SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

The GLOBE—Vol. VI. No. 154
The REPUBLIC—Vol. XXXII. No. 91. | SPRINGFIELD, O., MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5 1886. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEATHER FACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Indications for the Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Fair weather, winds generally northerly, slightly warmer in the Ohio valley, stationary temperature in Tennessee.

SPRINGFIELD, April 4, 1886.

DO YOU KNOW

That many a man works hard, saves money and afterwards fools his savings away on poor clothing?

Such is the fact, and why? Simply because it's impossible for every man to judge clothing intelligently. Impossible for every man to work two or more trades and do justice to all. Impossible for every man to be an expert at buying clothing, and impossible to know when an article is worth the money in houses that tolerate haggling.

We have set up the standard, and so far as is absolutely safe for some of the dealers to hold without allowing their own educated bird to fly from their grasp, the one price principle is adhered to, but mind you, no buyer who dares to make an offer escapes without the purchase, even though they parade through the papers the great **I am one price.**

Are there many one price cash clothiers in Springfield? How many? Who?

Spring neckwear opening began Saturday. We are showing our very best skill in its display, and our great quantity buying advantages in price. We've waited a month for this very news. Every scarf, every 4 in hand tie, every teck, every classic, and every string tie we show are made from our own selected silks in the piece, and this is why we've waited a month for neckwear news.

You'll be surprised at what a quarter will do to renew your age, or the amount of solid comfort in knowing there is one place in the city where 50 cents is as good as a dollar. The ties are here, our salesmen are here. Easiest place in town to find all sorts without bother. Even the very ancient stocks, and the once stylish Napoleon cravats are here.

Boys' cork-screw suits, with hats to match. The hats without the suits, or vice versa.

Hats for men, overcoats, suits, underwear. You are welcome to see us any day.

OWEN BROTHERS

The only strictly One Price Cash Clothing House in Southern Ohio.

FOR LUNCHEON, HIGH TEAS AND ROYAL SPREADS:

FIVE O'CLOCK LUNCH WAFERS,
SEA FOAM WAFERS,
NOVEL TEA WAFERS,
ICE CREAM WAFERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS
EXTRA SODA WAFERS,
OATEN FLAKE WAFERS,
PLUM CAKE,
COCOANUT MACS,
OSWEGO CRACKERS.

These goods are from the celebrated English Fancy Biscuit and Cracker Works of Holmes & Coutts, New York City. As I am sole agent for Springfield, Ohio, you can get them only at the

ARCADE GROCERY

13 E. High Street.

J. M. NIUFFER.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

A Deadly Conflict Takes Place Between Strikers and a Posse of Officers at Fort Worth.

Over One Hundred Shots Fired—One Officer Killed and Two Wounded—Strikers Escape—Meeting of Assemblies at St. Louis.

THE WOUNDED CARED FOR.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 5.—A freight train was started Saturday without opposition, but the suggestive quiet that marked the passage of the train through the city was not without its sequel. When the train left the depot it was under the protection of a posse of officers commanded by Jim Courtwright. The train proceeded to the crossing of the Fort Worth & New Orleans, when it stopped as usual. What followed is reported by a railroad employe, who was on the train. He says that when the train stopped it was noticed that several men were congregated on the track in front of the train. The posse commander approached them and asked why they impeded the progress of the train, to which they replied that they had nothing to do with it, that they were not armed and had no intention of interfering with the road. As the officers returned to the train they noticed several men sitting or lying in the grass a few yards from the track. The entire posse advanced towards the men in ambush until they had reached the ditch along the track, when they commanded a throwing up of hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought up Winchester rifles which belched forth a deadly fire. The posse returned the fire, it is said, with fatal effect. There were perhaps 100 shots fired.

After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The ambushers retreated behind some piles of ties which proved a most excellent breast-work and from the cover of which they poured a murderous fire into the posse. From this position they were finally dislodged and driven beyond range of the posse's pistols. The casualties among the posse were found to be as follows: Police Officer Tulford, shot through both thighs; special officer Dick Townsend, shot through the left breast near the nipple, fatal; special officer Charles Sneed, shot through the head and jaw.

The casualties among the ambushers is only a matter of conjecture, though there seems to be good grounds for saying that three or four of them were wounded, probably fatally. The same authority says there were half a dozen or more horses visible from the train that were ambushed, which it is believed belonged to the ambushing parties.

Jim Courtwright is claimed to have received two bullets through his hat, but escaped unharmed. The wounded men were put in the caboose of the train and brought back to the city, Tulford, after having his wounds dressed, was taken home and the two other men to the Missouri Pacific hospital.

About one o'clock in the afternoon one of the strikers who was in the attacking party was brought to the city, shot through the thigh. His name is Tom Mace. He was a switchman here at the time the strike began. He was weak and constantly cried for water. He was taken to his home in the southern part of town.

