Daily Globe.

VOL. VIII. ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1886.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 72

A GALLOWS HORROR.

Ford and Murphy Hanged at New Orleans While Unconscious From a Dose of Belladonna.

The Deadly Poison Conveyed to Them by Some Person Unknown to the Sheriff.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Hanged by a Mob for an Atrocious Attempt at Murder.

Three Attempts Made to Slay a Young Hoosier Who Courted a Girl Another Wanted.

Expiated Their Crimes.

Special to the Globe.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Pat Ford and John Murphy were hanged in the parish prison to-day for the murder of A. H. Murphy Dec. 1, 1884. The case ended as tragically and sensationally as it has been throughout, for the men were carried to the gallows insensible from the poison they had taken and hanged while apparently dying. It was a race between the gallows and poison, but the first won by a few minutes. Stories had been current on the street for some time that the two murderers, who have hosts of friends and sympathizers, would never hang; that they would be rescued during the excitement of the carnival and when all New Orleans was watching the Rex parade; or if rescue failed they would die by their own hands. About 2:30 a. m., after the devotional exercises, Ford declared that he was tired and expressed a desire to retire to his cell and rest. They were left alone in the cell, but a deputy sheriff remained at the door to watch them. The two men

SANK TO SLEEP

at once. They were visited every fifteen minutes by the deputy sheriff, who found them still sleeping. There was an unwillingness to disturb their slumbers, but at 7:30 o'clock, when they were still apparently asleep, it was thought best to begin the work of the day. When Capt. Rogers saw the men he was much startled by the loud breathing of Ford. He closely scanned them, and saw at once that something was the matter. Sheriff Butler was notified and came to the cell. Ford and Murphy were lying on the broad of their backs, Ford breathing very loud, and apparently choking or strangling to death, and covered with a red rash. All efforts to arouse the men was unavailing. Murphy opened his eyes, but the other man gave no sign whatever of life. Drs. Bertrand and Beson were sent for and pronounced it a case of poison either by morphine or belladonna, and at once administered an antidote.

EFFORTS TO AROUSE FORD

were unavailing, but Murphy was aroused, and when asked how he felt, replied, "Very bad." A tremor passed over him and he again sank into unconsciousness. Two pieces of paper were found in the cell which had evidently contained belladonna. In view of the fact that the condemned had attempted suicide, Rev. Father O'Callahan, in accordance with the rules of the Catholic church, refused to administer the last sacrament to them. The preparations for the hanging began at 12:03 p. m., when the yard and corridors were cleared of prisoners. Both men were lying in their cots. Murphy was in the same semi-conscious state, and, although his eyes wandered in all directions, he could not understand what was going on. Only once did he return to his senses, and then he held out his hand to Ford and endeavored to shake hands with him. This was only for an instant, for he once more lost consciousness, notwithstanding the fact that the emetics administered to him caused him to vomit the poison, which was of a greenish hue. At 12:30 the arms and legs of the men were pinioned while they were still in a recumbent position. Six witnesses were sworn in by Sheriff Butler, and

THE DEATH WARRANT

was read to the senseless men. They were carried to the scaffold. At 12:40 p. m., finding that the men were unable to sit in chairs, the ropes were lengthened somewhat in order to reach them as they lay in a half-recumbent position on the gallows. The rain last night caused the ropes to stretch so that when the drop fell Murphy's feet touch the pavement and Ford's feet also touched it. It only took a few minutes for the executioner, robed in his black domino and wire mask, to adjust the rope and black cap before he returned to his cell, followed almost instantly by a sharp "swish" of the ax as it cut the ropes. Then the bodies of John Murphy and Pat Ford shot through the air to come up with a sudden jerk. The drop was about eight feet. The bodies were allowed to hang twenty-five minutes and were cut down at 1:15 p. m. The same jury which witnessed the hanging viewed the bodies, and Assistant Coroner Jones gave a verdict of death by hanging, which dislocated the necks of both men. The bodies will be taken charge of by the Ford family. Sheriff Butler, in an interview, stated that he had taken every precaution to avoid what had happened. He had taken precautions not only against the admission of persons, but also against any attempt at rescue. When the last death warrant was received he had, without giving the condemned any reason for the act, remand everything from their cell. This was done for fear that poison or some other means of taking life might be secreted there. He also refused to allow any cigars or other luxuries to be sent to them by persons outside. He said rigid investigation would be made as to how the poison was conveyed to them, Ford's wife and Murphy's sweetheart were in the jail previous to the execution, but were kept in ignorance of the men's condition. In Ford's vest pocket was found the following letter:

