A STRANGE DOUBLE MURDER.

THE SHOOTING OF FARMER WHITE AND HIS GIRL SWEETHEART.

Singular Story of Crime from a Missouri Farm—The Pursuit of a Guilty Pair by a Blackmailing Husband and Its Result.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—A weird story involving the criminal romance of an old resident of Fairport, N. Y., his murder, and the murder of a bright and winsome Western girl, is just now attracting attention in Southwestern Missouri. It is told in the St. Louis *Republican*.

About the middle of May, 1885, there arrived in Pierce City, in southwestern Missouri, a middle-aged, well-dressed man of good address and pleasant manners. With him was a woman modestly but richly dressed. She was a small woman, fair-complexioned and attractive. They were registered at the Decatur House as J. J. White and wife of New York. Mr. White told the few with whom he became acquainted that he came West to be a farmer, and in a few weeks he bought William Murphy's farm in Barry county, six miles south of Pierce City. It was a comfortable place, and Mr. White and his companion were apparently very happy. Mr. White appeared to have plenty of money. He hired the Widow Vassar to do the housework for his wife and her thirteen-year-old son, Buddy Vassar, to do the chores. A colored man, Willis Dehorney, was hired to work on the farm.

In July a stranger with a G. A. R. medal on his coat arrived in Pierce City on a train from the East. He told Watchman J. F. Dumont that his name was S. J. Kelsey, and that he lived in Fairport, N. Y. He asked the way to Mr. White's farm. He was directed, and went there. In a few days Mr. White appeared in Pierce City with the stranger on his arm, and they went the rounds, Mr. White introducing his companion as Edward F. Clum, a brother of Mrs. White. Kelsey, or Clum, visited the Whites six weeks, and then returned to New York State. He came back to Pierce City some months afterward and soon it became generally known that Ed Clum was going to work the farm in company with his brother-in-law. Very often Mrs. White had occasion to come to town, and she was frequently accompanied by Clum. One evening in December they called on Dr. E. P. Hansard, and Mrs. White said that her brother was sick with chills. He was to leave for the East that night, and the Doctor gave him some medicine. Clum started for the train, and Mrs. White prepared to drive to her home in Barry county. It was after 7 o'clock, very dark, and very cold, and the six miles of road between Pierce City and the White place was as rough a piece of road as any in the State. Mrs. White, however, declined the Doctor's offer of an escort, and quickly grasped the reins to begin her journey. At that moment Clum appeared with his satchel, and Mrs. White manifested no surprise when he said he had changed his mind about going East. He climbed into the buggy and they started off. A week later Clum came to Pierce City alone and took the train East.

Dr. Hansard remembered the little incident of that cold December night, two months after Mrs. White had died from a cancerous sore on her knee and over indulgence in opium eating, which was only known to the Doctor, Mr. White, and sweet-faced Ella Bowe, the seventeen-year-old daughter of a neighboring farmer. Ella had consented to become a companion to Mrs. White in her sickness, and she remained in the house after the Widow Vassar left. Mrs. White's death, Mr. White had become attached to her, and Ed Clum noticed this when he came back to the White place about a month later. Ella was pleasant with Clum, but she had taken an unaccountable aversion to him. She liked Mr. White, and when, a few months later, Mr. White asked her to become his wife, she said that she loved him, and would marry him if her father would give his consent. Mr. White was 42 years old, and Ella's father thought that she should marry a younger man, and finally offered no objection to the match. So they were engaged. Her father, in speaking of the conversation he had with Ella at the time, says:

Ella told me of White's goodness to Mrs. White during her illness, and at the same time told me of Clum's adoration of her and her aversion for him. I thought this somewhat strange, as I had conceived the idea that she favored Clum, who was considerably younger, and although I had seen him only twice I thought him the one Ella would be more likely to favor. Subsequent to that only a short time previous he had asked her to show him where Lottie (meaning Mrs. White) was buried. She went to the cemetery with him, and was considerably astonished at his actions. He cried, and standing over the grave called her "darling Lottie," and said other affectionate things. She, however, remembered the dead woman was his sister.

Ella returned to her father's house, and it was arranged that the marriage between her and Mr. White should take place on Aug. 1, in St. John's Church, Pierce City. On July 6 White called at Mr. Bowe's house, and asked Ella to come over to his place and superintend the canning of some fruit. Mr. Bowe never saw her alive again. Ella and White were murdered on July 8, and Willis Dehorney and Buddy Vassar swear that Ed Clum killed them.

