badly delayed, and trainmen report stormy times along the various routes.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—A sleet storm reached this locality after midnight with a high northeast wind, but by noon today the temperature had risen until the ice was nearly melted and rain was falling.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—This morning opened cold and clear, but the blizzard arrived about 9 o'clock, bringing its accompaniment of fine, dry snow, which is being whirled about by a wind which varies from twenty-six to thirty-two miles an hour. By noon street car travel became very tedious, and by 1 o'clock there was little progress on the horse car lines, and none on the electric roads.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—The Missouri Pacific, owing to the great fall of snow, has been having no end of trouble in getting trains through, but the worst is over and trains will be running regularly tomorrow. Train No. 1, which should have arrived early this morning, was held at Leavenworth over night, and left that city at 9 o'clock a. m., arriving in Omaha tonight. Train No 2, which left at 10 o'clock last night, was held at Baker, Kan., on account of a freight train which was engulfed in snow south of that point. The Nebraska local, held at Weeping Water, did not get into Omaha until 1 o'clock, four hours after its scheduled time.

Passenger Train No. 8 left for the south at noon with two engines, which will probably pull it through on time. Freight trains that should have gone out last night were held over, but were sent out this morning to break the way. A gang of men are at work opening up the track for a train standing near Superior, Neb.

The Belt line was not affected by the blizzard. The Burlington, Elkhorn and Union Pacific were little hampered by the snow, and their trains were pretty generally on time.

DES MOINES, Io., Feb. 12.—The storm in this state for the past eighteen hours has been one of the worst of the year. The snow lies from six to nine inches on the level, and is badly drifted. Traffic of all kinds has been interrupted.

DALLAS.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 12.—The thermom-

Continued on Fifth Page.

BULLETS FLYING AT RIO.

TWENTY OFFICERS AND OVER TWO HUNDRED MEN KILLED.

THREE HOURS OF FIGHTING.

Both Sides Displayed Bravery, and the Government Claimed a Decisive Victory—Admiral da Gama Received Bullet Wounds in His Neck and Arm—The Fight Near Nictheroy.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times tomorrow will publish the following dispatch from Montevideo, dated Feb. 11:

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 9.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon 500 insurgents attacked Armacao and Ponta da Areia in the vicinity of Nictheroy. Launches conveying landing parties left the island of Conceicao at 3:30 a. m., and succeeded in reaching the mainland without discovery. Then, in half an hour, after heavy firing on both sides, the government troops retired, leaving five officers and forty men prisoners, and six officers and fifty men killed.

At 5 o'clock reinforcements of over a thousand men arriving, the government troops again advanced under a heavy fire of rifles and machine guns, the Krupp battery stationed on the island of Caja, opposite Ponta da Areia, also being engaged.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA

further attempted to check the advance of the troops by calling for reinforcements of 100 men from the island of Conceicao, and by sending launches from the cruiser Libertade, close to the shore of the mainland.

These efforts stopped the advance and caused heavy losses to the government troops. Then their ammunition fell short, their fire slackened, and the troops slowly gained ground.

After three hours' fighting the troops were within half a mile of Armacao, and Admiral da Gama decided to withdraw his sailors, finding it impossible to remain there on account of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

The Libertade's armed launches continued to hold the troops while the insurgents embarked at Armacao, the Aquidaban covering their retreat.

The Libertade's launches were close to Ponta da Areia, and received the brunt of the enemy's fire. It was 11 o'clock before the last of the

INSURGENTS EMBARKED,

after spiking the government battery of heavy guns at Armacao. The insurgent loss was five officers and thirty men killed, and twenty officers and forty men wounded.

It is impossible to obtain correct returns; but the government is supposed to have lost fifteen officers and 150 men killed and many wounded. Admiral da Gama has bullet wounds in his neck and arm, but they are not dangerous. I myself was slightly wounded in the throat by a Mannlicher bullet. I saw the first part of the action from the island of Conceicao, and the latter part on board the Libertade.

Both sides displayed bravery, but the sailors were demoralized at the finish by the large number of the enemy and fired wildly. Still, the withdrawal was orderly and without sign of panic. The government claims a decisive victory, and today sent 1,500 men to reinforce the garrison of Nictheroy. Admiral de Mello, with the Republica, is now at Desterre.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—The British steamship Iteria, from South American ports, arrived here today. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro Jan. 28, and brings advices to that date. According to these advices, which come from insurgent sources, the insurgent cruiser Republica had come up with the government transport Itapu, which was conveying 600 troops and munitions to Santos. The Republica, it is said, rammed the Itapu, putting her down below the water's edge. The transport, it is asserted, filled almost instantly and went down, carrying all on board with her.