FORD'S GOOD-BYE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—At Night—To the Good Sisters of Mercy and All My Religious Friends: I cannot bear the terrible disgrace I bring on my innocent offspring. I don't deserve this terrible ending. My enemies have triumphed this time. Baker and Cunningham, I leave you my curse, to the balance I leave my blessing. I have been despondent to-day. I will answer all to my God. Good friends and minos, Dr. Holland and C. H. Parker, it is your turn next. So, dear sisters, forgive me. All well as all. Good-bye. P. H. FORD.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The murder, which took place Dec. 1, 1884, was a cowardly one, implicating Patrick Ford, John Murphy, Judge Thomas J. Ford, W. E Caulfield and W. H. Buckley. The judge was a leading Democratic politician and recorder of the lower district of New Orleans. He had a quarrel with A. H. Murphy, likewise a Democratic leader, a sporting man, amateur pugilist and a workhouse-keeper. Judge Ford, taking with him his brother Patrick and three police officers of his court, waited in ambush and closed in upon Murphy, who was in charge of a workhouse gang of laborers. The assassins crept up on their victim, sheltering themselves in the shadow of the buildings, and opened fire upon him at short range. All attacked him, but Pat Ford and John Murphy fired the three fatal shots. Immediately after the killing leading city officials, friends of Ford, organized such a plan of intimidation of witnesses that, although the crime was witnessed by scores of people, hardly any could at first be found to testify. In consequence the grand jury spent thirty days in examining the case. The men were brought to trial on Jan. 27, 1885, and the trial occupied ten days. After the jury had been locked up three days it was discovered by the court that the accused and friends of the accused had been freely communicating with the jury through the deputy sheriff in charge, and that the foreman thereof was offered a pecuniary consideration for a verdict of acquittal. Judge Baker promptly discharged the jury and remanded the accused for

A NEW TRIAL.

The grand jury investigated this matter and the evidence implicated Ald. Mauberret and Mr. Brown, secretary of the school board, as the chief culprits. Five of the witnesses for the defense were also indicted for perjury. On Feb. 18 the second trial began and the case was taken under advisement by the jury on the night of the 28th. The jury was out only half an hour, when a verdict was agreed on and it was announced a few minutes after midnight. Patrick Ford and John Murphy were found guilty of murder, and Judge Ford, Caulfield and Buckley were found guilty of manslaughter. The verdict created a feeling of satisfaction, although the principal culprit was convicted of the minor offense. The execution was set for Nov. 13, a petition for commutation to imprisonment for life having been denied, although a paper bearing 2,800 names was presented with the request. It had become a question between the "ring" and the decent class of citizens, and the former were overthrown. Finding, however, that the sentence was to be carried out, Judge Ford made a confession that he fired the fatal shot and that Patrick confessed to save him, the judge. When the day set for the execution arrived the government granted a respite and set a day in the latter part of January for the hanging. On that day another respite was granted till March 12, when, as stated above, Patrick Ford and John Murphy paid the penalty of their crime.

A GATE-POST HANGING.

South Carolina Justice Meted Out to a Boy Murderer.

Special to the Globe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Intelligence has just been received of a most dastardly assault and very probable murder in the upper part of Hampton county. Mrs. Gideon Sauls, a widow living at Enniss Cross-roads, had in her employ a negro boy about 13 years old, and a negro woman. Her grown son was away from home on Monday and she was left alone in the house. On Monday about daybreak the boy entered Mrs. Sauls' bed-room, apparently to make up the fire. She asked him what he wanted, and he stated that it was daylight and he had come to wake her up. She was immediately after knocked senseless with an axe. The boy then ransacked the house and took everything valuable and fled. During the day Mrs. Sauls recovered hersenses sufficiently to get to a window, and called a passer-by. An alarm was given, and the people came from all directions. The unfortunate lady presented a horrible sight, her face being terribly cut and smashed. She stated who had done the deed. A posse immediately started out to find the murderer, who was soon captured with the property he had stolen. He confessed the deed, and said that he had been instigated by the negro woman, who he claimed had the money. Excitement ran high and the youthful criminal was removed to Ridgeland for safe keeping. Yesterday a crowd of citizens went to Ridgeland and took the boy and hanged him from a gate post until he was dead.

MURDERERS THRICE FOILED.

The Rocky Road of a Hoosiers' Courtship.

Special to the Globe.