Dehorney swears that he and the Vassar boy were on a wagon in White's field, and White and Ella were sitting behind a knoll a short distance from where they were working. A clump of brush hid the lovers. Ed Clum came along with a double-barrelled shot gun over his shoulder, and, seeing Dehorney, ordered him to drive up. Dehorney says:

I drove up within twenty feet of the wagon, when I turned, just in time to see Ed Clum as he stepped probably two steps down a little path toward the couple. As he stepped toward them he threw up his gun, and at the same time I heard like a click of a lock that said parlor lie closed both barrels. As the gun came down to a level he fired both barrels. I was sitting on top the wagon load of hay. I had stopped the team and sat paralyzed with horror, as I saw the gun was pointed directly at Mr. White and Miss Ella. He brought the gun this way (imitating the act), "broke" it, put in two fresh cartridges, slam threw it up, and again fired both barrels. Again he "broke" the gun and reloaded it, at the same time wheeling around toward me. I thought that he intended using the gun to his shoulder he covered me and shouted, not very loud, but in a voice that sounded like a terrible command to me, "White, drive that wagon here." I had to obey, for I could have believed it if I knew he was going to kill me. As I drove up he said: "Right down the lane here," and as the gave orders I obeyed him until I had the wagon down on a little road, and within two rodies lay right by the front wheel. The lady was lying face downward, all doubled up, and White was on his back stretched out. I could see a great patch of blood at about the region of Mr. White's breast where he had shot off. I saw all this in a minute, and the thought flashed through my head that the lady must have been shot in the neck, and Mr. White must have jumped up and when ed around."

At midnight, according to Dehorney's story, Clum compelled him to assist in burying the mutilated bodies in a ditch on the farm. Clum told the Widow Vassar and others that Mr. White and Ella had changed their minds and gone off Springfield to be married, and threatened Dehorney and young Vassar with death if they ever spoke of the killing.

About a week later Dehorney said he was sick and got consent from Clum to go to Pierce City to see a doctor. There he saw Marshal Chappell, told him of the murders, and Chappell went down to White's place and arrested Clum. He is now in prison in Cassville, the county seat of Barry county. His trial will take place in September. Clum denies emphatically that he killed White and Ella, and charges Dehorney with the crime, saying that Dehorney's motive was revenge for fancied wrongs.

Clum and White were old army chums, and belonged to the L. A. Slocum Post, G. A. R., in Fairport. Both had been dismissed from the post. Adjutant Huntington of the post has written to the authorities of Pierce City that Mrs. White committed suicide because of the brutal treatment of her husband, the murdered man, and that Mrs. Clum, who was a woman of ill town, ran away with White. Clum was not indifferent to his wife's charms as long as it supplied him with money. When she ran away his income was cut off, and he followed the pair to Pierce City to make terms. Clum says that his wife took $1,000, all the money he had in the world, when she ran away with White, but this is considered improbable. Mrs. Clum was 30 years old when she died. She was Clum's superior in education. Clum, behind the bars in Cassville prison, says that, while he is innocent of the murder of White and Ella Bowe, he does not hope "to get out of the scrape." The *Republican's* summary of the affair says:

J. J. White, after a life of 42 years of rectitude, fell into the clutches of a wicked woman. The result was so disastrous as to draw him away from his home in New York state, and his wife came to Missouri and settled, bringing with him, or meeting here Ed Clum, who has caused his downfall. Her husband, an unprincipled fellow of very low degree, followed them, and finding comfortable quarters, settled down without troubling himself with any nonsensical notions about decency and propriety. His wife died, and then the two men both fell in love with the daughter of James Bowe. Finding White had won the girl, Clum seems to have let his wrongs come to the front and prompt him to plot a terrible revenge. In his plot he conceived the idea of satisfying his vengeance and coining into the possession of valuable property at the same time, and in pursuance of this idea he concocted a story that the farm had been purchased in his name, and visited from time to time by stories of a promise of settlement, forging a note to substantiate his claims. He carried out his plans in such a manner as to place him behind the bars, with a charge of murder in the first degree against him.

Murdered With a Scythe.

SYLVESTER, Can., Aug. 7.—Michael Keenan was killed with a scythe in the house of a man named Noperts on Thursday last. They were haymaking on adjoining farms, and at the close of the day Keenan stopped over to Noperts'. Noperts had been a witness against Keenan, who was arrested on a charge of forgery for horse stealing. M. Fortier, Noperts's father-in-law, was present, and he and Noperts were arrested. Keenan was 50 years old.

Death Sentences Commuted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Gov. Scales to-day commuted the sentences of William Crook and James Smith of Raleigh to imprisonment for twenty years. They were under sentence to be hanged Sept. 11 for the murder of John A. Cheatham of this city.

Held for Carrying a Sword Cane.

