

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLY COPY FIVE CENTS.

HENRI WAS DEFIANT

Emancipatory Trial of the Paris Anarchist and Bomb Thrower.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF THE BOURGEOISIE

Accused Bol y Admits He Committed the Fearful Crime.

MAIMED VICTIMS APPEAR AS WITNESSES

Prisoner Coolly Turns His Back When They Are Testifying.

"MY FATE IS SEALED ALREADY"

When the Sentence of Death is Pronounced Henri Defiantly Proclaims His Anarchistic Views and Shouts Death to the Bourgeoisie.

PARIS, April 28.—The trial of Emile Henri, the anarchist who caused the explosions in the Rue des Bons Enfants, and in the cafe Terminus, was continued in the assize court of the Department of the Seine today.

Henri replied to the judge's questions coolly and impudently. He admitted he tried to escape, but in order to resume the manufacture of bombs next day.

"You took great care in manufacturing the bombs," was the next question.

"Precisely," was the prisoner's calm answer.

"I wanted to kill and not to wound."

"The jury will form its own opinion on this subject. They have seen the magnificent evidence with which you avowed your intentions."

"The prisoner here interposed, exclaiming hotly: 'It is not evidence, it is conviction. I admit that I wanted to kill some bourgeois and tried to kill my pursuers.'"

"And you desired to destroy a building?" asked the judge.

"In reply to this question, Henri said contemptuously: 'I don't care a snap for a building. I struck at the bourgeoisie.'"

"You mean you deliberately tried to kill innocent persons?"

"No," exclaimed Henri, "no bourgeoisie is innocent."

"CERTAIN OF HIS FATE."

On the prisoner's refusing later to relate his connection with the anarchist chief Ortiz, the judge warned him against maintaining silence, which caused Henri to exclaim contemptuously: "Pooh, pooh, I am certain of being condemned to death, whether I maintain silence or whether I do not."

The judge then resumed, saying: "You are silent because you do not wish to admit that your hand, now stained with blood, took money from a thief."

"This caused the prisoner to retort indignantly: 'If my hands are stained with blood, so is your red robe. I am proud of what I have done.'"

"Sit down," cried the judge, sternly, and the hearing was suspended amid the stir in the court caused by Henri's insolence.

When the session was resumed a waiter of the Cafe Agelone, who was wounded in the leg, testified to seeing Henri throw the bomb. The other witnesses included Policeman Poisson, who was seriously wounded by the bullets fired at him by the prisoner.

When other wounded witnesses appeared, Henri turned his back upon the judge and affected to utterly disregard the proceedings.

Thereupon Judge Potier reproached the prisoner with his callousness in the face of his victims, many of whom were poor working people, Henri replied: "What can I do? I wanted to strike at the bourgeoisie, and I am satisfied that I did so. As to my conscience, if anybody is passing it to you."

This caused another sensation in court.

M. Dupuy, a police decorator, who was a witness for the prosecution, testified that Henri, while in his employ, absented himself for an hour and a half on the day of the explosion, but the witness did not believe the prisoner could have deposited the infernal machine with the office of the Carmaux Mining company on the Avenue de l'Opera. Henri interrupted M. Dupuy, crying: "I affirm that I carried it there myself."

THOUGHT HE WAS INSANE.

M. Gaupli, a witness for the defense, expressed the opinion that Henri was mentally affected. This was met with an excited protest from the prisoner, who asserted he was perfectly sane.

The public prosecutor, M. Bulot, then addressed the court. He was continually interrupted by the prisoner, who behaved so insolently that the presiding judge was compelled to threaten to have him expelled from the court room.

Henri then obtained permission to read a paper which he had prepared, explaining his theories, and in which he declared himself indifferent to the verdict. He became an anarchist towards the middle of 1891, being disgusted at human injustice and with the delusion of bourgeois education. He meditated becoming a socialist, but love of liberty prevented him.