WABASH, Ind., March 12.—Mr. Will Sharp, living about ten miles southeast of this city, was slugged, robbed and poisoned at an early hour this morning and left for dead. Sharp was employed by William Moore, a prominent farmer living near Dora, this county, and for some time past has paid attentions to his daughter. Last night the couple took a drive in the neighborhood, and, after returning, Sharp took the horse and buggy back to his father's residence, one mile away, where he stopped to change his clothes. Returning to Moore's house, he had proceeded but a short distance when he was set upon by unknown assailants and was robbed of his prayerbook, watch and other valuables, and, after being maltreated, was forced to swallow a quantity of prussian blue, when his murderers left him. After

WANDERING FOR FOUR HOURS

in the vicinity of his home in a semi-conscious condition. Sharp's moans awakened his father. A physician was summoned and stimulants applied. The patient vomited large quantities of the prussian blue and has since remained unconscious. His condition is very critical. This is the third attempt in three months to waylay and kill Sharp. The first time he was fired at while riding, the bullet striking the back of his neck, making a flesh wound. Two months ago he was waylaid, slashed with a knife, robbed and left for dead. At that time Sharp's hat was taken to his father's home with a note attached, saying: "Your son is dead and gone to hell. He will never go with Bill Moore's daughter again." The perpetrators are suspected, but Mr. Sharp, Sr., is loth to denounce them, fearing that his buildings will be fired.

Faced by Forty-Two Witnesses.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, March 12.—When the name of W. B. DeVere was called by the clerk of the armory police court to-day, forty-two substantial-looking business men fell into line and followed the prisoner, glaring angrily at him, and sheepishly at the crowd, as he was led before Justice Meech. DeVere is accused of being the man who has succeeded in obtaining various sums of money from the generously-disposed citizens of Chicago, Ald. Sanders heading the list, by representing himself to be the son of numerous wealthy individuals. He took a change of venue, and was followed to Justice Prindiville by the determined forty-two. The prisoner was accompanied by his mother-in-law, who reached town last night, his wife and three sisters, who stood by him as he sat in the prisoners' dock and made faces at the crowd. After a wordy war between attorneys, the case was again continued to next Wednesday, the prisoner being placed under bonds of $2,000.

The New Brunswick Defalcation.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 12.—There are new developments in the Ogilby case. The board of directors of the savings' bank met last night, and continued in session until midnight. They prepared a statement for Chancellor Runyon of the bank's condition. Willard P. Voorhees, counsel for the bank, says that the amount taken by Ogilby is about $80,000. Ogilby is still in a precarious condition, according to his friends and physicians. The directors are in possession of the bank. Ogilby has always been considered to be a worthy man, and there is property in his name in this city to the amount of $50,000. Investigation reveals, however, that it is mortgaged for $40,000. Mr. Charles Ogilby has gone to New York to endeavor to raise funds to make good his brother's deficit.

The examination of the accounts of the defunct bank shows that the following securities are missing: Newark city bonds, $8,200; Middlesex county bonds, $13,000; New Brunswick water bonds, $21,318; demand loans and collaterals, $26,000; cash, $6,000. It is thought that depositors will realize about 50 cents on the dollar.

Sheriff Davidson Spotted.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Secretary Bayard to-day telegraphed the district attorney here that the consul in Havana reported the arrest of ex-Sheriff Davidson of New York, and the secretary gave instructions as to extradition if Davidson's offenses were such as to warrant such a course. The district attorney replied that there are in his office no indictments or charges upon which Davidson might be extradited.

A Millionaire Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Henry Hall, 72 years old, committed suicide to-day at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He was by profession a mining engineer, and is said to have sunk the first shaft in California the time the gold discoveries began. He became interested in several paying mines and lived handsomely. Mr. Hall had been suffering of liver trouble and dyspepsia in an aggravated form. His wife was in an adjoining room when Hall killed himself by shooting through the right temple. He is said to have been a millionaire.

OUR STAR CHAMBER.

Senator Kenna Points Out the Absurdity of the Position Assumed by the Senate.

It Demands the President's Secrets, But Carries on Its Own Work in Secret as Usual.

The Senate to be Made a Court and the President a Common Pleader Before It.

Weaver of Nebraska Aims a Resolution at the Head of the House Crank.

In Defense of the President.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The great and distinguished Edmunds of Vermont met with an antagonist who was more than his match in the person of the youngest man in the senate in years and one of the youngest in service, and who does not enjoy the honor of a place on the committee of the judiciary or even on any other of the leading committees, and who, as becomes a young man and a young senator, rarely takes part in the debates in the senate. John E. Kenna, the junior senator from West Virginia, is only 38 years old, or rather he will attain that age next month. He is now just in the midst of the middle of his first term in the senate, but before entering the senate had been a member of congress six years, and had been elected to congress four times. He is known to be a strong and

GRACEFUL ORATOR,

but he does not often speak. A couple of years ago, when he was very new in the senate, he offended Senator Edmunds and other old martinets by making a half-hour speech on the Blair educational bill, which was one of the best speeches made during the debate. Since that time he has rarely said anything and has made no regular speech up to to-day. It is understood that to-night Senator Edmunds is more than ever persuaded that young senators should be seen and not heard. The artistic manner in which Mr. Kenna stripped the disguise off the senator from Vermont, and the merciless way in which he applied the argumentum ad hominum to both Edmunds and Sherman has not been surpassed in the senate for a long time. Ever since this controversy began it has been repeatedly said that while John Sherman was secretary of the treasury he wrote a