Herbert McKnight Scovel, aged 24, a stenographer, of Brooklyn, was arrested at Dey and West streets on Friday night for carrying a sword cane. At the Tombs yesterday he was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

THEISS'S LUCKLESS BOYCOTTERS.

Grounds on which the Citizens' Committee Recommends their Pardon.

The committee of citizens invited by the committee of the Central Labor Union to examine the case of the convicted Theiss boycotters was composed of James Redpath, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Park Commissioner Crimmins, W. O. McDowell, C. F. Wingate, and James T. Sparkman. Its report to the Governor, which has just been made public, says:

"Regarding the legal questions involved in the trial, or the character of the defence made by the prisoners' counsel, it would be manifestly improper to express an opinion. Neither can they testify as to the present feeling of the prisoners, or as to their probable action in the future. The committee's judgment, however, is unanimous that there are many extenuating circumstances which justify an appeal to the Executive clemency, and that the Governor would perform a wise and humane act in pardoning the prisoners.

"It seems clear that the members of the Boycotting Committee labored under the impression that they were doing a perfectly lawful act when they called upon Theiss, and that they erred purely from ignorance of the statute. The action of Police Justice Welde in refusing to hold certain of their fellow workmen who had been previously arrested, on the ground that they were not committing any unlawful act, sustained this impression. No violence has been committed by any of these strikers against the non-union men. Their conference with Theiss was held openly, in the presence of witnesses, and in a formal manner. The fact that Mr. Ehret was instrumental in persuading Theiss to yield to their demands and to pay the money for the boycott expenses further sustained them in this view. The money was not extorted as a "fine," but as Theiss's equitable share of expenses actually incurred, as they claimed, by reason of his acts. On former occasions money had frequently been demanded and paid in similar cases, without its legality being questioned. Lastly, it should be specially borne in mind that none of the members of the committee personally profited by the payment, but the money was turned over to the unions, and devoted to reimbursing the pickets and others who had actually participated in the boycott, and for paying for legal and printing expenses.

"A careful comparison of the testimony which the prisoners gave at the trial with that offered by Mr. Ehret shows that their statements did not differ in any particular from his, and that there was no attempt at concealment or equivocation on their part.

"During the trial of Wisig Mr. Ehret was asked by Howe & Hummel whether he had any idea at the time when the $1,000 was demanded by the committee or when it was paid by Theiss that either action was illegal. But the Prosecuting Attorney objected to his replying to the question, and as Judge Barrett sustained his objection his mouth was sealed. When afterward asked the same question by the present committee, Mr. Ehret frankly replied that he supposed at the time that the demand was within the law, and was justifiable under the circumstances, otherwise he would not have countenanced the payment.

"The undersigned are, therefore, of the opinion that the majesty of the law has been fully vindicated by the conviction of the prisoners, and that they have already been sufficiently punished. Their families are dependent upon public charity. By granting them a pardon we believe that every end of justice will have been served. No one in future can repent their offence without full knowledge of the consequences. Wilful disobedience of the law deserves condign punishment, but mistakes committed through ignorance may with propriety be condoned. We believe their intent was not to extort money, but to divide their losses with other men who they believed was partly responsible for them. Due weight should be given to their motives as well as to their acts, and a purely technical view should not be taken of the matter. Lastly, their want of familiarity with our language and laws should have due consideration, and it should be borne in mind that these were the very first cases in which the regulations of the Code regarding boycotting were enforced, so there was good grounds for ignorance regarding them.

"In conclusion, while the undersigned are desirous of sparing no efforts to secure clemency for the convicted boycotters, they cannot refrain from expressing the severest condemnation of the boycott of Mr. Ehret. A workingman himself, he has from his earliest manhood been recognized as a friend of workingmen. He has always been friendly to the unions, and employed union men exclusively. Since he attained wealth he has been generous to all charities and benevolent organizations without regard to nationality or creed.

"His neighbors, business associates, and competitors alike regard him as an honorable and worthy citizen, and a model employer. His connection with Theiss's case was due entirely to his warm desire to promote peace and harmony. At no time did he seek, advise, or desire the prosecution or punishment of the boycotters, and to hold him responsible in the slightest degree for their conviction is a wanton and unjust proceeding. He seems throughout to have been an innocent victim of events over which he had no control.

"The boycott of Mr. Ehret was begun soon after the convicted men had been sent to the penitentiary. It was the result, not of any formal action of the Central Labor Union, the Knights of Labor or other representative bodies, but was brought about by the attacks in certain labor journals, which charged that Mr. Ehret was the principal witness for the State, that he had instigated the prosecutions and was responsible for the conviction of the men. A number of unions thereupon passed resolutions not to drink Ehret's beer.