It is stated by parties who were on the train when the trouble occurred that three strikers fell beneath the fire of the officers, two of whom did not move after falling, but so far none but Mace have been found. A lady living near the spot where the fight occurred, recognized one of the men who ran off into the river bottom. She says he carried a Winchester in each hand. He has been engaged in the carpentering business in this city and is regarded as an out and out communist. His arrest is only a matter of time. As to the number of men engaged in the attack on the train reports are conflicting. Some place the number at ten, others at twenty-five. Citizens to the number of 100 armed themselves and proceeded to the depot, determined that trains shall run at all hazards if the companies desires to run them. The Knights of Labor have very little to say regarding the fight and do not take any of the blame to themselves.

Fort Worth yesterday was a veritable military encampment. Armed men were parading the streets and armed sentinels stood guard over all railroad property. The air was full of rumors and the people were kept in a state of constant excitement all day. Other than church services and the closing of all places of business, there was but little observance of the Sabbath and there was a continuous stream of people from uptown to the Union depot throughout the entire day.

The excitement instead of abating, still increased without apparent cause. The Knights of Labor were remarkably quiet and but few of them could be seen near the depot. Where they were was asked by hundreds and has yet been unanswered. Much significance is attached to the fact that so few of them were to be seen about the places they usually haunted, and while every thing now appears quiet, so far as they are concerned, people still fear that more blood will be shed.

Yesterday morning the Dallas Light Guards, twenty six men, Captain C. F. Cook commanding, and the Hibernian Rifles, of Dallas, Captain J. Mooney commanding, arrived and were the first troops in the city. A short time afterward the Grayson Rifles, twenty-four strong, Captain F. A. Ryan commanding, came in from Sherman. A special train from Harrold brought in Captain McMurray's rangers, numbering ten men. Later in the day two companies of infantry arrived from Austin and a battery of artillery from Dallas. These were supplemented by a company from Decatur, which, with the armed citizens of this city on duty and the regular police and special deputy sheriffs constitute a force of not less than 500 men.

The presence of these men have no doubt had a salutary effect on the lawless element, but how long it will last can not be told and the prediction is freely made that more trouble will come yet. Knights of Labor themselves do not hesitate to say that the trouble is not over by a long shot.

A prominent member of the order told a reporter yesterday that no armed opposition would be offered to the running of trains, but if one should run on a loose rail or strike a turned switch the engineer would be to blame.

Yesterday morning the following notice was discovered in all parts of the city:

"To the Trainmen of Freight Department—Please do not once flow your lives by being shoved out on trains to Government officers or Gould's petty officers. Last call. Fair warning. DETERMINATION."

Yesterday morning a man named McCarthy was arrested and jailed on a charge of having distributed arms to strikers the night before the fight. He does not deny that he did it, and seems to glory in his part in the bloody tragedy.

At one o'clock Sunday afternoon two trains left for the south, one of them a special, carrying the Grayson Rifles. Immediately following this was the ill-fated freight that bore the officers to the fatal crossing Saturday. On the last was the Dallas Light Guards and a number of deputy sheriffs.

A squad of fifteen mounted men had been dispatched in advance along the line of the road to act as scouts, the report having been brought to the city that strikers had collected at a switch near the county line. This proved to be unfounded, as the two trains went through to Alvarado without a single striker having been seen and the soldiers and officers have all returned to the city.

The Knights of Labor are very reticent about the report and will neither deny nor affirm it. Yesterday afternoon it became known that a large number of strikers had arrived in the city from other points and that they disappeared as soon as they arrived. Where they have gone to is a mystery to all save the Knights of Labor.

Attorney General Templeton is in the city and says: "The authority of the State has been invoked and the authority of the State will be rendered. Trains must move and trains will move; if force is presented it will be met with force."

Adjutant General King and Brigadier General A. S. Robert and Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Turner, of the Fourth regiment of State troops are in the city.

Dick Townsend, the murdered deputy sheriff, was buried yesterday afternoon and hundreds followed his remains to the grave. His death casts a gloom over the entire law-abiding portion of the community.