LETTER TO ROSCOE CONKLING

refusing to send papers that was desired from the department files. Mr. Sherman has been several times twitted about this letter, and has replied that he remembered no such letter and that he always furnished the papers that were asked for. To-day Mr. Kenna refreshed John Sherman's bad memory by sending to the clerk's desk and having read the identical letter. Mr. Sherman, in his speech three weeks ago, disclaimed for all senators on his side any claim to know the president's reasons for suspensions; they only claimed the right to see the documents on file. Mr. Kenna disposed of this by sending to the clerk's desk and having read the letter from the finance committee, of which Mr. Sherman is a member, to the secretary of the treasury asking for the reasons or for the papers containing the reasons for a certain suspension.

THE ADDRESS OF SENATOR KENNA.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The senate passed the bill to forfeit part of the lands granted to the state of Iowa in aid of railroads. The judiciary resoluton on the relations of the president and the senate then came up. Mr. Kenna of West Virginia took the floor. He contended that the senate was not entitled to call for and receive such documents and papers as come within the definition of public papers as laid down by the senator from Vermont, and said:

If a paper were addressed to the president pro tempore in his official capacity, that fact alone, according to the senator from Vermont made it an official paper, to which every department official of this great government was entitled. It might come from a Pottawattamie Indian, signed in his native dialect, involving a remote contingency of the scalping of the officers and members of the senate, and yet according to the definition it was an official document. The senator from Vermont had proceeded to demonstrate his theories to be correct, that the senate had a right to go into every department of the government, to the White House, treasury, war and state departments, whether acting in executive or open session, ransacking the archives of these various departments and wringing from them papers coming within the definition he had read, and yet

A VERY MOCKERY

of this situation seemed by some providential interposition to exhibit itself within a moment after he had concluded. No sooner had the honorable senator taken his seat than, as is customary in the senate, some senator moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and the bells, which were arranged for the convenience of members of the senate, began to tingle throughout the capitol. A party of gentlemen composing a part of a co-ordinate branch of the government having listened to the argument which undertook to say that all mankind should have no secret from the senate was admonished by that ringing of bells that the time had come that the senate would put on its robes of royal purple. Five thousand brave men and fair women were expelled from the galleries. The eyes of the American press were closed. The doors rattled and sentinels took their posts and, as a fitting testimony at the conclusion of the speech of the senator from Vermont, the senate was resolved into its ancient secrecy, and as the files marched out and the officers assumed their posts as guards of the sacred privileges of the senate and denied everywhere else, the thought came how abundantly practices may ingraft themselves upon the human composition and how little reflection, perhaps, members of the senate had given to the fact that for a hundred years or more the body had been

THE STAR CHAMBER

of the American Republic. Why, the senator from Vermont would deny privacy or confidence to every paper in every department of the government. The issue after all was whether a Democratic administration should appropriately perform its functions in the face of a negative obstructive majority on the other side of this chamber. [Applause from the galleries, which drew from the occupant of the chair, Mr. Blackburn, the admonition that evidences of approval or disapproval were not allowed.] The people were unable to change their officials except through the executive. When the people elected Grover Cleveland to the presidency it was for the purpose of effecting such a change as would make the government conform to the public will, which was that the former marshals, and collectors, and postmasters, and consuls, and ministers should go, so far as necessary, and that, if necessary to carry out the purposes of the government in good faith, that they should all go. The senate might approve or disapprove a suspension, but it was powerless as the stars to effect the question. The man was suspended until the end of the next session, and what did it matter if at the end of the session he resumed his office, since, by a stroke of his pen, the president could suspend him again. Yet the proposition was that in all these matters the president must submit without law to every degradation and

EVERY HUMILITY

and every demand by the senate. The report of the judiciary committee said that the president, notwithstanding his civil service utterances, had sent in within thirty days after the senate met 643 suspensions. It would have been at least fair if the committee had stated that these 643 suspensions cover a period of eight months. But in 1869 when Gen. Grant assumed the functions of the executive office he sent to the senate 680 removals within seven weeks, and during six weeks of that time the original act of 1867 was still in force. In eight months President Cleveland had made 643 suspensions. In seven weeks Gen. Grant had made 680, and they didn't go fast enough. The popular demand to carry out the policy indicated by Mr. Blaine's letter was so overwhelming that a gentleman, now a member of the senate, then a member of the house, offered an amendment which he would read as a matter of history. Mr. Logan of Illinois whom all respected for his open and manly way of dealing with all subjects, in response to the popular demand for haste and forgetting doubtless for the time any question of constitution in statute or anything else, save the subserviency to a laudable purpose, offered in the house the following amendment: "Provided, that all civil officers except those of judges of United States courts, that fail of appointment by the president of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the senate before the 4th day of March, 1869, shall become vacant on the 30th day of June, 1869." All civil officers except judges who hold by constitutional tenure were to be stricken down in a day by this amendment. President Grant was to be overwhelmed in an hour by the fact that a hundred thousand offices through whose incumbents he was to administer the public affairs were vacant. Why, Mr. Kenna asked, did not the senate work itself