As to the love of liberty, Henri said that it was a reply to wholesale arrests of anarchists. He wished the bourgeoisie to understand that starving men had no respect for human life and had no mercy in the war against the bourgeoisie. Henri's address ended with the words: "You have killed anarchists, but what you cannot kill is anarchy, which will die by killing the bourgeoisie."

M. Bostel, counsel for the prisoner, made an eloquent speech in Henri's behalf. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and Henri was shortly afterwards sentenced to death. The prisoner received his sentence laughing and shouting, "Courage, comrades, vive l'anarchie."

He was removed under a strong escort of republican guards.

LONDON, April 28.—The confession of Frances Patti, the Italian anarchist, which led to the arrest of Parnass and the "No. 1" of the anarchists in London, has frustrated the murderous designs of the anarchists against the detectives of this city who have been working up the cases against the

anarchist leaders. The latter are panic-stricken. Six of them are known to have fled to the continent and two others booked passages from Liverpool yesterday for the United States.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

Patti Gives a Large Party and Sings for Her Guests.

(Copyrighted 1891 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 28.—With the exception of the Haymarket premiere the week's theatricals have not been marked by the production of a novelty.

The Haymarket novelty was, as already cabled, the first production of Sidney Grandy's play, "A Bunch of Violets," a revised version of the author's "Mammon," which was founded on Octave Feuillet's "Montjoie." Berobm Tree's production was generally commended when presented to the public on Wednesday last, and the acting of Mrs. Berobm Tree was received with a chorus of praise.

"A Bunch of Violets" promises to be a genuine success and the first real success which Mr. Tree has had since he produced "The Dancing Girl." Mr. Tree's impersonation of the self-made financier and alleged philanthropist is warmly praised.

The leading houses continue doing a good business under the continual patronage of the duke and duchess of York and of the duke and duchess of Teck and other members of the royal family.

PATTI GIVES A PARTY. Mme. Adelina Patti gave a large party on Thursday last at her Welsh castle, Craig-y-Nos. She appeared in her private theater as a singer in a ballet d'opera, entitled "Idyll," arranged by Sir Charles Halle.

Mrs. Patti sang the "First Rose of Summer" with fine effect, obtained by a new organ, which has just been erected at the back of the stage. During the miscellaneous musical program Mme. Patti sang a scena of Wagner and Niccolini accompanied her on the piano.

The management of the Empire theater is negotiating with Sir Arthur Sullivan to write the music for the new ballet for that place of amusement. This is Sir Arthur Sullivan's first venture in variety theaters and it is another instance of the tendency to draw upon high class composers for theatrical and music hall music.

The second part of Shakespeare's "Henry IV." was revived at Stratford-upon-Avon on Friday in connection with the memorial performances, for the first time in England for twenty years.

The Society of authors intends to take up the question of authoring George Moore's novel, "Esther Waters," by one of the large libraries.

LANGTRY COMES BACK TO THE STAGE. The many contradictory reports circulated as to the reappearance of Mrs. Langtry in London after her prolonged stay on the Riviera have been finally set at rest by the appearance of the actress engaged for the leading part in a new play by Robert Buchanan and Henry Murray, which is shortly to be produced at the Opera Comique.

That no effort will be spared by the management to remove the stigma of ill-success attaching to the theater is sufficiently proved by the strength of the cast, which includes, besides Mrs. Langtry, Miss Rose Leclercq, Mrs. Fred Kerr, W. Herbert and C. Little. The new play is a modern comedy in four acts and the subject is treated on the most up to date lines.

The first act of the play takes place in the garden of a bungalow on the banks of the Thames, the second in the morning room of the Dudley house, and the third and fourth in the great drawing room of the New Haven house.

A good deal of uncertainty still exists in regard to the production at the Court theater of Clement Scott's adaptation in three acts of Dumas' "Denise." Sir Augustus Harris holds the rights of the play, and it is said weeks that it must be put on for a six weeks' run at least, whereas the syndicate behind Miss Olga Nethersole are, not unnaturally, averse to committing themselves in this way.