"While the undersigned may differ in their views of boycotting, they are unanimously of the opinion that the boycott against Mr. Ehret is inexcusable and unjust.

"In making this investigation the committee have been actuated by the love of justice and by a friendly regard for workingmen whose welfare can never be separated from the doings of justice, and whose best interests, as well as the highest good, may alike require the prompt unloading of any injustice which they may have inadvertently committed.

"The committee earnestly desire that their labors may help to restore harmony between those who have been temporarily alienated, and they join with General Master Workman Powderly in the hope that future differences between employers and employed may be settled by other agencies than strikes, lockouts, or boycotts, and that conciliation and arbitration will have preference as better adapted to the needs and intelligence of American citizens."

PEACE IN THE SEVENTH.

A Treaty Between the Regiment and Its Veterans Negotiated by the Colonels.

In all probability the long-standing quarrel between the members of the Seventh Regiment and the Veteran Corps will be patched up before another month has passed. The officers of the regiment and the Veteran Corps have long recognized that the unhappy difference should not exist. On Friday afternoon by agreement Col. Clark of the regiment and Col. Winchester of the Veteran Association met at Sutherland's in Liberty street to discuss the situation and to arrive at a basis of settlement. The two Colonels, if Col. Clark will allow the title to Col. Winchester, talked for a long time and parted to meet again at the same rendezvous yesterday afternoon. Late in the day terms of settlement had been agreed upon, and two copies of the compact were made. The Colonels signed them, and Col. Clark took his down to the country with him. Col. Winchester locked his up in his office safe, and the exact terms of the settlement will not be made known until it is presented officially for the consideration of the two Boards of Officers—the regiment's and the veterans'.

It can be stated that concessions on both sides were thought advisable, and that the chief points at issue—whether the veterans shall wear their time-honored uniforms and insignia of rank and go by military titles—will be amicably settled. The compact between the two Colonels is a personal one. It does not bind the Boards of Officers of either organization, but the two Colonels feel assured that its provisions will be considered satisfactory by their brother officers.

A good many officers of the two organizations are out of town, and after the summer vacations are over the compact will be submitted to them. If it is accepted, it is believed that it will be made the basis of settlement between all the regiments and their veterans in this city and Brooklyn. The two Colonels have pledged their word not to show the agreement or divulge its terms until the officers pass upon it.

Pleasant Fort Lee.

One of the pleasantest resorts in the vicinity of this city is Fort Lee Park. There is dancing in the pavilion from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 o'clock in the evening, and from the top of a great view of the Hudson may be seen. Steamers run to Fort Lee almost every 15 minutes from Canal street, and the excursion fare, for twenty-five cents, gets a ticket good to sail on the Hudson and may see the Palisades and River side Park. It may also be reached by ferry from Manhattanville.

Shot by his Brother.

Ernest and Adam Ganser are brothers who have been employed on a farm near Elwood, L. I. They have not been on speaking terms for some time. On Thursday the old quarrel was started anew, and Ernest, the elder brother, fired two shots at Adam. The second one took effect in the right breast. The wound is believed to be mortal. Ernest was arrested and locked up in the jail at Huntington.

13 Imported Polo Ponies.

The steamer Erin, from London, in yesterday, brought thirteen polo ponies, consigned to Mr. Grey Griswold. They are going to Newport, where a team of British army officers is to play polo.

A MARTYR TO PROHIBITION.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE REV. MR. HADDOCK IN IOWA.

He was the Leader in the Effort to Enforce the Laws Against the Saloons, and was Shot Down in the Street by an Unknown Assassin—The Story of the Murder.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—The deepest interest continues to be taken in the cowardly assassination of the Rev. George C. Haddock at Sioux Falls, Iowa. The cause of the murder was the attempt made by Mr. Haddock to enforce the obnoxious Clark laws against the saloons. That he knew full well the risks he ran is proven by the following letter which he wrote to the Rev. Dr. Edwards of Chicago two weeks ago:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 19, 1886.

DEAR BROTHER: Please read the enclosed circular and publish it or call attention to it as you may deem best. We are engaged in a desperate struggle here. It is dangerous for a man to take a radical stand for prohibition. It is currently rumored that ten men are under oath to burn the churches as soon as the saloons are closed. I have signed twenty-five complaints, and I believe I take my life in my hand by so doing, but somebody has to do so. I believe we will win eventually, though the fight will be long and desperate. Yours,

GEORGE C. HADDOCK.