INTO A PASSION,

and declared that if somebody did not furnish certain information an a certain topic, it would pass no law. This would be as sensible as the declaration that if the president does not send to the senate information touching suspensions, it will make no confirmations. If the desires of the majority of the committee were carried out it would make the committee-room what the senator from Ohio had denounced as courts of assizes, a court upon the principle of 8 to 7.

"Where's the president of the United States?" asks an American citizen.

"Over before the committee on judiciary prosecuting John Jones to get him out of office as marshal."

"Where's the secretary of the treasury?"

"Over before the committee on finance with his subordinates as witnesses making a police court of that committee to establish reasonable cause for the suspension of Bill Wright as collector in West Virginia."

"Where's the postmaster general?"

"Over before the committee on postroads trying to prove with the witnesses he has summoned that Sam Johnson, who is postmaster at some place, ought to be removed for larceny or some other sort of rascality or even because of perverting the position he holds and antagonizing the administration under which he holds it." And thus the resolution proposed to prostitute every office of the executive department into

MERE PROSECUTORS

and informers, to be called upon, examined, held here, or sent back to the discharge of their proper functions at the pleasure of the senate. When President Cleveland assumed the function of the office of chief executive of this government, I don't believe there is a citizen in the 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. I believe that I speak within bounds when I say that this whole country knew that the one great idea of service to his country in an acceptable manner, in the high capacity in which it had selected him for that high service, was his only aspiration. I would fail to express my own candid conviction now if I did not say that looking back from the long line of his predecessors in that high office, and confronting, as he may, the issues presented here, he will not be the first in surrendering its high prerogative. The senate may continue, as his message indicates, to ply him and his various subordinate departments with harrassing and embarrassing issues. It may defeat every nomination that stands before it for consideration. It may assert in any measure, arbitrarily or otherwise, every prerogative granted or not granted in the constitution, but I mistake that man if he does not stand firmly to his post, maintain his sworn duty under the constitution of his country, maintain every prerogative of his high office and transmit it unimpaired to his successor.

Senator Cullom obtained the floor, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

A Resolution Aimed at the Irrepressible Crank.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The house resolved to attend the funeral services of the late Senator Miller in the senate chamber to-morrow in a body. Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin 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 laid by the act of 1861. Mr. Weaver of Nebraska 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 the rule, and whereas it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man 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.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful to the house. The committee on invalid pensions unanimously reported a bill granting a pension of $2,000 per year to the widow of the late Gen. Hancock. The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to accompany the remains of Senator Miller to California: Messrs. McKenna, Spriggs, Loutitt, Morgan, Hepburn, Laffoon and Milliken. The house then took a recess until 7:30. The house at its evening session passed forty-five pension bills, and at 10 adjourned till tomorrow.

Black's Proof Ample.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There has been a good deal of fear expressed among leading Democrats that Commissioner Black could not sustain his sweeping charges in regard to the partisan administration of the pension office, and that he would have to recede from his position. His friends and adherents, however, say that he has a large amount of proof and that he has had the agents of the department busy looking up these matters for some time past. It is claimed that Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will be particularly fruitful of cases of fraud. It is said that Agent Whitehead, in Ohio, has seventy-two cases in one county. This sounds very large, but it is urged further that Senator Sherman, Commissioner Dudley and other leading Republicans gave directions exactly how to proceed to get pensions through rapidly, and that the charges will be amply backed up. The vicinity of Hillsboro, is cited as a particularly fruitful field for fraud.

The Remains of Senator Miller.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The body of the late Senator Miller will be taken from the capitol at about 2 p. m. to-morrow and and escorted to the depot of the Baltimore & Potomac railroad. The remains will be placed on the special car provided for them and will be guarded by eight members of the Loyal Legion until the departure of the train at 7:15 p. m. The route of the funeral train will be via the Pennsylvania Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Union and Central Pacific roads. It is due in San Francisco at 11 a. m. Friday morning next.

Washington Waifs.

The postmaster general has issued an order establishing two additional postoffices at Cincinnati, O., to go into effect April 1, with registration and stamp-selling facilities. Station I is to be located at Avondale and station K at North Fairmont.