In the meanwhile, however, no time is being wasted and the members of the cast are being provisionally engaged. If everything turns out satisfactory, Lewis Waller will play the hero and George Hawtree and Miss Esme Beringer, who will consequently have to relinquish her part in "The New Boy," will also be allotted important roles.

TAKE A RUN TO THE COUNTRY. It is an established custom for London managers to take down their companies at least once during the run of a successful play to the Crystal Palace and Brighton, playing at matinee and returning to town in time for the usual evening performance.

Thursday afternoon is set apart for these flying visits to the Crystal Palace and Tuesday afternoon for those at Brighton.

Birmingham, it appears, will also be taken into account in this respect in the future. Not long since Berobm Tree gave a matinee at the chief theater there with the Haymarket company, and now on May 3 Mr. Wyndham is to follow his example with "An Aristocratic Alliance."

Matinee recently given at the West End Theatre Hall, by Messrs. John Gray and Andre Rafalovich, two disciples of Oscar Wilde, was chiefly remarkable for the number of theatrical celebrities in the audience. These included Mary Moore, Florence St. John, Winifred Emery, Letty Lind, Olga Brandon, Violet Van Brugh, Charles Wyndham, Cyril Maude and Weerin Grossmith.

Many interesting centers in the production tonight at the St. James theater of "The Masqueraders," a new play in four acts by Henry Arthur Jones, which succeeds "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

May Day Processions Prohibited. BUDA-PESTH, April 28.—The proposed procession of workmen on May day. The governor took this position because the socialists and others described the May day festival as a demonstration against the prevailing social system and it was believed a large procession might lead to disturbance.

Milan's Privileges Restored. BELGRADE, April 28.—The king has issued a royal decree restoring the rights of the former regents and of the Skupschina against ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie on the ground that these measures were unconstitutional. The king restores his subjects more active constitutional rights as members of the royal house.

Mine Accidents in Belgium. MONS, Belgium, April 28.—Fifteen sixteen colliers were descending a shaft leading to a mine at Bois du Lac, in the Mons district, the cable broke, precipitating the whole party to the ground. Thirteen of the miners were killed and the remaining three were severely injured.

Gladstone Sends Greeting to Talmage. LONDON, April 28.—Herbert Gladstone, replying to the editor of a religious paper, says his father desires him to say that Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has his best wishes for his approaching celebration.

Valuable Fair Finding Lost. LONDON, April 28.—Constable's land-catchers, "The White Horse" was sold today at Christie's for \$5,200 (\$32,500).

BOTHERED OVER BEER

Retailers in Bavaria Object to Government Competition.

PROFIT ON BREWING IT SHOULD SUFFICE

German Newspapers Comment on the Coxy Movement in America.

WONDER WHY IT IS NOT SUPPRESSED

Carewitch Stops at Berlin on His Journey Homeward.

GERMANY WILL NOT GIVE UP SAMOA

German Officers Unless They Are Very Wealthy Will Not Be Allowed to Keep Race Horses or Make Expensive Presents.

(Copyrighted 1891 by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, April 28.—The carewitch is expected here on Tuesday next en route to St. Petersburg, and he will probably stay in Berlin a few hours at the great of Empress William, whom he has invited to his wedding.

Inquiries have resulted in information to the effect that the German government will under no consideration consent to any proposition which would diminish German influence in Samoa or elsewhere, and a change from the present attitude of the German government towards Samoa therefore would only be in the direction of a German protectorate over the Samoan islands. On the other hand, the German government is willing to grant to the United States by treaty any demands which would secure to America her present commercial rights and standing in Samoa. This is the standpoint of Germany and it is looked upon as involving the honor of the German empire.

All the German newspapers comment upon the Coxyite movement in America, and express astonishment at what they term the absence of co-operation between governments of the different states to nip the agitation in the bud. At the same time nothing serious is expected, the general opinion being the Washington government will make short work of any attempted disturbance.