Charlie Sneed was better and has a chance to recover, but will be terribly disfigured. Officer Fullford is resting easy and will undoubtedly recover. Nace, the wounded striker, is no better and there is no hopes of his recovery.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—A conference was held last night between the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and the executive boards of the three St. Louis districts, the result of which is embodied in the following:

At the conference held in New York with Mr. Jay Gould and his associates with the general executive board, the following was agreed upon, to which Mr. Hoxie assented by telegraph: "I am willing to meet committee of our employes who are at work for the company at the time such committee is appointed to adjust any grievances they may have." The general executive board, upon their arrival in St. Louis, having been informed that Mr. Hoxie had refused to do so, waited upon him to ascertain his intentions, and received the following as his decision:

"Only fifty per cent. of the former employes were needed and that he would consider personal applications only and use his own pleasure as to their employment without the dictation of any society or committee. This being in direct violation of the agreement the general executive board further believes that the refusal to carry out said agreement was done for the purpose of stock jobbing, using our organization to further these ends. We, therefore, recall the order issued by us to the men to return to work, the companies having made it impossible to execute it, and the matter now stands as it did previous to the order being issued to resume work—in the hands of the three District Assemblies interested and the general executive board will render all possible assistance in carrying out their demands for justice."

Frank P. McKeighan, a telegraph operator of the Western Union company, was arrested here last night. It is said he was instrumental in the tapping of the wire which has lately been in use between Messrs Hoxie and Gould. Upon his arrest he confessed that he was an employe of Thomas Furlong, chief of detectives of the Gould system, and had, by orders, joined the Knights of Labor in order to induce Messrs. Irons and Coughlan, of the executive boards, into the scheme and thereby secure their arrest upon a grave charge. He now says that he has no knowledge of Irons and Coughlan being brought into the scheme, which was being carried out by himself and an operator from Sedalia, Mo., who was also a Knight of Labor. Further developments are expected to-day.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 5.—A *News* editorial says: "The woful slaughter of Saturday was the direct natural and logical result of official imbecility. If the Governor of the State had sent a company of militia to Fort Worth three days ago, when trouble seemed imminent, it might have been avoided. Mobs do not care to engage in active rebellion against the State, but unfortunately in the present case the mobocrats believed, and with some show of reason, that they had a friend in the executive office at Austin."

DENISON, Tex., April 5.—An investigation shows that the Missouri Pacific had five out of thirty skilled mechanics at work Saturday in the machine shops. Also a number of men at work in the other departments. The total force at work is estimated to be seventy. Some of these are strikers. A number of strikers have applied for their places, but only those who have not taken a conspicuous part in the strike will be taken back. It is expected a full force of men will be at work to-day. Everything is quiet though much dissatisfaction is expressed by the strikers at those who have returned to work.

DE SOTO, Mo., April 5.—Several men who had gone to work in the shops were waited on by a committee of strikers Friday night and Saturday not a hammer was raised. Many of the men are not financially able to stand this forced idleness, but will hold out a while longer to have a possible settlement. Trains are running without molestation, but it is thought that the men who handle the coal at the elute will have to be guarded in order to get their work done. The pay car has just arrived and the men are being paid off and discharged and given a pass out of town.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The officers of the Gould lines took a rest yesterday. Neither Mr. Gould nor any of his lieutenants came down town. At the Western Union Telegraph Company it was said that no telegrams of any importance had passed between Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Gould. Word was issued that everything was quiet at St. Louis, Parsons, Kan., and Fort Worth. Judge Dillon, who has charge of the prosecution of the strikers and rioters, said that the company would do all they could to secure the conviction of the men who were engaged in the recent fights in Kansas and Texas. "Of course, we cannot do anything with the rioters," he said, "as the offenses are criminal and the State courts will have to take them up. But the citizens of Texas and Kansas generally are indignant at the outrages and the law will have to do something. We shall do what we can to identify the persons engaged in the shootings and as posses were fired upon the State will have to do the prosecuting. Everything that our agents can do in getting evidence is being done already."

Star Route Case.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 4.—Testimony is being taken before Aikmen Welch, of this city, in one of the famous Star route cases, that of the United States vs. Logan H. Roots and James Chichester, in which the Government seeks to recover $174,000, which it claims was paid on illegal vouchers to the defendants, as contractors on the route from Fort Worth to Yuma. The action is pending in the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and testimony is being taken at all distributive offices along the route from Fort Worth to Yuma. The government is represented by J. E. Williams, assistant district attorney, and the defendants by Judge McClure, of Arkansas.

Fatal Affray Between Two Boys.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—Saturday afternoon an affray which resulted in murder occurred near the corner of Ross street and Fourth avenue. Thomas Bolan, aged fourteen, and Harvey McMurray, aged thirteen, were playing, when a scuffle for the possession of a pocket knife ensued. McMurray finally secured the knife and plunged the blade into Bolan's groin, making a terrible wound. Bolan bled to death in a few minutes. McMurray was arrested and locked up.

Ex-Alderman Waite Before the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, April 4.—There was quite a lively scene in and around the court of General Sessions Saturday, when it was expected that some action might probably be taken in the further arrests of some of the "city fathers." Ex-Alderman Waite, accompanied by Inspector Byrnes, appeared before the grand jury again, and it is now positively stated that two more Aldermen are to be arrested within a short time.