The circular referred to was headed in large type "A City in Rebellion," was signed by the Rev. George C. Haddock, and was worded in the following forcible language:

First—It is doubtless known throughout the State that Sioux City, Iowa, is in open rebellion against the will of the sovereign people of Iowa, as expressed in its prohibitory legislation. Many attribute this fact to the indifference or timidity of the temperance people here, and some have not been slow in denouncing us as cowards. It should be understood that there are very few pronounced Prohibitionists in this place. Second—We have not merely the saloons to contend with, but a large number of business men of this city, who are in favor of licensing drinking places, notwithstanding the Prohibitory law of the State. Third—The officials of the city and county are against us almost to a man. Fourth—The saloon men, thus backed up by money and official station, have hired the air with threats of church burning and violence, and there is a state of things here that falls little short of an absolute reign of terror.

Notwithstanding all these inimical influences we have inaugurated a movement which, we trust, will not cease until the law is enforced or the saloons which have been destroyed. Twenty-four injunction cases have already been commenced, papers are being prepared for other cases, and within a week will pass by before legal proceedings will have been begun against every place where strong drink is sold contrary to law. It is proposed also to proceed against gambling dens and houses of prostitution, which are as bold and defiant as their natural consorts, the saloons.

Now, we do not feel that this is our fight alone, but that all western Iowa is nearly as much interested in the enforcement of prohibition here as ourselves. The annihilation of the drink trade in this city will prove the death knell of the saloon business in one half of the state. We need your sympathy, your prayers, and your financial help. I suggest that you present the matter to your congregation and take a collection for us, or that you arrange for a union temperance meeting, to be addressed by myself if you so desire, and I will present the case to the people. I will visit your place almost any evening, except Saturday and Sunday, that you will arrange for a meeting. Please act promptly, either by raising money yourself or by sending for me, and in addition ask your people to send up daily prayers for the success of our efforts.

The story of the shooting as told by eyewitnesses is as follows: At about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mr. Haddock, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. C. C. Turner, pastor of the Whitefield M. E. Church, called at Morrill's livery stable on Water street, and got a horse and buggy for the purpose of driving to Greenville, just across the Floyd, east of the city. They were absent about an hour. At 10 o'clock Mr. Haddock returned to the stable yard with the horse and buggy being there at that time. After delivering the animal to the hostler, Tom Jarvis, Mr. Haddock started to go out of the stable, but, seeing several men standing on the sidewalk opposite, he turned and asked Jarvis if anybody was laying for him, laughing pleasantly as he asked the question. Jarvis replied that he knew of no one who had any such intentions. Mr. Haddock then started over the crossing of Water street. When on the south side of Fourth street a shot was heard, and he dropped his cane and staggering forward, fell on the walk. Jack Ryan, superintendent of Blaylock's, who was in the door of a saloon when the shot was fired, and saw Haddock, who was between himself and the gaslight at the Columbia House corner, stagger toward the sidewalk. He at once went to him, and, although the wounded man breathed at least five minutes after the shot was fired, he did not attempt to speak. Ryan got some water and washed the blood from his face, and was there when the crowd began to collect. It is Ryan's opinion that the party who fired the shot was on the sidewalk just below Fourth street, and waited until the unsuspecting victim was within twenty-five feet of him before he sent the leaden messenger on its errand of death.

Mr. and Mrs. Haddock took tea at the residence of Mr. Stidworthy. Mr. Haddock leaving early to attend to the business which called him to the stable with Tom Jarvis. At about 10 Mrs. Morrill arrived at the parsonage with the news of the tragedy, they found Mrs. Haddock just returning from the visit. At first she took the news very hard, but later calmed down somewhat, and then went into fainting spells. To-day she is suffering greatly from nervous prostration. After the shooting, Policeman Henry Hetfield picked up a billy in the street near where the shooting occurred. It is made of the wheel of a pulley, such as are used in heavy barn doors, to which is attached a stiff rope and handle. There is no evidence that this weapon was used, as the shot did its work effectively and well. From all appearances the case is one of premeditated murder, and the circumstances go to show that the parties were aware of the trip taken by Mr. Haddock, and armed and stationed themselves in convenient positions to attack him on his return.

At the inquest the testimony showed that after Haddock had left two men came near and asked if a buggy had gone by. One witness, a hostler, was so impressed by the circumstance that he asked Mr. Haddock if he had seen any one "laying for him." Mr. Haddock replied "No," and immediately went out. As he fell he cried, "Oh! oh!" and staggered, walked a few steps, and fell. Then a number of men who were standing on the corner ran north. A lot of men ran out of the saloon by the paint shop and ran down alley by the engine house. They ran south, and were not recognized.

Indignation meetings were held the evening after the murder, at which the assassination was denounced in unmeasured terms. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we recognize in the saloon, the gambling house, and the house of prostitution the fruitful sources and fostering power of crime, and we demand that henceforth it must be distinctly understood by all classes that the laws of the State, including those relating to the above evils, shall be enforced, and to this we pledge our lives and our fortunes.