The Bavarian government, with the double view to prevent adulteration and to bring profit to the Bavarian treasury, has opened an extensive brewery in Munich. This has greatly incensed the retailers in Munich. They claim the government ought to be satisfied with the immense profits it already gets from the state brewery.

In pursuance of his plan to suppress extravagance among officers in the German army Emperor William has instructed commanding officers only to grant permission to keep race horses to the most wealthy of the officers and to suppress the custom of gambling, not to allow expensive presents.

The empress of Germany and her children arrived at Potsdam from Abazals today and drove straight to the new palace. The empress received an innovation from the crowds gathered to welcome her.

Emperor William starts on his Norwegian tour at the end of June.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE IN GREECE.

Shocks that Were More Violent Than Those Preceding.

ATHENS, April 28.—During the usual Friday Epitaphion procession in the cathedral here a violent shock occurred that seemingly shook the building to its very foundations. The duration of the shock was fifteen seconds, the cathedral was crowded with devotees, who, when the shock began, were on the verge of a panic. Every exit was hurriedly thrown open and the people dispersed.

At the telegraph offices it was learned that the shock had been felt throughout the country, including the islands of Syra and Zantes and that immense damage had been done. The shock was felt with the greatest severity at Thebes and at Atalania, both of which places were extensively damaged by the last shocks.

There is not a single house being left standing. Incalculable damage was also done at Lamia, Larissa, Volo, Chalchis and Patras. At Lamia the walls of the prison fell down and many of the uninjured prisoners made their escape in the confusion prevailing.

In addition to the many persons rendered homeless by the previous shocks there are now thousands of others who will have to depend on the government for shelter and sustenance. It is little doubt that there has been great loss of life.

Escape of Hyandian Refugees Confirmed. LISBON, April 28.—The report of the escape of the Brazilian refugees who were on board the Portuguese warships Mindello and Alfonso de Albuquerque is confirmed. The Portuguese government has chartered the steamship Pedro Terceiro at Buenos Ayres to convey the Brazilian refugees from Punta Arenas, Uruguay, to Assens, a port in the Atlantic, by the steamer Angole en route to Portugal. The Portuguese flag has already been hoisted on the Pedro Terceiro and the Portuguese officers and marines were on board when the Brazilians escaped. On learning of the escape of the Brazilians the Portuguese government ordered the removal of the commanders of the Mindello and Albuquerque, and steps have been taken to try both of these officers by court-martial.

Demonstration Against French Ministers. LYONS, France, April 28.—Premier Casimir-Perier, M. Burdeau, the minister of finance, and M. Martin, the minister of commerce, accompanied by many high officials of the government, arrived here this evening in order to inaugurate the exhibition tomorrow. The ministers met a hostile reception from the Catholics in the streets.

This hostility was caused by the recent suspension of the stipend of the Archbishop Lyons on account of his utterances in regard to government measures, notably his denunciation of the law for the maintenance of churches. During the disturbance twenty people were arrested, but they were afterwards liberated. The clergy of Lyons were not present at the official reception of the ministers.

Italy and the Latin Union. ROME, April 28.—In the Senate today, replying to Senator Rossi's interpolation in favor of Italy's withdrawal from the Latin Union, Minister of Finance Signor Sonnino declared the government did not desire to see the union dissolved, and it would be a mistake for Italy to renounce the union, which was one of the links by which Italy could establish more active commercial relations with neighboring countries.

Spanish Pretender Married. MADRID, April 28.—Don Carlos de Bourbon, the pretender to the throne of Spain, was married today to Princess Marie Berthe

CHOICE OF DEATHS

Jump or Burn the Only Alternative of Hotel Guests.

NEW ORLEANS' PRINCIPAL HOTEL BURNS

Number of Deaths from the Fire Are Not Yet Known.

TWO JUMPED AND WERE KILLED

Several Bodies Supposed to Be Buried in the Ruins.