Indians Back on the Reservation.

FT. HOWES, A. T., April 4.—Lieutenant Faison arrived last Friday with fifty eight Apache prisoners, including Chihuahua, Kitose, Josesa Nana, the worst of the leaders next to Geronimo. All are glad to get in Chihuahua. They had a pow-wow with General Crook last evening, in which they laid the blame for the outbreak on Geronimo.

Boycott Disapproved.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3.—The boycott against the *Morning News* is disapproved by citizens generally. Several merchants have agreed to pay for all space vacated on account of the boycott and to insert therein the name of the retiring advertiser and his reason for withdrawing.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Business Before Congress Becoming Complicated and Special Orders Being Passed By.

The Silver Debate in the House to Have Precedence Over the Appropriation Bills—Open Executive Sessions Gaining Friends.

THE WORK LAID OUT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Business before Congress is becoming considerably complicated. Three special orders, one made for February 22 and two for days in March, have been passed over in the Senate, while the Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army is spread like a blanket over Mr. Platt's bill to admit Washington Territory to Statehood, which is unfinished business.

In the House the Labor Arbitration bill last week ran rough shod over private bill day and the special order for the discussion of the free coinage of silver. Two or three appropriation bills hang fire, the Postoffice bill being in an incomplete condition, with no time fixed for resuming the consideration of it. Then, to make matters still more complicated in the House, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week have been set aside for the silver debate, "to make up for lost time," with a hope and a slight prospect of disposing of it before the close of another week.

Old members and Senators say it has been years since the work of considering appropriation bills was so far behind as now, that it would take two or three months of solid work to finally dispose of these appropriation bills were Congress to confine itself to those measures and the necessary incidental business. But with silver, the navy, fortifications, ordnance, the tariff, Dakota and other Territories, bankruptcy, shipping, inter State commerce, foreign affairs, public lands, rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds, pensions, contested election cases, currency and coinage, and a number of judicial measures, all of which demand, in statistical form, action at this session, the prospects are that adjournment will not be had before the popular time, August, or the unusual date of September. Up to this time, however, no official nervousness has been shown by any one interested in any measure, and things run along with the apparent idea or understanding that time will be taken for everything urgent if it takes all summer.

In the Senate to-day, immediately after the morning business, discussion upon Mr. Logan's army bill will be resumed. An effort will be made to dispose of it, but if it is not finished the debate will be continued until a vote is finally reached. By an understanding arrived at on Thursday, Mr. Platt's bill to admit Washington Territory to Statehood will come up after the army bill is out of the way and is likely to continue the remainder of the week.

The work of the House of Representatives during the week has been pretty clearly indicated by the special order for silver debate on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, as Friday is private bill day and Saturday a special order day for silver. Monday will probably be consumed by the call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills and resolutions for reference and of committees for reports.

The proposition to hold open executive sessions of the Senate appears to be gaining friends daily, and it is not at all improbable that something will be done to remove this unpopular feature of the proceedings of the upper house. There are two resolutions in support of open executive sessions now before the Senate—the one introduced by Mr. Platt, allowing secret executive sessions when the Senate shall deem it advisable, and the other by Mr. Logan, providing for open sessions for the consideration of nominations. Mr. Platt intends to bring up his resolution and speak upon it at an early date—possibly during this week.

Should Mr. Edmunds decide to support a resolution in favor of opening the doors, or of making public the journal at the end of each executive session, there is no doubt about its adoption. The Vermont Senator fully realizes the importance of gratifying the public in this regard, but does not yet see how the matter can be adjusted without injury to the public service. Mr. Edmunds takes the ground that should the doors be opened to the public the confidential exchange of views about nominees could not be as freely indulged in as now, but says he is inclined to support a movement which will modify the present method of doing executive business.

During the recent discussion upon the Edmunds resolutions several Democratic Senators committed themselves in favor of open executive sessions, among them Messrs. George, Maxey, Butler and Coke. Messrs. Voorhees and Beck are, and always have been, friends of the proposed change, while Mr. Harris has pronounced himself as being utterly opposed to it. On the Republican side Messrs. Van Wyck, Logan, Platt, Allison, Dolph, Sherman, Pike, Frye, Mitchell, of Oregon; Cullom, Hale, Harrison, Teller, Riddleberger, Morrill, Plumb and Edmunds have either expressed themselves openly or in conversation with other Senators in favor of some change.