Resolved, That while we sympathize with foreigners coming to this country, having peculiar views not in accordance with the habits and laws of our institutions, yet the only safety in our Government is the maintenance of our laws, and we declare ourselves unanimously in favor of enforcing all our laws, without fear, favor, or discrimination.

The Governor of Iowa has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

The funeral service was held at Sioux Falls to-day, after which the remains were placed on a train for Racine, Wis., where the funeral took place to-day. The body was accompanied by a small party of intimate friends.

HE WAS OLD AND ALONE.

Suicide of a German Veteran who Could Get No Beer at the Soldiers' Home.

Jacob Muori, an aged German, who lived alone in Newark and subsisted by cutting rags for carpet weavers, put a small revolver into his mouth at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and sent a ball into his brain. He died instantly. A story afloat that about $5,000 in large bills was found under a pile of rags in his room could not be authenticated. He had lived in most poverty, but a few years ago was considered quite wealthy. He owned a house and lot at one time and lived happily with his wife and daughter. His wife eloped, and soon afterward his daughter married and left the old man alone. He lost his employment at trucking and blacksmithing property in a short time. Muori was a veteran of the war, having served in one of the New Jersey regiments. He repeatedly refused to go to the Soldiers' Home because he could not get beer there. Twice in the last four years he tried to drown himself and recently he tried hanging, but was cut down by a neighbor.

She was Not Sixteen.

The case of Frank Shepard, a married man, of 167 Spencer street, Brooklyn, who is accused of abducting Mary Sherman, 15½ years old, of 566 Baltic street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 3, after a picnic at Riverview Park on the Hudson, came before Justice Duffy yesterday afternoon at the Tombs. It appeared that the girl was well aware that Shepard was a married man, and she frequently visited his home. She had a quarrel with her parents, and set out on the day of the picnic resolved not to return to them. The accused advised her to do so, but she stubbornly refused. He then took her to a dingy attic house in Elizabeth street. Superintendent Byrnes of the Children's Society appeared to prosecute the charge, and he quoted the statute bearing on the association. Bail was required in $1,500.

Wanted to Ohio for Seduction.

Henry P. Heppert, aged 26, was followed to this city from Akron, Ohio, and arrested yesterday morning at Eighth avenue and Forty-first street by Sheriff Gamble of Summit county, Ohio, on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage. The Sheriff was armed with a requisition to take Heppert back to Ohio to answer the accusation of a 16-year-old girl named Fanny Mines. Heppert agreed to go to Akron without examination when taken to the District Attorney's office. Sheriff Gamble started with him for Ohio in the afternoon.

A Blue-eyed Girl Arrested for Stabbing.

August Mead, aged 9, of 46 Delancey street, was reinstated at the Tombs yesterday for stabbing with a pocket knife Mey or Schostick, aged 10.

A FARMER ROBBED OF HIS SAVINGS.

He and his Wife Bound while Three Masked Men Ransacked the House.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Lawrence Furber, a German farmer, aged 42, started from his farm in Pittsburg, about nine miles from this city, at an early hour this morning, with a load of cabbage to the St. Louis market. He had not gone more than three hundred yards when four men sprang out from behind some shrubbery, and two of them held the horses while the other two placed revolvers at Furber's temple, and warned him to be quiet. One of the robbers then drew a rope from his pocket with which he bound Furber's arms and feet. He was about to put a gag in Furber's mouth, but changed his mind, and warned Furber that if he cried out for help he would put a bullet in his head. One of the men at the horses' heads then came back, and with his assistance the other two picked Furber up in their arms and carried him back to the house. The other turned the team and drove it back.

When some shrubbery, which concealed the front of the house from view, was passed, Furber saw his wife standing in the door, and called to her in German. Seeing the three men carrying her husband and another leading the team, she ran into the house, and, taking a wallet containing $100 from a bureau drawer, threw it underneath a cupboard in the kitchen. Furber was brought into the house by the highwaymen, and laid on the bed. The villains then seized Mrs. Furber, who is close on to 50 years of age, pinioned her arms and limbs, and laid her beside her husband. One of them then brought up a lamp from the kitchen, and Furber and his wife saw that there were three men in the room, two of whom wore masks. The third man, who was the tallest of the three, wore no mask, and both Furber and his wife think they could identify him. The fourth robber they did not see, he having remained outside to keep watch.

