

## IN HANDS OF A MOB

### New Orleans Police Powerless Against It.

### NEGROES DRIVEN FROM LEVEES

**When Attacked the Negroes Fled Only to Meet More Rioters--Trouble Not Yet Ended.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—New Orleans is today in a condition of excitement that can only be compared to that following the attack upon the Parish prison of March 16, 1892, when the citizens shot and lynched 11 men charged with implication in the assassination of Chief of Police D. C. Hennessey.

On all sides the riot was discussed, while crowds poured into the newspaper offices to learn the details. About the cotton exchange there was the wildest excitement. Prominent members were loud in their denunciation of Mayor Fitzpatrick, while many condemned Governor Foster for his failure to put an end to the trouble.

There was talk of asking President Cleveland for troops. All attorneys representing the ships' agents and stevedores began an early consultation with reference to the terrible occurrences. On the board of trade the riot was condemned in no measured terms. Among the general merchants, while the killing of negroes was condemned, it was conceded generally that the ship agents were largely responsible for the trouble by bringing negro screwmen to take the places of home men.

Captain Woods, of the British steamer Engineer, called upon the British consul and reported to him that Purser Bain had been shot and dangerously wounded by the mob. The consul said he thought the matter would be serious, as from all accounts the shooting of Bain was deliberate. Mayor Fitzpatrick, after visiting the scene of the riot, said he did not think it necessary to call the militia.

### Story of the Riot.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The levee from Louisiana avenue to Mandeville street is in the hands of an armed mob, and the police are powerless. White men are completely in control and have declared that no negro shall appear upon the levee front. All work on the levee is practically at a standstill.

Rioting and bloodshed began this morning at 7 and resulted in the killing of two men and a wholesale discharge of firearms in two sections of the city. The morning is very foggy.

The police were massed in the sixth precinct police station all night, under command of Acting Chief of Police John Journe. Everything was quiet when there came a message that a dozen men had been killed in front of Jackson square and a terrible riot was in progress. The police were at once hustled into patrol wagons and hurried away. They had barely gone when Sergeant Richard Walsh, in command of the precinct, heard a volley from the direction of the levee in front of the station. He rushed to the scene among the freight cars. Between Phillip and First streets, he found a crowd of negroes surrounding a wounded companion. The man's head was covered with blood. He had been shot in the mouth. The negro, who was unknown, was taken to the station.

Those about declare he was crossing the levee and found a mob of 250 men armed with winchesters and other guns. They marched along the levee to Eighth street and then back on Chopinolas street to Jackson, and dispersed, according to what seemed a pre-arranged plan.

At Washington street they were accosted by Sergeant Walsh, who recognized one of the men.

Port Warden McCubben said the rioters were from downtown, and did not belong to the screwmen. At 8:30 everything uptown was comparatively quiet, with few weapons in sight. All the negroes had left the levee, and the mob deposited guns and rifles in barrooms.

While this was going four negroes had been shot and one Caribbean killed at the French market. The trouble occurred at the landing of the Harrison line of steamships, opposite Jackson's square.

In the fog 100 armed men got through guards of the police and opened fire on the negroes at work. They fled in terror, some jumping into the river. Those who ran across the levee in the direction of the square were subjected to deadly volley. The shots seemed to come from the doorways, windows, galleries and the street. Look where they would the negroes saw pistols and heard reports as

revolvers were discharged. Each man ran in a different direction, and the poor crew seemed panic stricken. Those whites who were not armed with revolvers picked up stones, clubs and other improvised weapons and attacked the negroes.

For many minutes the firing continued on the river front, and the police made no move against the murderers. Not until every negro had fled did the white men desist. Joe Collins, Thomas Collins and one unknown negro had been killed, and two unknown negroes wounded. The latter were taken to the Charity hospital.

The entire police force has been called to the levee. Governor Fowler has been telegraphed to, and it is reported that military have been ordered to keep themselves in readiness. With this writing members of the mob are drinking and the police fear more trouble. Another riot is expected at any moment.

The report that a white longshoreman had been killed is denied. The time of the shooting seemed to have been fixed for the hour just preceding the beginning of the working day. As a usual thing stevedores and longshoremen begin work at 7 o'clock, and it was just before this hour that the firing began. It seems to have been totally unexpected, for the negroes were upon the levee in large numbers. They evidently believed there was sufficient force on the river to protect them.

It is positively known that four negroes are dead. Of these, three are unknown. The fourth is a Caribbean. At the hospital are eight wounded, and of this number two are dying. They are: Henry Brown, shot five times in the breast, and Joseph Mallard, shot through the forehead with a Winchester rifle.