The insurgents had fortified the islands of Conceicao, Moncangue and Vianna, and were preparing to attack Nictheroy, simultaneously with the dispatch of a land force from Sepetiba bay, twenty-five miles from Rio, to attack the capital from the rear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch has been received at the state department from Minister Thompson at Rio Janeiro concerning the engagement between government and insurgent forces at Nictheroy on Saturday. The insurgents succeeded in landing, but were driven back to their ships by the government forces. Da Gama was wounded in the breast and arms, but it is not known how seriously.

ONE RELEASED.

Minister Terrell Has a Tussle With the Turkish Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—United States Minister Alex W. Terrell, after taking a vigorous stand in the matter and threatening to ask the United States government to send one or more war ships to Iskanderum, Northern Syria, has succeeded in obtaining the release of one of two Armenians, naturalized Americans, who have been imprisoned there for some time. Minister Terrell was only informed of the arrest of the two naturalized Americans after they were in prison for about two months, and he immediately demanded their liberation. The porte contended that they were Turkish subjects, and announced its determination to maintain its right to keep them in prison pending their trial for high treason. The United States minister replied that if they were not released within a given time he would ask the United States government to send two war ships to Iskanderum, with instructions to compel the authorities to release them.

Sir Harry Verney Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Harry Verney is dead. He was born in 1801, has held several important positions and will be succeeded by his son. Capt. Verney, formerly a member of parliament and who had retired from the navy. Capt. Verney was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for being connected with the procuration of a young governess, who was enticed from London to Paris, at the instigation, it is claimed, of the captain.

Gladstone Will Appeal.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the cabinet was held at the official residence of Mr. Gladstone, in Downing street. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone proposes to drop the parish councils bill, and the employers' liability bill and to make an appeal to the country within a month.

J. ADAM BEDE IS MARSHAL.

BALDWIN LANDS THE BIRCH BARK STATESMAN OF DULUTH.

A SURPRISE ALL AROUND.

The Appointment Is Looked Upon as Cleveland's Answer to Baldwin's Persecutors, and His Reward for Standing Firmly by the President's Policy—Minnesota Postmasters Appointed.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The appointment of J. Adam Bede to be United States marshal of Minnesota was a genuine surprise to all the Minnesota colony. Bede was the lowest in the pools, but, notwithstanding this fact, Baldwin continued to assert that he had more than a fighting chance. The appointmen is very generally looked upon as President Cleveland's answer to Duluth's persecution of Baldwin and the effort being made to discredit him at his home. Baldwin has stood firmly for Cleveland s policy, and yet has been turned down again and again. Now he walks away with one of the best appointments in Mr. Cleveland's gitt. Minnesota people in Washington regard it as the turning of the administration tide in favor of the Sixth district man.

LIST SENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: State, John Barrett, of Oregon, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Siam; Thomas R. Jurnigan, of North Carolina, to be consul general of the United States at Shanghai.

To be consuls of the United States: Adolph Billhard, of Ohio, at Moscow, Russia; Arthur D. Cima, of California, at Mazatlan; John Malcolm Johnstone, at Pernambuco; Daniel Kennedy, of Missouri, at Malta; Delaware Kemper, of Virginia, at Amoy, China; E. G. Mitchell, of Arkansas, at Newcastle, N. S. W.; George W. Nichols, of New York, at Clifton, Ont.

To be Attorneys of the United States—Lytton Taylor, of Tennessee, for District of Alaska; William H. Clopton, Eastern district of Missouri.

Treasury, to be Collectors of Customs—J. H. B. Wise, District of Teche, La.; Joseph S. Cooke, Southern district of Oregon.

Justice—Marshall H. Williams, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Arizona; John L. McAtee, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma; William Davenport, judge of probate county of Iron, Utah; Edwin G. Wooley, judge of probate, county of Washington, Utah.

To Be Receivers of Public Moneys—Frederick L. Ryan, at Duluth, Minn.; David R. Asbury, at Bozeman, Mont.; Charles M. English, at Grand Forks, N. D.; William H. Biggs, at The Dalles, Or.; Anthony A. Cowing, at Burns, Or.; Washington C. Grayhill, at Chamberlain, S. D.; Arthur L. Slemmons, at North Yakima, Wash.