The two men with masks had revolvers in their hands, and placing the muzzles to the heads of the frightened farmer and his wife demanded that they reveal the hiding place of their wealth. Both refused. Then one of the ruffians seized Mrs. Furber by the throat and threatened to choke her to death unless she told him where the money was concealed. Furber tried his best to loosen himself and free his wife from the ruffian's grasp, but his struggles were unavailing. Although the robber left the imprint of his fingers on Mrs. Furber's throat, she was firm and refused to tell where the treasure was hid. The robbers then held a short conference, the result of which was that two of them started to ransack the house in search of the money, while the third remained on guard over the farmer and his wife. The search, which lasted nearly an hour, resulted in their finding underneath the cupboard, where Mrs. Furber had thrown it, the stocking which contained a great portion of the farmer's savings. The robbers then departed, leaving the couple securely bound. They are supposed to have taken a road to St. Louis.

After the departure of the robbers Furber and his wife worked hard to loosen their bonds, but it was fully an hour before Mrs. Furber succeeded in getting one of her hands free. She then released her husband. Furber was surprised to find that the robbers had left his team, and, by the advice of his wife, he immediately drove to French Village and sent a telephone message to Sheriff Rapelquet. This afternoon a man named Conroy, who lives near the Furber place, was arrested, but there seems no good grounds for holding him.

THE SUN'S PARNELL FUND OVER $30,000.

$885.25 Received Yesterday as Part of the Proceeds of Bishop O'Farrell's Lecture.

A check for $885.25 was received at THE SUN office yesterday, as part of the proceeds of Bishop O'Farrell's lecture, which was given to raise funds to help along home rule in Ireland. This swings THE SUN'S Parnell fund around the $30,000 point. This letter accompanied the check:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have great pleasure to hand you herewith my check for $885.25, being the net amount to date for tickets to lecture of Bishop Ireland, which was delivered on the 10th ult. under the auspices of the Irish Home Rule Club.

There are many tickets yet unheard from, and if your readers will be kind enough to make returns I will be obliged, as I desire to wind the matter up without further delay.

I have received letters containing money and words of encouragement from merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers of the Gospel, and even from editors, stating they will continue with purse and influence to help along the good cause so long as the Irish people are united and continue to fight in a constitutional manner under the heroic leaders, Gladstone and Parnell.

The lecture will surely net over $1,000.

Please state what you think of your clever way, and oblige, yours very respectfully, JOHN P. LYNCH.

New York, Aug. 7, 1886.

THE SUN'S Parnell fund now stands:

Previously acknowledged	$29,748 58
Bishop O'Farrell's lecture	885 25
Total	$30,633 83

Did He Jilt Miss Davenport?

Miss Jennie Davenport of Bloomingdale, N. J., has brought a suit for $5,000 damages against Louis J. Syerson, a young lawyer of the same place who recently engaged in the manufacture of articles made of graphite in Bloomingdale. In her declaration Miss Davenport sets forth that in June, 1881, she was asked in marriage by the defendant, and she promised to marry him at any time that he might ask her to do. Furthermore, she avers that he promised to marry her at any time that he might be asked to do so by her, and that in accordance with the arrangement she did, in June, December and January, marry her. He refused to do so, and denied having made any such promise. She now stands ready at any time ready to carry out her part of the agreement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Aug. 7.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000).

10 U. S. 4s, r	127¾	5 Ga. 7s, gold	112¾
20 U. S. 4s, c	127	10 Va. 6s, ex m. coup	57
22 La. con. 4s	70½@70¾		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000).

105 Atl. & Pac. 1h	25@24¾	6 Morgan's L. &	
1 Mil. L. S. &	85	T. 2d mtg	115
5 Amer. Dock		3 Nor. Pac. 1st	
Imp	103	Term	100
50 Bur., C. R. & N.	70	13 Nor. P. 2d c. 1	106
6 Can. So. 2d	102½@98	16 N. Y. & Lon. 4s	70½
6 Balt. & O. 6s	112	2 Nor. & W. gu.	115¾
61 Ch. & O. 6s, 8.80	120	10 N. Y. & Nat. 8s	104¾
10 Ch. & Ind. C. 1st	34	1 N. Y. L. E. 7s	114
3 C., B. & Q. 4s,		13 N. J. Cen. adj	75½
1 d	102¼@102½	4 N. Y. Cent. 6s	109½
1 C., C. & I. con	107¾	5 N. Y. & Nor.	
4 Can. So. 2d	70½@70¾	C. R.	62½
24 Con. So. 2d	91¼@91¾	30 N. Y. Ch. & St. L.	
1 Con. Coal 6s	98	1st	97
10 Del. L. & W. inc	98	1 N. W. s.	136
1 Det. M. & M. L.	48¾	3 N. Y. O. & W. 1st	108¾
15 Den. & R. G. con.		12 Ohio & Miss. 2d	118
T. K.	111¼@111½	20 Ohio So. inc	35½@35¾
3 Eliz. & R. S. 1st	106	20 Ore. S. L. & Un.	105¼@105
416 Erie 2d ex c	109¾@109¾	23 Peo., D. & E.	
5 Erie 2d c	109¾	inc.	75
17 Erie con. 2d	114	20 Peo., D. & E.	
163 E. Tenn. 5s	101¼@101	inc	76½@76