Mr. Bain, purser of the steamship Engineer, who was shot, is being cared for on board his vessel. His wounds are pronounced dangerous. The captain of the Engineer threatens to make the shooting an international affair.

Later reports are to the effect that at least two negroes shot, jumped into the river. They are still reported missing.

Of the eight negroes who went to the charity hospital, after being fired upon by the white and colored screw men, at the head of St. Ann street, to have their wounds attended to, several received only slight wounds, which were promptly dressed, and left at once for their homes. One of these was Robert Aitkins, who received four wounds, the bullets being of smaller caliber. He stated that he was talking to the purser of the steamship Engineer, J. A. Bain, when without warning a number of shots were fired at him, the shooters being about seventy feet away. The fog was so thick he could not identify those who did the shooting. He immediately ran aboard the vessel, while the purser fell where he was shot. Aitkins stated that as soon as the firing began there were policemen between the rioters and himself and Purser Bain, and they immediately fell flat on their stomachs behind cotton bales. When questioned every officer declared he had not been detailed on the levee after 8 o'clock.

Leonard Melard is dying with a bullet in his brain. L. Coste, 42, was shot at Front and St. Peter's street. He was not working. The wound is not dangerous. There were not more than twenty in the gang that shot him, but it would be impossible to identify them, he says, owing to fog.

Jim Preston was on the Harrison line wharf. His entire back was perforated with small bullets of about 22 caliber. Preston likewise stated there was a great mob of armed men. His wounds, which are very painful, may result fatally.

Henry Brown, 31, was shot five times. He has two gaping wounds in the right breast, made by a large ball, two in the right hip and one in the right arm. Although so badly hurt, he is making a brave fight for life.

The president of the maritime exchange has telegraphed the governor for troops, stating that the officer of a British steamer has been shot, and international complications may arise. The grand jury is investigating the riots. The police have made no arrests. Judge Moise has instructed the grand jury to indict city officers who have been derelict.

**Paid the Penalty.**

FORSYTHE, Ga., March 14.—Yesterday afternoon Amos Gibbons, a negro, criminally assaulted Mrs. Martha Waller and Miss Hart, respectable white women, the latter imbecile. He was caught and hanged to a tree, his body being afterwards riddled with bullets.

**Cheated the Gallows.**

BOISE, Idaho, March 14.—Charles Perry, under sentence of death at Pocatello, died last night from a dose of morphine, which he said he got from a fellow prisoner. Perry murdered Patrick McNamara last June.

## EVERYTHING IS QUIET

### No Further Rioting in New Orleans.

### BUT FEW SHIPS BEING LOADED

**So Says the Governor--Street-Car Employees May Strike, Which Will Tend to Complicate Matters.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The day after the riot found everything quiet in New Orleans. There were no negroes on the levee.

The police were on hand on the river front in large numbers to prevent a repetition of yesterday's bloody affair. There was a heavy fog hanging over the river all morning and the police were under the impression that the rioters would again take advantage of this fact to commit deeds of violence, but this belief did not pan out, for the simple reason that not a negro put in an appearance on the levee.

The ship agents have decided in view of the present unsettled state of affairs that it would be a bad policy to attempt to work colored laborers. They realize that the white screwmen have been worked up to a pitch of fury and if an attempt was made to work today more blood would be spilled. The result was that all ships being loaded by agents employing colored laborers are undisturbed today.

From appearances all trouble on the levee is over, and unless something unusual happens there will be no repetition of yesterday's riot. Governor Foster today reiterated his assertions of last evening that he would maintain peace at all hazards. He, however, advised the agents not to attempt to work colored laborers today, believing if the negroes kept off the scene for 24 hours the fighting spirit of the whites would die out.

There is a rumor that street car employees will strike today at noon. For some time there has been trouble over the question of hours. It is said if the strike is ordered it will greatly intensify the feeling among the labor element.

President Shaw, of the Screwman Association, attended the railway employees' meeting last night. He made a very incendiary speech, and advised the strike. Governor Foster has requested another meeting of all exchanges, various military commanders and other interested parties today to discuss the situation.

Governor Foster said this afternoon: "Effective steps have been taken, and peace will be restored at any cost. I have issued no orders to the military except that they be held in readiness in the armories. The United States government will under no existing circumstances be called upon for assistance, as I consider the state militia able to protect the lives and liberties of our citizens."

Afterward the governor was closeted with delegations from the various exchanges and commanding officers of the military. The following who participated in yesterday's riots were arrested today: Dave Kehoe, Morris Ryan and Salvador Morover, alias Torredo.