As required by law, Secretary Lamar has submitted to congress a list of about 4,500 Indian depredation claims. The total number of claims call for an amount approximating $15,000,000.

The senate in executive session yesterday confirmed a large number of postmasters in whose cases no contest has arisen.

Cordage Makers Strike.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 12.—This afternoon the 600 employes of the Elizabethport Cordage works struck. A couple of hours previous to the strike President Fulton called the men into the yard and stated that the company could not afford to pay more wages. He then produced an agreement binding all to work up to July 1 at the present rates. The employes refused to sign it and then walked out. The works are the largest of the kind in the country. If the strike continues their orders will have to be completed in Europe.

FIRED ON BY OFFICERS.

United States Officers Bring Gunpowder Into Use and Capture Strikers Near Little Rock.

Fifty Shots Exchanged and One Man Wounded—Rumor of a Rift in the Clouds.

One Freight Train Moved From St. Louis With Difficulty--Another Abandoned.

The Toronto Street Railway Strike Serious--A Riot Quelled by the Police,

In Conflict with Law Officers.

LITTLE ROCK, March 12.—At 10:30 a. m. a freight train by a switch engine left the Iron Mountain depot and reached Benton twenty-five miles south, at noon. The passenger engine which was to take the St. Louis train south was captured at the round-house by masked strikers and sent after the freight train. The freight train was overtaken at Benton and disabled, and the strikers started back toward Little Rock with the passenger engine. At Mablevale, ten miles south of the city, they waited on a side track for a passenger train to go by. The train came along, and when the last car had passed they threw the switch open, and dashed out in the direction of Little Rock. United States Marshal Fletcher and several deputies were on the passenger train, accompanied by Supt. Wheedon. The track was cleared for the switch engine, the officers got aboard and pursued the strikers by reaching and dashing past the depot under full headway. While crossing the bridge the pursuing engine caught and made fast to the strikers' engine and the officers began climbing aboard, ordering the strikers to stop. They refused, and on reaching the north side of the bridge several strikers jumped off, and the officers began firing. About fifty shots were fired, and one striker named Sullivan was shot in the leg severely and was captured. Seven others besides Sullivan were captured and the officers are in pursuit of the fugitives, about eighteen in number. The captured strikers were released on bond, and to-night everything is quiet, although considerable excitement prevails.

A Settlement Expected.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Authentic information was received to-night that secret negotiations were begun yesterday for a settlement of the great strike. Communication between the Missouri Pacific officials and the Knights of Labor executive committee at Sedalia was established yesterday through State Labor Commissioner Kochtitzky, and to-morrow there will probably be at least a slight rift in the clouds.

THE FAILURE TO ARBITRATE.

Mr. Powderly's signal failure to open negotiations with Receiver Brown of the Texas Pacific Railroad company is regarded ominously, and the failure of Col. Hoxie to answer the communication sent to him yesterday by Master Martin Irons, the chairman of the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101, is looked upon as an indication that the strike will be prolonged. Receiver Brown of the Texas Pacific has sent the following supplemental telegram to Mr. Powderly:

I omitted to say in my dispatch this morning that the United States circuit court for the Eastern district of Louisiana, under orders of which we hold our appointments as receivers, is open and entirely accessible any day to any employe for imaginary grievance since the receivers were appointed. The count will hear and entertain with impartiality any charges made by the parties preferring their grievances.

JOHN C. BROWN, Receiver.

OFFER TO TAKE FREIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mr. W. T. Towne, general Eastern agent of the Missouri Pacific system of railroads, received the following telegram from Dallas this morning:

We have instructed agents this afternoon to take all classes of business except perishable freight and live stock for all points on Texas Pacific lines. This opens El Paso and all the country west. This indicates that we anticipate no trouble on our lines to points reached by El Paso. W. W. FINLEY.

A Freight Train Moves.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The freight train left here about 10 o'clock this morning, which was made up at Fourteenth street. Five policemen were on the engine and several more were on the train. At Ewing avenue the engineer left his engine in response to calls from the crowd, and a short distance farther on the fireman abandoned his post. At the company's shops Supt. Kerrigan procured the services of another engineer and the train started again. At Compton avenue a fireman was picked up and the train proceeded on its way to Kansas City. The police left the train four miles out and returned by a passenger train. The crowds in the yards hooted and jeered at the train as it passed, but no interference was offered.

A TRAIN ABANDONED.