2 Ft. Worth 1st	80	4 Pen. & Pekin Union	
8 Ind. West. 1st	112	pf	11
1 Gulf, C. & S. F.		20 Rock Isl. 6s	119
1st	103½	2 Rich. & Dan.	110
18 Hock. Val. 1st	88¾@88¾	15 Ver. Val.	50
1 Ill. & Tex. Cent.	70	10 Shen Val. 1st	81¼@81
10 Ind. & Ill. 1st E.	93	1 St. L. & Ma. con	123
15 Int. & G. N. 1st	108	5 St. L. & S. F. 2d,	
5 Ind & Ill. 2d	77	Cl. B	74
20 Ind., B. & W. pf	30¼@30½	20 St. L. & S. F. con	110½
2 Int. & Great N. 1st	70	2 St. P. Pac. L. M.	123½
38 Kan & T. con	30¾@30¾	5 St. L. Alt. & T. H.	
18 Kan & T. con s	84½	W. g.	108¾@108¾
3 Knoxville & Ohio		1 St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	108½
1st	103	7 St. Jo. & G. I. 2d,	
1 Ken. Cen. 1st	70	inc.	67¾@67¾
8 Long Dock 6s	122¾	12 Tex. Pac. con	103¾
20 Lou. & N. F. & All.		456 Tex. Pac. R. G. d.	
1st	99¾@99	coupon	71¾@69¾
10 Lou. & Nash	107½	21 Tex. Pac. Term.	
1 Lou. & N. O. &		ds	90¼@90¾
M. div	104¾	328 Tex. Pac. c	35¾@34
36 Mem. & Chas. 1st	103¾	5 Tol. & W. con. cv	34
3 Met. El. 2d	111½	5 Tol & Ohio Cent. 1st	93
10 Met. El. con	115¼@114¾	12 Wab. & P., Ch. d	90¼
1 Mil. & Nor. 1st,		10 Wab. 2d	84¼@84½
1913	110	7 West. Un.	121½
2 Mot. Un. Tel	83½	106 West. Shore	
		4s	104¾@103

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $2,931,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Railroads.		950 Nor. & W.	18¼@17½
200 Atl. & P.	35¾@34½	350 Nor. & W.	
180 Atl. & Pac.	24¾@24	pref	46½@45½
1 Can. Pac.	77	1520 Nor. Pac.	28¾@28¼
150 Can. Sou.	49¾@49¼	4000 Nor. Pac. pf	67¾@67½
1 Central N. J.	35¾@34½	14,115 N. W.	131¾@130½
4 Cent. Iowa	2¾@2¾	3160 N. Y. Cen.	111¾@111½
100 C., C., C. & I.	41½@40½	650 N. Y. Ch. &	
100 C. & Alt.	161¾@161	St. L.	9¾@9
116 Ch. & Alt. 1st	134¾	320 N. Y. Chic. &	
682 C., B. & Q.	130¾@130	St. L.	21¾
100 Ch. & Est. 1st pref	17¾	4450 N. Y. S. & W.	40¾@40
3 Ch. Mil. & St. P.	114¾@114¾	4000 N. Y. S. & W.	
2200 Ch., St. L. & P.		1000 N. Y. Sus. &	
pref	36¾@34½	W. pref	27¾@27¾
200 Ch., Wash. &		16650 Ohio	40¾@40
Balt	37¾	1400 Ill. Cen.	119½@119
200 Ch., Wash. &		400 Ohio & Miss	21¾@21½
Balt. pf	63¾	7000 Ore. R. & N.	30¾@30½
650 Col. & H. v.	2¾	1000 Ore. Sh. L.	105
A	3¾	800 Ohio South	17¾@17¾
2365 Del. & H. C.	100¾@99¾	1600 Peo., D. & E.	9¾@9¾
27,600 D., L. & W.	141¾@139¾	1000 Reading	27¾@27¾
1875 Den. & R. G.	31¾@31¼	210 Rich. & Alb.	110
9 Eliz. & R. S.	106	500 Rich. & W. P.	31¾@31
2870 E. Tenn.	9¾@9¾	113 Rock Isl.	112½
2525 Erie	29¾@28¾	3200 St. L. & S. F.