No Arrests of Aldermen During Sunday.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The members of the 1884 Board of Aldermen spent a quiet day yesterday, at least those of them who were in the city. Most of them felt satisfied that Inspector Byrnes would let them rest over Sunday. The rest are reported to have attended church, but the majority visited resorts frequented by their constituents and talked matters over. The Central office detectives who have of late taken such decided interest in the movements of the "boodle" statesmen were inactive and taciturn. The sergeant in charge of the desk at police headquarters told a reporter that no Aldermen of the 1884 board would like be arrested during Sunday to grace the cell occupied by Jaehne and Kirk. "Its too stormy a day to bring a poor, inoffensive Alderman in," said the sergeant. "It might depress his spirits too much." Billy Moloney, the late reading clerk of the board, is said to have been seen in Newark within a few days.

Husband Arrested for Striking His Wife.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—Mrs. A. C. Nicklin, twenty-eight years of age, is lying in a dying condition at the home of her mother, No. 27 Morgan street, Allegheny. In her dying deposition last night she stated that she is the victim of an assault at the hands of her husband, Edward Nicklin, who, she alleges, on the morning of Wednesday last, as they were returning from a party at a neighbor's house, struck her with his fist repeatedly, knocking her down. In the fall her head came in contact with a stepping stone, producing a compound fracture of the skull. Her husband is in jail and emphatically denies the charge. Mr. Nicklin is an excellent vocalist and a nephew of Bartley Campbell, the playwright. Mrs. Nicklin is a daughter of Alderman Neillie, of Allegheny City.

Schooner Wrecked With All on Board Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The schooner J. H. Congdon was wrecked off Point Reyes, forty miles north of here, Wednesday. Her crew was lost. The coast there is of a dangerous character. The supposition was that the vessel had struck a hidden rock. An examination of the wreck, however, showed that the schooner had been struck amidships and cut almost in two, evidently by a steamer or other craft going at a high rate of speed. The discovery has caused much excitement in maratime circles, as it is feared the unknown vessel which sunk the schooner has gone to the bottom with all on board. The wreck occurred before daylight. The case furnishes a strange parallel to the loss of the Oregon. The schooner Vaquina is supposed to have been the vessel in collision.

Jumbo's heart, weighing 47 pounds, has been sent to Cornell University.

SUFFOCATED IN THE FLAMES.

The Laundry Department of the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, Burned—Four Servant Girls Suffocated.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—At 3:45 Saturday morning flames were discovered issuing from the laundry department of the Planters' House, one of the largest and best known hotels in the city. A general alarm soon brought the entire fire department to the spot. After a stubborn struggle with the flames the firemen succeeded in confining the damage to the laundry.

The servants' quarters adjoining the laundry, were filled with smoke and three servant girls were suffocated. They were taken from their rooms, unconscious, by the firemen, and removed to a hospital. This is the second time fire has visited this hotel with fatal consequences. It is an old building, largely constructed of wood.

On a former occasion several servants were killed by jumping from windows, to escape from the smoke and flames. The hotel is famous, especially throughout the South for its cuisine, and has always been a favorite hostlery, even in competition with its new modern and spacious rivals.

Contrary to all precedent there was little confusion, and the guests reached the main exit with admirable courage, and placidly awaited the result. Deshabille was the prevailing style, but, with the advent of the fire department, there was no time to criticise toilets or institute invidious comparisons. The greatest danger was developed after the fire had gained headway.

There were a few faint-hearted and fear-stricken ladies and gentlemen who rushed to the staircases and tumbled down with their disordered costumes bundled in their arms. The following are the names of servants who lost their lives: Kitty Cassely, aged seventeen years; Mary Cooney, twenty-five years; Mary Coogan, twenty-five; Maggie Reardon, forty.

The fire originated in the drying room, caused by sparks coming in contact with clothing. The loss by fire and water will probably not exceed $15,000.

Inspector of the servants' quarters at the Planters' House, reveals the fact that the suffocation of the four girls was the direct result of their being located directly over the laundry, where the fire originated. Their quarters being two rows of very small rooms on the fourth floor, with a hall only four feet wide, and a passage way to a circular stairway, scarcely wide enough for two persons abreast, and the laundry being in a recess about five feet square, which continues into a hall leading to a door in the roof. This door was locked and the girls were forced to escape through another narrow hallway leading to the main hall door. This also was locked, but in their desperation they managed to break it open. In this latter hall Mary Burke, Maggie Reardon and Kate Cassidy fell, suffocated, whilst Mary Cooney, the fourth victim was suffocated in her room, when it is known that even in the various rooms of the main building the gents only saved themselves from suffocation by reaching their windows, the only wonder is that any of the servant girls escaped alive.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HOXIE.