Navy—Passed Assistant Paymaster John R. Martin to be paymaster; Assistant Paymaster Thomas S. Jewett to be passed assistant paymaster; First Lieutenant William P. Riddle to be captain, marine corps; Second Lieut. Wendell C. Neville to be first lieutenant.

To be marshals of the United States: Louis L. Williams, of Alaska territory, for the district of Alaska; John B. Donovan, district of Maine; J. Adam Bede, district of Minnesota; John M. Hudgin, Eastern district of Virginia; George W. Pratt, Eastern district of Wisconsin.

To be registers of land offices: Silas B. Shepard, at Marshall, Io.; James V. Brooks, at Grand Forks, N. D.; Albert E. Sunderhauff, at Fargo, N. D.; Thomas Jones, at Burns, Or.; William A. Walsher, at Lakeview, Or.; Richard W. Starr, at Waterville, Wash.; Matthew E. Logan, at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Attorneys of the United States—P. H. Leslie, Eastern district of Montana.

Postmasters — Charles W. Miller, Waverly, Io.; J. G. Burgess, Ottumwa, Io.; David Luke, Nashville, Io.; C. H. Chamberlain, Clarinda, Io.; Fred E. Page, Crookston, Minn.; Richard S. Jackson, Fairmont, Minn.; Joseph Klockner, Oshkosh, Wis.; Curtis Reed, Menasha, Wis.; William Alexander, Hayward, Wis.

MARSHALL'S NAME IS MUD.

His Appointment for Collector at Duluth Is Hung Up.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Since the Duluth election telegrams have been flying thick and fast between that city and the house of representatives in Washington. Duluth Democrats had centered their affections on Mr. Marshall for collector of the port, and his name has been sent from the secretary of the treasury to the president. It was to have been sent to the senate today, but developments during the recent campaign made it necessary to withhold action. This was done, and it now seems more than probable that Marshall's name is "mud." There is no certainty who will take Marshall's place, but live signs point directly toward Emil Oland. Maj. Baldwin declines to talk about the matter at all, but smiles grimly as he remarks, "I never burn people in effigy."

CUSH DAVIS NOT ILL.

The Reports of His Sickness Were Exaggerated.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Reports as to Senator Davis' illness were exaggerated. He was in his seat in the senate today, nearly as well as ever, having wisely remained at home for a day or two to nurse a severe cold.

Tom Wilson Calls on Grover.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Hon. Thomas Wilson is in the city ostensibly on legal business, but those best informed claim that his visit is impelled by certain complications in state appointments. He visited the president today and had quite a long interview, but declines to say what was his errand.

Pensions and Postoffices.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. — Pensions—Original, Grant Smith, Minneapolis; survivors of Indian wars, Ezra Randall, St. Francis.

Postoffices—Minnesota, George Stokes, Badger, Kittson county, vice W. B. York, removed; Owen Waugensteen, Lake Park, Becker county, vice F. W. Highley, removed.

A PARIS CAFE PARALYZED.

YOUTHFUL BOMB THROWER GETS IN HIS DEADLY WORK.

TWENTY-THREE ARE INJURED

Tables Reduced to Splinters and the Floor Covered With Wounded People, Moaning and Bleeding—The Maniac Kills One Man and Injures Many Before Captured.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A young man who acted from motives of revenge exploded a bomb at 9 o'clock tonight in a cafe beneath the Terminus hotel, which is situated opposite the St. Lazare railroad station. The place was full of people at the time, a band was playing and those present were enjoying the contentment which follows the consumption of a good dinner. All this was changed in a second. A man who had dined in the cafe was seen to raise his arm and throw something into the middle of the room. A terrific explosion followed, the occupants of the room were paralyzed with terror. No one dared to move for some moments, fearing a repetition of the explosion, but as none came, their courage returned. Then they investigated into the damage done and they found that the explosion had done dreadful work. The cafe was filled with smoke, and lying on the floor were a number of persons wounded, moaning and bleeding. The bomb had landed upon a table, around which a party had been sitting, and this article of furniture had been reduced to splinters. The persons grouped at this table suffered the most. The injured number fifteen. Nearly all of them were

WOUNDED IN THE LEGS.

Some of them were grievously hurt, and they were removed to a chemist shop near by, where they were cared for.

