

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

EXECUTION OF FORD AND MURPHY AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Men Hanged While in a Dying Condition from Poison Taken With Sulfuric Acid.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Ford and Murphy were hanged here today for the murder of "Cap" Murphy under circumstances which make the execution a memorable one in the history of crime.

Between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, Ford and Murphy were taken to the gallows by the sheriff, Butler, and a number of men.

They were both apparently lifeless, under the physician's care. The forms were carefully lifted from their recumbent positions, and borne in the arms of the scaffold.

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Both men were lying in their cells. Murphy was in a semi-conscious state, and although his eyes wandered in all directions he could not understand what was going on.

Findings that the men were unable to sit in their chairs, the ropes were lengthened somewhat in order to reach them as they lay in a half-recumbent position on the gallows.

The same jury which witnessed the hanging viewed the bodies, and Assistant Coroner Jones gave a verdict of death by hanging, which dissected the neck of both men.

The crime has aroused more popular excitement and been more productive of important results than that for which these two men were hanged today.

Louisiana. The excitement over the case has not been confined to Louisiana. Nearly every paper in the country has commented on it.

It is one of the anomalies of the case that the man who committed the murder for which Ford and Murphy were hanged today, and who arranged the conspiracy, has escaped the death penalty.

There was one thorn in his path in the person of A. H. or Cap. Murphy, also a politician, Murphy was a young Mississippian of good family, cousin to Congressman E. John Ellis of this State.

The murder was the boldest and most outrageous ever committed here, and in the presence of several hundred witnesses, the murderer was hanged.

The time was one of the most exciting in this country. The District Attorney owed his office to Ford's influence, and so did many of the deputy sheriffs and other court officers.

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murder of the death penalty to imprisonment for life were circulated, which in a few weeks received the signature of 30,000 persons, including the Governor of Mississippi, members of the Supreme Court of Mississippi and California, the Mayor of San Francisco, United States judges and other influential citizens.

The last appeal made in behalf of the condemned men was a request signed by forty-two members of the State Legislature asking the Governor to postpone the hanging a month, until the Legislature met, and pleading themselves, if he did so, to vote in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

Murphy was twenty-four years of age and single. The content over the case has had a most beneficial and purifying effect here, and has worked a revolution in criminal justice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. Mrs. Molly and Cora Lee on trial for murder. Great Interest manifested in the Case—Examination of Witnesses—First Day's Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 12.—Mrs. Molly and Cora Lee were arraigned this morning before Justice Savage for preliminary examination.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM. Memorial Adopted by the Sacramento Convention. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 12.—The Sacramento State Anti-Chinese Convention, now in session, adopted the following resolution:

That no man now directly employed or patronized by the State be placed on the committee on resolutions.

Suppose some vile man should address the presiding officer of the Senate, or should declare that the President was purely a most question; that nobody supporting it had any faith in it; that it was only the third or fourth suggestion of the change of position.

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Senator Kenna's Speech in Support of the Administration—Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Kenna resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit part of the lands granted to the State of Iowa in aid of railroads.

Senator Kenna continued at great length, going over the whole question at issue, concluding as follows: "When President Cleveland assumed the function of the office, I Chief Executive of the government, I don't believe there is a citizen in this land who had any reason whatever to doubt that he came to the discharge of his duties of that high office determined, as far as in him lay, to devote conservative and patriotic application to the discharge of his duties."

After debate, Senator Spooner's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 13—and the bill passed. The Chair then placed on the Senate the resolutions reported from the Judiciary Committee on the relations between the President and the Senate to have papers and information relating to suspensions from office, and Senator Kenna [W. Va.] took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Morrow [Cal.], a resolution was adopted accepting the invitation of the Senate that the House attend in a body the funeral services of the late Senator Miller to be held in the Senate chamber at noon tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Moore [Del.], a bill was passed providing for an American registry for the steamship Osama of New York.

Mr. Caswell [Wis.] offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the account between the United States and the several States and Territories of the direct tax made by the act of 1861.

Mr. Weaver [Neb.] asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution: Whereas, nearly every Congress embraces at least one crank; and whereas, the present Congress is no exception to this rule; and whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane or crank to prevent the consideration of any measure, therefore,

Resolved, That the rules of this House be so amended that it shall require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill or resolution with respect to which the House has already acted.

Mr. Swope [Pa.], from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of \$200 a year to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock.

THE DEFINITION LAID DOWN BY THE SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Senator Kenna went on to controvert the argument of Mr. Edmunds point by point, citing precedents and circumstances to sustain his views.

Of course, Senator Kenna said, no man denied the right of the Senate to call on the President for a private paper, even a private letter in his pocket, but no rational man would deny the President the equal right to decline to send it if he chose to do so.

Senator Kenna would say, however, that communications had been made over and over again during the session of the Senate by the present Executive Department touching matters involved in the controversy.

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