The only other event of the day worthy of special note was the abandonment of Washington accommodation train. This train, from here to Washington, sixty miles west of the city, was hauled off Tuesday. It was concluded to restore it this evening, and it started at 6 o'clock with a full load of passengers. Every thing went well until it reached Summit avenue station in the western part of the city, when the engineer left the cab, and the train was soon after run back to the union depot and the engine to the round house. Outside rumor has it that Chief Sargent of Chicago, head of the Firemen's brotherhood, has been sent for, and that he will be here to-morrow to assist the men in determining what course they shall pursue in regard to the strike. It is alleged that numerous applications for work are being made at the different railroad departments. The through passenger traffic of the Missouri Pacific is unobstructed.

A RIOT IN TORONTO,

Precipitated by an Attempt to Run Street Cars.

TORONTO, Ont., March 12.—The street railway troubles assumed a serious aspect to-day. According to instructions of the president of the company, the running of the cars was left in the hands of the city commissioner. Late this morning a car, manned with a force of police, left the stable and started out over the Front street route. A mob immediately appeared and adopted obstructive tactics, and before the car had proceeded many blocks the street was completely blockaded by coal carts, express wagons, etc. The police were powerless to stop this and the attempt to get the car through was abandoned. The car was then turned toward the stables when the mob attacked it and completely wrecked it. The driver and conductor were hissed by the rioters, and were pretty severely injured before being rescued by the police. A squad of mounted police here came upon the scene and charged the mob, using their batons freely. Several of the mob were

STRUCK BY STONES

and injured, while a policeman was knocked off his horse, but was not seriously hurt. Two arrests were made, and in spite of the efforts that were made to rescue them, the prisoners were taken to the station. The horses of the car were taken back to the stables and preparations were made to run another car on the King and Yonge street route. The police were reinforced and strong detachments were located along the route. The mob repeatedly charged and attempted to disable the car, but the police were determined and succeeded in getting the car through. The batons were again freely used and with good effect. The ringleaders were arrested. At the present time but few cars are running. Each car is manned by half a dozen policemen. The mob now content themselves with hooting and yelling at the police, but further rioting is feared. The police magistrate has instructed the chief of police to call out the militia if necessary, but the chief thinks the force he has at his command at present is sufficient to enforce the law. It is not the strikers who compose the rowdy element, but the worst class in the city, composed of thieves, loafers and general toughs.

A HARD CROWD TO HANDLE.

Owing to a renewal of obstructive tactics all the street cars were withdrawn between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. About 2:30 o'clock the police had hot work in clearing Younge street of the crowd congregated there. They charged on the crowd repeatedly, using their batons most effectively. The crowd retaliated by throwing bricks, sticks and stones. The police succeeded after a half-hour's hard work in dispersing the mob, who, however, congregated around the street car stables. The police again appeared and, after a severe struggle, dispersed the crowd. Then there was comparative quiet. Mayor Howland has issued a proclamation calling upon law-abiding citizens to preserve the peace and not congreate on the streets. Meantime the mayor and aldermen had met informally and, after discussing the situation, deputations were appointed to wait upon the president of the horse car campany and the strikers. As a result of these conferences it is believed that the strikers will return to work to-morrow morning, upon the same conditions that existed before the lockout. The impression got abroad that the company had agreed to take the men back unconditionally, and if the strikers are under the same impression there may be trouble again tomorrow.

The Mallory Boycott.

GALVESTON, March 12.—In the Mallory boycott affairs remain substantially unchanged to-night, with a certainty of an early change either for better or worse. Master Workman Farmer and Executive Committeeman Connolly arrived here today, thus completing the membership of the district executive board. This afternoon they had a private conference, lasting two hours, with President Sealy of the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe railroad, and afterwards called upon Capt. Sawyer, agent of the Mallory line. The executive board is in close session to-night. The belief is entertained in many quarters that the boycott will be amicably adjusted. There is no longer any doubt that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the local knights, who are doing everything possible to avoid a general strike. The local papers publish statements to the effect that several hundred knights, who are contented with their present employment, would refuse to observe a general strike if so ordered. This is vehemently denied by individual knights and officers. The test vote on a general strike will probably be had some time to-night.

More Trouble at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., March 12.—Three mills at Cohoes, where the spinners did not strike, have been ordered by the Manufacturers' association to shut down to-morrow. One manufacturer says that if the spinners' wages were all that was involved the strike could be satisfactorily settled, but the manufacturers claim to have knowledge that the finishers, ribbers and card-room operatives are prepared to submit a schedule of increased wages, and they would rather fight it out now than have the affairs unsettled all summer. The Fuller & Warren company to-day refused to recognize the agreement entered into with the Knights of Labor, by which the boycott on the company's store was removed. Mr. Warren denies signing the agreement sent on to his employes by Master Workman Powderly, and exhibits a regularly signed agreement, in which he has far the best of the fight. The boycott will be immediately resumed.