Meantime, the man responsible for this cowardly act had not been allowed to escape. As soon as he had thrown the bomb he ran out of the place and darted away. The alarm was given by persons outside who had heard the noise of the explosion, and chase was at once given to the fleeing figure. A number of policemen joined in the chase. The fugitive drew a revolver when he saw his pursuers were getting too close and turned and fired several shots, killing a workman and wounding a number of other persons. One of the men struck was a policeman, and his wound is considered fatal. The man was captured when 150 yards from the cafe. He proved to be an undersized, pale-faced and beardless man of thirty years. His name is Leon Breton. He had been employed in the cafe as a waiter, but had been discharged for misconduct.

Directly after the explosion the cafe was cleared, the iron shutters lowered and the place was closed. Intense excitement existed in the vicinity, and an immense crowd gathered to discuss the outrage.

The news of the explosion also caused

INTENSE EXCITEMENT

throughout the city. The minister of the interior visited the scene as soon as he was notified of the occurrence. All the persons injured are Parisians.

Breton, before the explosion, had been sitting on the outside of the cafe, and had partaken of refreshments. No particular notice was taken of him, as his actions were not such as to attract attention. As he was leaving the place he threw the bomb, aiming at the electric light chandelier. The explosion shattered the plate-glass front of the place, destroyed one marble-top table and overturned others, and smashed glassware and plates, their fragments flying in all directions.

Breton, on leaving the cafe, rushed towards the Rue de Rome. A blue omnibus which plies between the railroad station and the Place St. Michael was passing the cafe as Breton ran out. A policeman was sitting on top of the omnibus and saw Breton. He jumped to the ground and followed him, and ran him to earth a few yards up the Rue de Rome, at a spot opposite the Scossa restaurant. Breton turned on the policeman, revolver in hand and fired a shot at him. The policeman grabbed him and both fell. While on the ground, Breton fired another shot at the policeman and struck a woman, who was passing mortally wounding her. In the meantime a crowd had collected, attracted by the shots. The policeman who had grabbed Breton had been badly wounded by Breton's first shot and was unable to hold his prisoner, and the latter, still

BRANDISHING HIS REVOLVER,

regained his feet and was likely to do further mischief. The people, a large part of whom had followed Breton from the cafe, were furious and seemed inclined to lay violent hands on him. They believed at the time that the explosion was the work of a militant anarchist, and they clamored for his lynching. The sight of the revolver restrained them at first, but finally, headed by another policeman, they rushed forward to secure him. Breton again attempted to use his revolver, but the policeman cut him over the face with his saber, staggering him. He was then arrested. The mob again demanded that he be lynched, and they would have carried out their intentions had not a strong force of police arrived. The prisoner was then escorted to the office of Commissary Aragon on the Rue de Moscou.

Five persons who were passing the street at the time of the explosion were injured by flying fragments of glass. The inquiry before the commissary showed that the bomb was constructed in the form of a sardine box, and contained a chlorate powder and pieces of lead of the size of cherries.

Breton admitted to the police that he was an anarchist.

Minister Raynal, the prefect of police, and a number of detectives remained

INSIDE THE CAFE

when it was closed, in order to prepare their report. Squads of police are on duty in the vicinity.

The bullet received by the policeman from Breton's revolver has been extracted, and it is hoped that he will recover.

Breton told the doctor who dressed the wound which he received from the policeman's saber that his main object was to avenge Vaillant. His hatred toward the propriator of the cafe was but a minor reason. He said that there are others who will follow his example, the object of his associates being to destroy the bourgeoise society. Breton speaks English and French fluently. He declines to reveal his identity, but is probably a native of the island of Jersey, where the name Breton is common.

Breton later was subjected to an examination by Minister of the Interior Rayal, Minister of Justice Dubost, Chief of Detectives Goron and others. He denied that he was the author of the crime, adding insolently:

"I'm an anarchist. The sooner the bourgeoise burst up the better. But I know nothing. I didn't enter the cafe. You can suppose that I arrived here from Pekin or from Marseilles, as you please."

Notwitstanding his statements that he was not in the cafe, Breton was fully

IDENTIFIED BY A WOMAN

who was injured by the explosion, who said that it seemed to her that there were two others with him. The prisoner has a hang-dog look. Tha evidence given by various people showed that several persons who had received wounds had slipped away without making complaint to the police. In the waiting hall of the St. Lazarre railroad station the police arrested a wounded man who was trying to conceal himself. He refused to give his name. From his suspicious attitude and evasive answers to questions, it is believed that he belongs to an anarchist group of Neuilly, of which the police believe Breton is a member. The authorities think it probable that the crime was committed by Breton while in company of accomplices. The sufferers from the explosion and from Breton's revolver shots number twenty-three. The inquiry began by the ministers and magistrates and continued until 1:15 o'clock this morning.