FIRE SPREAD WITH WONDERFUL RAPIDITY

St. Charles Hotel, Which Cost One Million Dollars to Build and the Finest in the South Now a Mass of Ruins.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—Fire started about 11 o'clock in the kitchen of the St. Charles hotel, on St. Charles, Gravier and Commerce streets. From the kitchen it ascended through a back elevator to the upper stories of the building. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the Commerce street side of third, fourth and fifth stories was seen to be in flames before the occupants, the guests and servants could be moved. Every effort was made to awaken all the occupants, but the flames drove the firemen and others back. Several persons were seen at the windows on the fourth floor, facing on Commerce street, apparently in the flames, crying for help. One of them, a man, sprang from the window, falling on the pavement on his head and dashing out his brains. His clothes were burned from him and the body was black with burns. What became of the others who were standing around him, whether they escaped or were burned to death, it is impossible to say and will not be known until the ruins are searched tomorrow. The dead man was burned beyond recognition and it was impossible to say whether he was a guest or a servant. Ladders were placed against the windows on the lower floors and several women were taken down, many of them in a fainting condition. Another man who sprang from a window was instantly killed. His name and residence are unknown. The flames were confined to the rear side, leaving the front on St. Charles street uninjured, so that the trunks and baggage of the guests were mostly saved as well as the goods in the stores on Charles street. The hotel had quite a number of guests, how many it is not known, as the register cannot be found, but they were supposed to number 200. Most of them were in the front rooms and escaped. The hotel was built in 1856 at a cost of \$1,000,000 and for years was the finest in the south. It looks now as though it will be a complete loss, although the front colonnade may be saved. The loss will probably exceed \$500,000.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF. MEMPHIS, April 29.—(12:45 a. m.)—The Western Union telegraph office in New Orleans has been hastily removed and the building is now burning. All communication with that city is cut off for the present.

ROOSE SWEEP BY FLAMES. Six Business Houses and Nearly a Dozen Residences Burned.

BOONE, Ia., April 28.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A terrible fire raged on the north side of the city today and six business houses were completely destroyed and more than half a dozen residences. It started in a barn, and several horses were burned. Heavy losers are: Marsh & Merchant, butchers; Gebel & Crum, grocers; Empire bakery; Boone Glove works. The origin is evidently incendiary. The firemen were almost helpless, as the wind was blowing a gale.

At midnight the firemen got the fire under control by tearing down one building. This is the third important incendiary fire and the tenth attempt in Boone in the past five months. There is no clue in the firebugs. The loss will be about \$25,000.

SLOAN, Ia., April 28.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A small blaze at the residence of O. Haakinson today called out the department. The engines saved his house, Koon & Co.'s elevator, depot, stock yards and all the corn cribs on the west side of the railroad track.

REFUSED A FRESH TRIAL.

Colonel Breckinridge's Motion Overruled by Judge Bradley.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Judge Bradley today overruled the motion of counsel for Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge for a new trial of the celebrated Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise suit. Bond was fixed at \$100 for an appeal which Breckinridge's counsel gave notice would be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—A special to the Courier Journal from Lexington, Ky., says: The anti-Breckinridge people in the Seventh congressional district have issued a pamphlet, written by Prof. J. H. Jones of Hamilton female college here. The book is entitled "An Appeal to the People of the Ashland District for Purity in the House and Morality in Public Life and a Protest Against the Re-Election of Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge." Twenty thousand copies of the pamphlet have been issued and the circulation of them began today. The introduction states that the pamphlet is issued and distributed in the interest of no other candidate.

Movements of Sea Going Vessels April 28. San Francisco—Arrived—Oceanic; Highland; cleared—Peregrine, for Yokohama and Hong Kong; Queen, for Victoria; Iron guard, for Honolulu. Departed—San Jose, for Panama; St. Paul, for Hamilton; schooner Prosper, for Nookah river.

At Port Angeles—Arrived 26th—Wellington; from Comox. At San Diego—Arrived 27th—Earl Burgess, from Liverpool and Scottish ports; Moor, from Newcastle.

At Tacoma—Passed 27th—Umattila, for Victoria. At New York—Arrived—Lucania, from Liverpool; Witkind, from Bremen.