### Information Requested From Governor Foster About the Riot.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Acting Secretary of State Uhl sent a dispatch to Governor Foster, of Louisiana, yesterday, informing him that the British ambassador had complained of the shooting of the purser of the British ship Engineer during the rioting in New Orleans yesterday, and asking to be informed what steps had been taken to secure the safety of lives. To this Foster replied saying that everything was quiet, and that vigorous steps had been taken to prevent the recurrence of trouble and afford full protection of life and property. He further said the purser of the Engineer was shot while on the wharf, and he (the governor) is not satisfied that his identity was known. It is not probable that the British government will ask the United States to compensate the wounded purser, but it will be paid him as a matter of international courtesy.

It is stated the government will under no circumstances order the federal troops to New Orleans until the resources of the state are exhausted or government property attacked.

### Italians Are Lynched.

DENVER, March 13.—A special to the Times from Walsenburg, Colo., says: Last Sunday night Abern J. Hixon, the keeper of a temperance saloon at Rouse, was assaulted by Italians. While one named Antonio Gobotto held him, Lorenzo Danino struck him twice on the side and back of the head with a table

leg. They then carried him thirty rods north, leaving him near the door. John Leibel found him in the morning just breathing.

Nine arrests were made. As a result of the coroner's inquest five prisoners were held for trial.

Danino was brought over to the jail at Walsenburg about noon Tuesday, and four others with Deputies Earl Danford and Charles Harriman, and Driver Joseph Wellsby, started after 6 in the evening.

When on the bridge, less than a mile from Walsenburg, six men on horseback, masked or disguised, rode up and ordered the driver to stop, the deputies to hold up their hands, and the prisoners to get out. The horsemen began shooting, frightening the horses, which ran into a wire fence. The driver was killed by an accidental shot. One of the Italians was wounded in the breast, and brought to town, and the other three have not been found.

About 3 o'clock this morning the jail here was broken open and Danino and the wounded man were shot in their cells and killed. The coroner's inquest over Wellsby is now in session.

### The Attack On The Jail.

WALSLEBURG, Colo., March 13.—Uncle Sam may have international complications on his hands as a result of mob violence here last night, in which five Italians, believed to have been unaturalized, were killed. After the attack on the wagon party early last evening all was comparatively quiet until after midnight, when seven or eight men wearing masks knocked at the door of the jail, where Lorenzo Danino, charged by other Italians with having struck the blows that killed Hixon on Sunday, and the Italian wounded in the wagon attack, were confined. In answer to a question the men said O'Malley, the sheriff, wanted to enter. As soon as the door was opened the guard found guns in their faces. Part of the masked men then went to the cell where the two Italians were confined and fired eight or ten shots. Each prisoner received four or five bullets. One died instantly, but the other lived a short time in great agony. No trace has yet been found of the three Italians taken from the wagon, although they were killed beyond a doubt.

The list of the dead and missing is: Joseph Wellsby, driver of the wagon; Lorenzo Danino, Pete Jacobiny, Antonio Gobotto, Etansilo Nitano, Francisco Poccetto. The other four suspects had been released from custody before the mob arose. Some fears were entertained at Rouse last night that Italians, who there outnumber the Americans and other nationalities, might rise up and attack their neighbors in revenge. Nothing of the sort happened, nor is it now anticipated, but the feeling is so intense that should such an uprising occur the Italian would be exterminated.

### State Department Asked to Interfere in Behalf of the Italians.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Marquis Imperiali, first secretary of the Italian legation, called at the state department today and directed the attention of officials to the news from Walsenburg, Colo., of the assassination of four Italians. He asked that the good offices of the department be used immediately to prevent further killing of his countrymen.

### Revenue Cutters for Duty in Alaskan Waters.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The following revenue cutters have been designated to patrol Behring sea this season: The Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolcott and Perry. Assistant Secretary of State Hamlin today stated that the president had not yet designated any warships to patrol Behring sea. Several warships will probably be designated to assist the revenue cutter fleet later should the number of poachers in the sea become numerous enough to require their presence.

### The Walsenburg Lynching.

WALSLEBURG, Colo., March 14.—No arrests have been made in consequence of the lynching of the murderers of A. J. Hixon. The bodies of the two missing Italians have not been found, and opinion is divided as to whether they escaped or were killed.

The citizens generally censure the shooting of the prisoners. It is not known whether any Italians who were lynched were American citizens. Italians here do not retaliate, though the feeling among them is intense.

### Wrecked by Burglars.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 14.—The Corde bank, 20 miles west of here, was wrecked by burglars last night. The vault was entirely destroyed by dynamite. The burglars were scared at explosion and fled empty-handed. A posse is in pursuit.