A MANIAC'S MURDER.

Horrible Butchery of a Mother and Son.

TELL CITY, Ind., Feb. 12.—William H. Artmann, a farmer living about six miles northeast of Tell City, this morning killed his wife and oldest son. John Eads and William Nagle were the first to reach the house. They found Artmann lying on the floor with his murdered wife and boy. As soon as they entered the house Artmann jumped up and rushed at them like an infuriated wild beast, and it was with great difficulty that they overpowered him. The family were eating breakfast when the crime was committed. Artman, in the presence of his five children, stamped his wife to death. Her left breast was torn off, the collarbone broken, and she was terribly mangled about the stomach and abdomen. Her left eye was cut out with a pocket knife. The oldest boy, aged twelve, tried to defend his mother, and he suffered the same fate at the hands of his enraged father. Coroner Labhard and his deputy, H. Nimsgern, found the boy lying across his mother, his arms around her neck. When taken in the room where the body of his wife lay, Nimsgern asked Artmann whether he committed the deed, and his answer was: "Yes, Henry, I did; I killed them both."

Killed by Poisoned Pork.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Charles Kruger is dead, as the result of eating trichina in pork, and the remainder of the family, seven in all, are beyond hope of recovery. The members of the family were taken ill several days ago, and physicians who were called decided that they were suffering from trichina. The doctors announced today that all the sufferers will die.

COUPON FOR PART FIFTEEN

Of the "Sights and Scenes of the World."

Every day this week a coupon for Part Fifteen of the Great Art Gallery which the GLOBE is supplying the public will be printed on this page. Any three of the coupons, with ten cents, secures you Part Fifteen. Do not try to use this coupon for any other Part. It is for Part Fifteen only. If you want two copies of Part Fifteen, send six of the coupons printed this week and twenty cents. If you only want one copy of Part Fifteen, send three coupons and ten cents. The advertisement on Page 5 today tells you how to secure the first fourteen parts if you have neglected obtaining them.

Orders by mail are subject to delay of a week or ten days, as the parts are mailed by the Eastern publishers.

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 15 FEB. 13, 1894.

Date Changed Every Day.

Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different dates are accumulated, then forward them, together with

Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Address Coupon Department, St. Paul GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.

See our advertisement today on page 5.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

LINCOLN IS HONORED

Royally by the Loyal Legion of Minnesota.

WATTERSON IS PATRIOTIC

To the Memory of the Martyr President.

SEVERAL STIRRING SPEECHES.

Great Event in the History of the Commandery.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Last evening the Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion enjoyed one of the most prominent events in its history. The theme of the meeting was Lincoln's birthday, and to make the occasion more impressive the distinguished Henry Watterson, who in the long ago was a Confederate soldier, was present and lent the charm of his oratory to the celebration. There were 250 invited guests present, which, together with the companions present, made a very large and imposing gathering.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A more brilliant banquet has never been given by the commandery, with such orators as Henry Watterson, Dr. Ingersoll, Maj. Joseph Paddock, of Nebraska, Gen. Walker, of Indiana, present.

At the business meeting the following were admitted to membership:

Borden Mills Hicks, captain Eleventh Michigan infantry; Charles William Castle, eldest son of Capt. Henry A. Castle and cadet United States military academy, West Point. The transfer of Col. Michael V. Sheridan, assistant adjutant general U. S. A., from Nebraska, was announced. The total membership is now 311.

A memorial on the death of Companion J. H. Murphy, written by Capt. H. A. Castle, was read and ordered spread upon the records of the commandery. The memorial, in addition to dwelling upon the history of the lamented physician and his worth as a citizen and friend, recites the battles of the war in which Dr. Murphy was engaged, a feature not heretofore published in the after-death sketches. According to the memorial, Dr. Murphy was in "the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and the siege of Vicksburgh, with the intermediate campaigns, winning high encomiums for marked ability and fidelity. At Iuka his skill and coolness attracted the personal attention of Gen. Grant, who appointed him chief operating surgeon of the army, and afterward gave him many marks of special confidence. Before the Vicksburg campaign Gen. Grant sent him on a tour through the Western hospitals to search out convalescents able for duty, with the result of bringing back over six thousand men to the ranks. At Vicksburg he was division surgeon of the Seventh division, Seventeenth army corps, the valued counselor and mentor of his professional colleagues in the Army of the Tennessee. His labors during and after a battle were always conspicuous for their self-sacrificing devotion. Not until the last groaning sufferer was relieved did he think of rest or refreshment for himself—while there was work to be done, his skillful, sympathetic hand knew no weariness, and sought no respite.