Messrs. Turner and Bailey Call Upon Mr Hoxie Who Refuses to Recognize Them as a Committee—Another Meeting Will be Held.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Messrs. Turner and Bailey finally succeeded in finding Mr. Hoxie at his office Saturday afternoon. They were received rather stiffly, no seat being offered them. Mr Hoxie remarked: "If you call here as a committee I will not talk to you." Mr. Turner replied that he did not desire to stand on technicalities and was perfectly willing to talk the matter over as an individual. All he desired was to ascertain if Mr. Hoxie was ready to conform to the arrangement already entered into with Mr. Gould. Mr. Hoxie then stated that he was ready to stand by the terms of his telegram sent to A. L. Hopkins on last Monday, but that he would not receive any committee from the Knights, but wanted individual applications from the former employes, and from those applications he would select those men that suited him only. Mr. Turner said that the understanding that he had was that the men would all be returned to work pending the settlement. Mr. Hoxie replied that he had use for only about fifty per cent. of the strikers and would select that per cent. from the men. "Your duty is to declare this strike off," said Mr. Hoxie. By this time Messrs. Turner and Bailey had become somewhat tired of standing, and after assuring Mr. Hoxie of their earnest desire to arrive at some settlement and that they would remain in the city for some days, and hoped that the referendum and peace indeed by a quiet Sabbath would soften the asperity of feeling upon all sides, withdrew. Mr. Hoxie saying, as they left: "It won't be necessary for you to call upon me to urge a modification of my position, as it will be consistent with all I have said or done up to the present."

Speaking of the interview, Messrs. Turner and Bailey were emphatic in their statement that nothing could possibly be reached on the basis proposed by Mr. Hoxie. If they fail to bring about a settlement at the conference to-day, they will drop the matter. Both gentlemen vigorously denounce the outrage at Fort Worth yesterday, and protest against the insinuation that the Knights of Labor, as a body, are responsible for it.

A Horse Thief Who Has Eleven Wives.

CAMDEN, Ark., April 4.—Some time ago Dr. W. H. Boyd, was incarcerated in our county jail for horse-stealing for which offense the doctor is a much wanted man in several localities in this State and Texas. As a bigamist, also, it will be seen that the doctor is an expert. Thursday he confessed in writing over his own signature to Sheriff Bragg to eleven marriages, or rather bigamous relations. The following is the list, with names of victims, dates and places: No. 1, Mary J. Hunter, Staunton, Va., May 6, 1863; No. 2, Hannah McGowan, Arapahoe, Neb., April 11, 1874; No. 3, Melvina Hawk, Tuscumbia, Mo., November 20, 1877; No. 4, Maria Traft, Huntsville, Ark., October 19, 1878; No. 5, Mary J. Pach, Danville, Ark., April 20, 1879; No. 6, Mary E. Gage, Brodsville, Ark., August 18, 1881; No. 7, Lyda A. Bird, Wittsburgh, Ark., May 16, 1882; No. 8, Leang Knowles, Salem, Ark., July 10, 1882; No. 9, Margaret Dennis, Lamartine, Ark., Nov. 18, 1883; No. 10, Emma Stark (Indian) Choctaw Nation, April 7, 1884; No. 11, Josephine M. Eals, Clarksville, Tex., July 14, 1885. He expects, he says, conviction as a horse-thief, but not as a bigamist.

Another Juvenile Cutting Affray.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—Another juvenile cutting affray occurred on Second avenue last evening about five o'clock that will result as seriously as did that of Saturday. An unknown lad about fifteen years of age was quietly passing along the avenue when he was made the target of a dozen or more snow-balls from the hands of as many boys from the opposite sidewalk. He stopped and dared any one to come near him. Every boy grabbed a handful of snow and went for him. Without a word of warning he plunged the blade of a pocket knife into the back of the nearest boy. Then he ran to the Tenth street bridge where all trace of him is lost. James Glunt, fourteen years of age, the victim, sank to the ground with a cry of pain. A physician was summoned and pronounced the wound necessarily fatal, the blade having penetrated the lungs. A curious incident connected with the case is that the man who first reached the scene of the tragedy and carried the boy home, is William G. McMurray, the father of the boy who stabbed little Thomas Bolan Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Powderly's Condition No Better.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 5.—There is no improvement in Mr. Powderly's physical condition. His physician said that he could not allow his patient to be interviewed for a few days. It is understood that all news regarding the strikes is kept carefully from him in order that he may not be unduly disturbed.

EAGER FOR WAR.

The Members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies Unanimous in Favor of War

And Ready to Grant any Amount of Credit for the Purpose and Eager to Sanction Immediate Commencement of Hostilities.

WAR ALMOST CERTAIN.

LONDON, April 5.—Last night's dispatches from Athens show that the assembling of the Greek Chamber of Deputies has made war with Turkey more probable, if not altogether certain. No business was transacted by the chamber except organizing, but a canvass of the members shows that they are almost unanimously aflame with the war spirit, ready to grant the Government any amount of credit for war purposes and eager to sanction an immediate declaration of war. On the other hand King George is said to prefer peace, fearing the entire dismemberment of his kingdom and his own loss of a crown if the Turks are victorious.