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## THEY STILL INCREASE

### Apparently No End to Foreign Complications.

### BRITISH GUIANA VS. VENEZUELA

**Monroe Doctrine Reasserted by Ambassador Bayard, and His Position Supported at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Following direct upon the already accumulated foreign trouble that this government has to contend with is the fact that the British government is just now about to state its case in the matter of the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of Venezuela and British Guiana. The intimations in official circles are that Great Britain thinks it has a strong case, which it is more than willing to lay before the United States government. Its claim is that the Venezuelans have encroached upon British territory with a view of working the gold fields within the disputed limits. In diplomatic circles here it is of interest that England recognizes the sincerity of this government's views regarding the question, and has decided to act.

It is believed that Ambassador Bayard, if he cannot get satisfactory explanations from the court of St. James as to why the disputed territory appears to Great Britain to be its right, will be necessitated under proper diplomatic usage to demand his passports. Officials who have been taking much interest in this question of American interests in South America do not believe that Great Britain will wish to assume a hostile attitude on account of a strip of interior territory contiguous to South American rivers, and trust in a receipt by Ambassador Bayard of satisfactory explanations.

At the state department here, the position is maintained that foreign interference with American affairs and with independent American nationalities is hostile to our national policy. This ground was solidly assumed by Ambassador Bayard in his correspondence with the British government, and his position meets vigorous and emphatic support in Washington.

The entire matter up to its present status can be summed up in the statement that Venezuela claims a strip of ground in British Guiana over which there has been a controversy of long standing, and the counter declaration of Great Britain that to it the ground in dispute is subject. Upon the resting of the claim of the British government upon a basis that will prove satisfactory to Ambassador Bayard now appears to rest a continuance of the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

### The Island Republic.

HONOLULU, March 7, per Steamship Arawa, via San Francisco, March 14.—Excitement over the recent rebellion here is gradually quieting down. The Hawaiian government is now directing its principal attention towards abettors of insurrectionists, who are now on American soil.

W. A. Kinney, who acted as judge advocate of the military commission which tried the rebels, is among the passengers who will leave San Francisco today. He carries with him testimony and affidavits that the schooner Wahlberg is the vessel which landed arms for the rebels, and which is now detained at San Diego. Kinney is accompanied by George Townsend and Charlie Warren, half whites, both of whom spent several days on the schooner while she was lying off the coast waiting to land arms for the rebels. They will be able to identify the vessel and the captain or crew of the craft.

Upon reaching San Francisco Kinney will proceed to San Diego to act in behalf of the Hawaiian government. The witnesses who accompany Kinney were among the 25 rebels who were convicted and sentenced for treason, but in view of their recent services to the government President Dole has suspended sentences.

Among the passengers on the steamer were Captain William Davies, P. G. Camerinos, Carl Klemme, Henry von



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Werthen, C. W. Ashford and Harry Zuen. They are all from Honolulu, and were released from prison on condition that they would leave the country. Before leaving Ashford called on the ex-queen and asked her if he could do anything for her in America. She replied that all possible had already been done.

The ex-queen has after all refused to leave her Washington place residence. Apparently she hopes soon to return there, which seems quite unlikely. The government feels the necessity of separating her from access to the native population, who would instinctively pay homage to her.

The Hawaiian Annexation League are vigorously perfecting and extending their organization. They expect soon to embrace most of the natives.

### Lynched By Unknown Persons.

DENVER, Colo., March 14.—The coroner's jury in the Italian lynching case have returned a verdict stating that the lynching was done by persons unknown. The Italian consul at Denver sent a communication to Governor McIntyre yesterday calling his attention to the fact that two Italians were taken from the jail at Walsenburg and lynched, and also stating that several other Italians in jail there, the consul was informed, were threatened with a similar fate, and called on the governor to protect them. The governor replied by saying he had called on the sheriff at Walsenburg for information in regard to the lynching, and had instructed him to protect prisoners. He also said he would take such further steps as were necessary to protect the life and property of Italians in custody. The governor adds that he has not yet been informed as to whether the Italians are or not American citizens.

### Was Willing to be Bridled.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Judge Groggin today sentenced William Halpin to four months in jail for offering to take a bribe, and held in heavy bonds on the charge of perjury. Halpin was a juror in the case of Strauss against the West Chicago Street Railway Company. Halpin made affidavit that he and juror William Gray prevented a verdict against the company on the understanding that they would be taken care of. The man who made the promise, he said, was Edmund Furtherman, attorney for the company.

### Postoffice Robbed.

FRESNO, Cal., March 14.—The postoffice at Badger, this county, was entered by burglars last night and the money and stamps in the drawers stolen. Entrance was effected by breaking one of the front windows. The mail matter was found scattered around the office, but no letters are missing so far as known. No arrests have been made.

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