"Disabled by a sunstroke at Vicksburg in July, 1863, he resigned, but with restored health he eagerly resumed his patriotic work, and May 27, 1864, accepted a commission as surgeon of the Eighth Minnesota infantry. He participated with this regiment in Sully's Indian expedition to the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, encountering there new forms of hard and perilous service. He returned from that campaign disabled by injuries and sickness, which prevented him from accompanying his command to Tennessee and North Carolina."

The banquet was called on at 8:30, and the first speaker was Dr. Ingersoll. He spoke for twenty minutes, paying high tribute to Lincoln, to his great qualities of brain, heart and soul; to his simplicity of character and the nobleness of his manhood; a man whose inspiration was the flag of his country, and to whom the people have assigned a place by the side of Washington—no higher, no lower. "God does not raise a tempest to waft a feather; nor lash an ocean to drown a fly, but out of great occasions He produces great characters, and from the troblous times of the war and for that occasion he gave us a Lincoln." He told several touching stories of the war, of the soldiers on the Rappahannock. The Union bands were playing "Rally Around the Flag;" the Confederates responded with "Way Down in Dixie." "The Star-Spangled Banner" called out in reply the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and "Columbia" "Maryland, My Maryland;" but "Home, Sweet Home," touched the hearts of all, and called a similar response, and so the inspiration came to him which led him to look up and lead on almost in silence until the result sought was attained. He dealt on his trust in the Infinite, and spoke of the heroes of the war—of Ellsworth, of Lyons, of Thomas, whose tramp, tramp, tramp may still be heard, though they have gone before.

The speech of the evening, however, was that of Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier Journal, who was present as an invited guest. Mr. Watterson said:

"I am filled with a profound sense of satisfaction and happiness to be with you this evening and be surrounded by this superb assembly of Union veterans. I feel much, however, as the man felt at his wife's funeral. He refused to ride in the carriage with his mother-in-law at first, but when they told him he must he finally consented, but said it would deprive him of all of the happiness of the occasion. But notwithstanding the disappointments of the past, I must say I would rather be present on this occasion as a plain American citizen than to be president of the Southern confederacy, if there was a Southern confederacy, which I thank God there is not." Continuing, he said he knew what it is to be a man without a country. He, was born in Washington and raised there to man's estate, and came in touch while there with all the great men of the North and of the South. He was familiar with the struggles to destroy the country and with the struggles to maintain it. He well remembered the time when there was no sunshine in the heavens and no verdure on the hills; when all was dark and gloomy, and yet all was not lost, for God was with us, and He builded better than we knew when He raised up Abraham Lincoln and inspired Him, if ever man was inspired, to do His will to lead our country out of the distress and dangers of those times. "I don't see how any man believe in inspiration," he said, "who doubts that he was inspired." He spoke of the great statesmen and of the great soldiers, of Gladstone and of Bismarck, and of the hosts who have been raised up for great occasions, "but the world has not produced a greater character than our Lincoln. He rose, as it were, from the shadows and went in the mist; we know not how nor from whence. He was half-mortal and half-mist—a creation of some special providence for the occasion. He was singularly uncouth and only came into prominence late in life—at the last moment as it were—and to him was given the destinies of our country. He was not fit to be president until he became president; not fit for the great occasions which followed until the occasions came, and yet an instrument in the hands of God, he was always ready to execute His will. There is no story teaching grander lessons than we find in his life and in his death. Referring to his own course during the war, he said he always loved his country and the dear old flag, but he was much in the condition of the old Tennesseean, brought into camp by Gen. Rosseau on a mock order of arrest, though to him it was real. When Gen. Rosseau ordered him to stand up and speak for himself, he said: "I love my country; my young heart went out for it in its early struggles for independence, my life blood was freely offered to maintain it, and my hair grew gray in defending it; but when the old steamboat Disunion came along, and they all began to rush on board, and the gang plank was about to be pulled in, I thought I would not let them go without me, I said I'll just go with you and you can go with me."

Throughout his remarks, of which the above is only a synopsis, were received with the highest marks of appreciation, and at the close, at the suggestion of Capt. Wilkinson, of the Third United