A Comprehensive Boycott.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The platform presented to the anti-Chinese convention demands that the government of the United States take immediate steps to prohibit absolutely Chinese immigration, and appeals to people all over the country to supplant the Chinese with white labor in all instances where the former is employed. The resolutions declare they are not in favor of any unlawful methods in getting rid of the Chinese, but pronounce in favor of boycotting any person who employs Chinese directly or indirectly, or who purchases the products of Chinese labor. The platform was adopted amid tremendous cheering. Ex-Senator Sargent, who had opposed the boycott clause, immediately informed the chairman of his withdrawal from the convention.

A Premium Offered for Lies.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 12.—United States Marshal Reagan arrived here this morning, swore in some deputies and took possession of the shops. A circular is being prepared notifying the strikers that the shops will be opened to-morrow morning, and saying all who wish to return to work can do so, provided they make affidavits that they did not leave the company's employ willingly, and that they have only desisted from working since the strike through fear of intimidation.

More Miners Out.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 12.—The miners employed in the Elk Garden region held a mass meeting this afternoon, and indorsed the action of the executive board of District No. 3 by resolving to come out at once and stand by the Cumberland region for the advance demanded. The operators of Pike mine, in the Cumberland region, to-day granted the advance asked for by their miners, and will resume at once.

Threaten to Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., March 12.—Street railroad drivers and conductors of all lines in this city and those running to Newport and Covington, met to-night and renewed their demand for $2 per day of twelve hours and sent a notice to the Consolidated company that if these terms were not accepted tomorrow morning, they would quit work at noon. About a thousand workmen are effected.

Labor Notes.

Reports now being published throughout the United States that miners of the Kanawha valley, West Virginia, have resumed work at the two-cent rate are absolutely false. It will be fought to the bitter end. The Marmet Mining company's miners are receiving assistance from other miners at work in the valley, and will not yield.

Notice has been given the labors employed at the Atlantic Iron works at Sharon, Pa., that their wages have been advanced to the price paid before the last reduction. The increase amounts to 15 cents per day, and was made by the firm without solicitation from the workmen.

Nearly 800 employes of the American Hosiery company, near Britain, Conn., are out on a strike, their demands for higher wages having been refused. The company's officers refuse to meet a committee of the Knights of Labor to effect a settlement by arbitration.

There was no tie up yesterday on the Bleeker street and Twenty-third and the Thirty-fourth street cross-town lines, New York, owned by Jacob Sharp, as was threatened. The employes have given Mr. Sharp till Monday to make an acceptable agreement with them.

Arrangements are being made for a general strike for an advance in wages among the longshoremen on non-union piers, New York, to begin early next week. On many of the piers the men are paid only 25 cents an hour. The union rates are 40 cents an hour for day work and 60 cents for night work.

A convention of the coal miners of the Youghiogheny valley is in session at Suter's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, considering the wage question. It is believed a general demand for an advance of one-half per bushel in the price of mining will be made.

The George Creek, W. Va., miners are still out for the advance. The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway company's miners at Elk Garden, and the upper Potomac region are working as usual for the old rate.

The Birmingham, Conn., Corset works shut down yesterday. The reason assigned is the non-arrival of goods owing to the blockade on the Gould system in the West.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

A Brief Summary of the Prospects of Winter Wheat in the Leading Wheat States.

The Acreage Believed to be About 10 Per Cent. Below That of Last Season.

Considerable Loss From Winter-Killing Due, to Protracted Absence of Snow.

Indications Fair for an Average Crop, But No Hope for an Excessive Yield.

From the Winter-Wheat Fields.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A summary of the Times' winter wheat brings out these facts: One-third of the crop was sown late, owing to fear of hessian fly. This proportion of the crop has suffered more or less from winter killing during the last thirty days. The acreage of 1886 is from 8 to 10 per cent. below the acreage of 1885. This reduction was caused by the scarcity and high price of good seed wheat at seeding time, and also the general discouraging outlook for the wheat grower. The states of Illinois, Kansas and Missouri show the largest decrease in acreage. The acreage of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan is practically the same as the acreage of the preceding year. Kentucky and Tennessee show a reduction of about 9 per cent. The wheat which has been protected during the whole winter by snow is confined only to

LIMITED AREAS

in different states, and at no time since the winter wheat crop was sown in 1885 has the winter wheat belt as a whole been protected for a period of time over twenty days. On the whole the weather for February was trying upon the wheat crop, and the month of March up to this date has shown little if any improvement. North of the Ohio river the winter wheat has made scarcely any growth as yet, and the crop is backward. As a class farmers are inclined to hold the reserves of wheat only where crop prospects are not encouraging. The 1885 crop has been pretty well cleaned up, but there seems still to be considerable of the 1884 wheat on hand. The conclusions arrived