At Kinross—Passed—Cevic, for New York. At Rotterdam—Arrived—Gladan, from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived—Columbia, from New York; Moravia, from New York.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity.—Local Showers; West Winds; Clearing; Cooler.

1. Anarchist Henri to Be Executed. General Manager Dickinson's Train Left Without Motive Power.

2. News About the Hospital. Army Took the Engine and Left.

3. How They Will Welcome Him. Kethly Makes a Forced March.

4. Lincoln and Nebraska Are Doing. Generously Offered to Handle All the Company's Local Freight.

5. Omaha Wins from Lincoln. TROOPS ORDERED TO CAPTURE THEM.

6. Council Bluffs Local Affairs. Burglars Kill a Missouri Valley Man.

7. End of the Street Car Seizure. All Trains Sidetracked and the Army Has a Clear Track.

8. Matters of Magic City Interest. Superintendent Baxter Tells How It All Was Done—Were Looking for the Army but Were Caught Napping Just the Same.

9. With the Grand Army of Labor. EDWARD EVERETT HALE'S ONLY BATTLE.

10. Omaha Denominational Doings. Echoes from the Ante Room. Hibernians of Nebraska.

11. Social and Comment. Some Other (What?) of Scott.

12. Development of the Sunny South. On the Industrial Revolution. Going to Market to Buy Hogs.

13. Where the Hums Bath. 14. Omaha's Trade Conditions. Commercial and Financial Matters.

15. Women: Her Ways and Her World. 16. Progress of the Homecoming Inquiry. Notes for the Home Builders.

17. Third Chapter of Zola's Great Novel. 18. Home of the Canvasback Duck.

19. Griswold's Weekly Grist of Gossip. OHIO POLICE AUTHORITIES DEFIED.

Gatling Guns and the Militia, However, Had No Effect on the Rebels. COLUMBUS, O., April 28.—Detective

with a posse of 100 men arrived at Mount Sterling on a special train from Columbus early this morning. They had gone there to drive Galvin's 285 Industrials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Governor McKinley had sanctioned this movement.

Rumors of threats to burn the Fourteenth regiment armory at Mount Sterling brought the militia out to guard their buildings. State Adjutant General Howe sent 1,900 rounds of ball cartridges to the militia.

On the arrival of the special Detective Mahoney ordered the Galvin men to surrender the captured train. The men were arrested and refused to leave. The detective did not attempt to use any force, but at once telegraphed the governor for help.

Governor McKinley's answer was to order Edward H. Stewart, captain of the 139th Infantry, to report at the armory preparatory to going to Mount Sterling, if necessary, to drive a Baltimore & Ohio freight train of Galvin's contingent of Coxy men. The battery had about 100 men.

The governor also ordered companies A, B, C and D of the Ohio National Guards, Colonel Cot of this city, to report ready to proceed to Mount Sterling. These are all Columbus companies and with the battery will number about 150 men, some of the members being out of town and so scattered that they will not be available today.

Cot himself was at Chillicothe, but hastened home. The train of soldiers at 11:25 a. m. pulled out for Mount Sterling. Two Gatling guns were on the rear car. Six cars contained soldiers. There was also a baggage car.

It was surprising to see a special to the Dispatch, to the Galvin men, showing that they were to be sent to the rear car. After a conference with them Scott Chenoweth, sheriff of Madison county, ordered the men to get out of the train. The militia, however, Galvin said he had no control over the men and was powerless to do anything. The sheriff and state officers then walked along the train, ordered the Galvin men to get out of the train. This having been done Attorney General Richards addressed the men, saying that Chenoweth was sheriff of the county and that he was in charge of the militia. Galvin said he had no control over the men and was powerless to do anything. The sheriff and state officers then walked along the train, ordered the Galvin men to get out of the train. This having been done Attorney General Richards addressed the men, saying that Chenoweth was sheriff of the county and that he was in charge of the militia. 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