Premier Delyannis is hesitating. He has promised to submit his views to the Chamber on Monday. His utterances have hitherto been all for war and the deputies undoubtedly expect a recommendation for an immediate declaration. But the Premier has managed to inform himself pretty thoroughly as to the conditions of the two armies, and he realizes that if Greece goes to war she will probably be whipped. The question which he is anxiously considering now is: "Will it pay to be whipped?"

To extract any profit from such a disaster Mr. Delyannis looks to the moral effect of the war upon the powers. If the Turks overthrow the Greek army and march to Athens they will not be allowed to dictate terms of peace without the jealous supervision of the powers. Then the Greeks will say: "We have protested and supplicated for years against the Turkish occupation of the territory ceded to us by the Berlin treaty, but in vain. Now we have proved our sincerity and exhausted our resources of resistance by making a desperate and gallant war against the oppressors of our brethren in Epirus Thessaly and the Greek isles we have failed, and now it is your duty more than ever before to accord us the simple justice we demand."

This is logically enough, but in view of the glaring injustice with which the powers, led by Germany, have hitherto treated Greece, it is but a poor reliance.

There is just one hope for Greece which, though really weak, is vastly overestimated by the sanguine Greeks and will doubtless have much to do with deciding the question of peace or war. This hope arises from Russia's bluster about occupying Bulgaria if Prince Alexander does not abandon his claim to a life tenure. If Russia were to invade Bulgaria it would certainly involve the greater part of the Turkish army, first and last, in a long and doubtful war. Greece could probably conquer the few Mussulman troops left to guard her frontier and could seize the provinces she claims and have them organized under Greek government before the end of the Russo-Turko-Bulgarian war. But M. Delyannis has had many recent opportunities of studying Russian methods of intrigue and he is said to believe that the Russian threat is merely a bluff, designed to tempt Greece into a war which, although hopeless for her, would still annoy and harass Turkey.

TIMBER FRAUDS.

Eight Well-known Citizens of California Arrested for Perjury in the Case of Fraudulent Entries of Timber Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The United States grand jury Saturday found indictments against eight prominent citizens of this State for subordination of perjury in the case of fraudulent entries of Redwood timber land in Humboldt County. The names of three of them are Joseph Russ, David Evans and Charles H. King, who collectively represent $5,000,000 capital. The names of the other five are not yet known, but they are said to be all wealthy men. The land department at Washington had reason to suspect irregularities in the entries of these lands and sent out special agent B. F. Bergen, of the Interior Department, to investigate the matter.

The result of Mr. Bergen's investigation shows that the parties indicted were all members of the California Redwood Company, the capital for which was mainly subscribed in Scotland. The indicted parties procured about 600 American citizens to take up 160 acres of land each, for which each received fifty dollars. The entries were in all cases immediately conveyed to David Wans, one of the indicted parties. The California Redwood Company afterwards sent an agent to Scotland to form a syndicate and sell the lands. The syndicate paid the California Redwood Company twenty dollars an acre for the land which, as shown, the latter had fraudulently purchased from the Government for $2.50 an acre. Mr. Bergen has passed three months in Humboldt County working up the case, and notwithstanding numerous difficulties thrown in his way has secured testimony from over one hundred persons who accepted the bribe. Suit will be instituted by the Government to set aside all these entries as well as the patents which have already been issued. The land embraces 96,000 acres of the best red wood timber land on the coast.

Origin of Sugar in Milk.

[Exchange.]

M. Paul Bert, the eminent French biologist, has been investigating the origin of sugar in milk. Two theories exist for explaining this phenomenon, one of which supposes that it is formed in the gland itself from lactogenic or milk forming matter; the other supposes that it comes from the blood and is merely stored in the breasts of the animals.

M. Bert has experimented with cows and she goats and found, beyond a doubt, that sugar of milk is introduced by excretion in the breasts from sugar formed in excess by the animal. The sugar is apparently first formed in the liver, but whether it appears in the form of lactose, or glycose, afterward transformed into lactose in the breasts, is yet a moot point which M. Bert has not investigated.

Decision Reserved.

[Exchange.]

Miss Clara (to young Featherly)—Mamma and I were discussing a certain rule of table etiquette just before you came in, Mr. Featherly. Mamma thinks it is perfectly proper to take the last piece of bread on the plate, while I contend that to do so is violating a rule almost as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. You must decide for us, Mr. Featherly.

Mamma—Yes, Mr. Featherly, please do so!

Mr. Featherly—Well—er—really, ladies, you place me in a somewhat embarrassing position. You see, I am only slightly acquainted with the Meades, and I've never even met the Persians.

Honor Was Satisfied.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The amenities of dwelling in France continue to increase with the civilization of the great nation. At one of the last "affairs" when the principals arrived on the ground, the nose of one of them began to bleed, whereupon it was at once declared that honor was satisfied.

Fate of the Great Eastern.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The Great Eastern is to be broken up and her ruins sold for what they will fetch. Such is the inglorious end of Mr. Brunel's ship. She was to have revolutionized the fleets of the world, but she has accomplished no purpose save that of being a wonder to the world.

Cecil: Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality.

OVER-VALUATION OF PARCELS

A Piece of Information of Some Importance to a Certain Class of People.

[Chicago News.]

A reporter was standing at the receiving clerk's desk in the office of the Adamms Express company when a pompous little man lashed in with a parcel about as big as a handbox and loudly asked to have it sent to Philadelphia.

"Value it at $100, what are the charges?" he ordered and inquired in the same breath.

"Forty-five cents," the clerk replied briskly.

"Never paid but 25 for a package like that before, the pompous little fellow objected.

"The extra charge is because of the valuation you put on it," the clerk explained.

"Strike off the valuation, then. I'll save that extra. It isn't worth more than $5, but I thought I might as well put up the figures in case of an accident."

He paid his quarter and went out with a more subdued air. The clerk received the confession in such a matter-of-fact way that the reporter asked him if he had become accustomed to that sort of thing.

"That is a very common experience," he said. "We have cases like that every day, with the exception that the people who indulge in fictitious values usually pay the extra charges without a murmur. They think they are fixing things to get the best of the express company if their shipments are lost or damaged, but they fool themselves every time. In a majority of cases we are not responsible for what is lost, so that we can not see what it is when it is brought to us, and, in cases when we are, nothing is paid until the real value is certainly ascertained and honestly fixed. People who indulge in these frauds only help themselves to spend more money than there is any necessity for, but that is an amusement that the company does not specially object to. There is another class who box up damaged goods, value them extravagantly, and ship them to people who of course, refuse to receive them. Then they sue us for the full amount."

The clerk turned to his accounts as if that ended the story.

"Do such suitors get from the company the money they claim?" asked the reporter.

"No. They get left," he replied, with a wink, which seemed to imply that the company was not finding this world cold enough to wear furs in midsummer.

When a Theatre Is Once Stocked.

When a theatre is once "stocked" as we call it, with wood, dungeon, palace, drawing room, kitchen interior, and one or two other familiar scenes, it can go for a generation or two without anything new, unless some play comes along that calls for special scenery, and then, in nine cases out of ten, the scene can be "faked" out of the materials at hand.—P. J. Toomey in Globe-Democrat.

Starched Their Clothes in the Night.

After the unusual frost in the cold wave in Florida, the colored people explained the amazing phenomenon of washing frozen stiff on the line by deciding that "the good Lord starched all de clothes for us in de night."—Chicago Times.

Extent of Various Coal Fields.

Kentucky has 14,000 square miles of coal fields; Pennsylvania, 12,500 miles; Great Britain, entire, 11,859 miles, and England alone, 6,039 miles.

THE MARKETS.

Flour, Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK, April 5.—MONEY—On call easy at 2@3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull but steady at 4.86½ for sixty days and 4.88¼ for demand.

Following are the quotations for Government bonds: Threes at 101, 4's at 112½, 4s at 126.

State bonds were neglected.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—FLOUR—Country made flours at $4.50@5.00, Minnesota patent at $5.50, Minnesota spring at $4.10@4.40.

WHEAT—No. 2 red milling at 92c, No. 3 red at 89c.

CORN—New high mixed at 40c, ungraded at 38c.

OATS—No. 2 at 26c, No. 1 at 26c, white at 27c.

NEW YORK, April 5.—FLOUR—Sales of superfine western and State at $2.80@3.30, common to good extra western and State at $3.25@4.00, good to choice do. at $3.75@5.40, common to choice white wheat western extra at $4.75@5.25, do fancy at $5.50@6.25, common to good extra Ohio at $3.25@5.25.

WHEAT—Sales of No. 2 spring at 95c, No. 1 hard at 99c in store, white California at 96c, ungraded red at 86@93c, No. 2 red at 46½c, No. 1 white nominal, ungraded white at 90@92c, No. 2 red seller April at 87½@87⅝c, closing at 87½c, No. 1 red State at $1.01, No. 2 do at 97½c, No. 1 white at 93c.

CORN—Sales of ungraded at 45@45½c, rejected at 42c, No. 3 at 42@42½c, steamer at 44¾@45c in elevator, 46@46½c afloat, No. 2 at 46c in elevator, No. 2 March at 46½c, April at 46c, closing at 46c.

OATS—Sales of mixed western at 26@28c, western white at 29@34c, No. 1 white state at 33c, No. 2 do at 30c.

PORK—Old