Sunday Globe.

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A DAY OF CARNAGE

Officers and Strikers in Deadly Conflict at Ft. Worth.

Three of the Former Receive Mortal Wounds.

The Strikers in Ambush Armed With Winchester Rifles.

Texas State Militia to Go to the Scene To-Day.

Great Excitement and the Streets Full of Armed Men.

Knights Interview Hoxie, But Get no Satisfaction.

Bloodshed at Ft. Worth.

FT. WORTH, Tex., April 3.—What had been predicted has come to pass. The striking Knights of Labor and the officers of the law have met in deadly conflict. Two officers fatally wounded and a third shot through both hips are the casualties on the side of the law. Of the strikers, so far as can be ascertained, only one has been wounded. It was announced yesterday by the officers of the Missouri Pacific that trains would move to-day or there would be bloodshed. The strikers, on the other hand, had put it down as settled that no trains would be allowed to pass over the Missouri Pacific line until the demand of the strikers for arbitration was conceded. There are only six men among the strikers here who were formerly employed by the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Texas Pacific having pooled their Fort Worth business so that freight was handled and trains moved almost exclusively by the Texas Pacific employes. The places of these men have long been filled, but they dared not make a fight on the Texas Pacific because that road is in the hands of receivers. Last night the sheriff and his deputies were busily engaged in serving writs on an injunction against the strikers and their confederates, and by the time this morning dawned the most of them had receive an official

NOTICE TO KEEP AWAY

from the yards on the Pacific railway, and warning them against interfering with the servants of the company in their efforts to take out trains. The effects of the writs was to keep the yards clear, and at 9 o'clock this morning not a man save the employes could be seen in them. In the streets near the yards, however, could be seen knots of men who had collected to see what would be done. To-day at 12 o'clock the officers began to collect at the union depot and numbers of them were stationed in the yards. At 10:15 o'clock a dozen or more of them went to the round house, and in a few minutes engine 54, loaded down with armed officers, pulled out and steamed up to the Missouri Pacific yards. As it rattled past the crowd collected on either side of the road. Derisive cheers went up from a hundred throats, but not a man attempted to interfere with the movements of the engine or to prevent it from coupling on to the cars which were standing on a side track. Having done this the engine was run on to the main track and then backed up the road to Hodge, from which point it was to pull a freight train into the city. For nearly two hours the crowd awaited the return of the engine with the train from Hodge, and at the minutes rolled by they amused themselves in various ways. The raw weather could not scatter them, and the men wrapped in heavy overcoats were continuously

STAMPING THEIR FEET

to keep warm. At 11:30 the engine left Hodge and at 11:35 o'clock steamed into the yard. The train consisted of the caboose and ten cars loaded with coal. As the train approached Sixteenth street a crowd rolled out, but halted on the line of right of way and remained there. Not a man made a move toward the train, but at the lower end of the yard three women, wives of the strikers, appeared on the track, one of them armed with a red flag, which she waved as a signal for the engineer to stop. No attention was paid to this and the train passed on and by the union depot, and continued on its journey south. The suggestive silence 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 twelve officers, commanded by Jim Courtwright, special deputy marshal. Some of the officers were deputy marshals and others were members of the regular police force. The train proceeded slowly to the crossing of the Fort Worth & New Orleans railway, about a mile and a half south of town, where it stopped as is customary before crossing. The switch was found open and two men stood near the crossing. The officers approached the switch and discovered five men

WITH WINCHESTER RIFLES

partly concealed in the weeds a few yards distant. The entire posse advance toward the men in ambush. They had reached the ditch alongside the track when they ordered the throwing up of hands. The command was obeyed, but as the hands came up they brought Winchester rifles. The officers were armed only with revolvers. They demanded the surrender of the strikers. Both sides opened fire almost simultaneously, there being not more than two seconds between the time the first and second shots were fired. After the first fire the posse advanced and continued firing. The strikers retreated behind some piles of ties, which formed most excellent breastworks, and from the security of which they poured a murderous fire into the posse. The casualties among the posse were found to be three. Police Officer Fulford was shot through both thighs. Special Officer Dick Townsend was shot twice through the left breast near the nipple. He died at 5:30 this afternoon. Special Officer Charles Snead was shot through the throat and jaw. His wounds are fatal. Drs. Voeker and Farrar of the Missouri Pacific hospital say that Snead and Fulford cannot possibly live. Only one of the strikers, Tom Nall, a switchman, was wounded. He is said to be shot through the groin. About fifty shots were fired in all, when the posse, seeing it was

USELESS TO FIGHT

Winchesters with revolvers, placed the wounded officers aboard the train and returned to the union depot. The strikers remained at the scene of the conflict for some time after the train returned to the city, when they secured the Winchester of their wounded comrade and started for the Sycamore bottom. Nace was left on the prairie. As soon as the train reached the city, the posse was reformed, armed with Winchesters and started in pursuit of the murderers. It is estimated that there were twenty men among the strikers, but of these only five or six carried Winchesters. Tom Nace, the wounded striker, was brought to the city in a wagon this afternoon, and as soon as the officers learned of his whereabouts he was carried to jail, where he will be strongly guarded. No other arrests have as yet been made. The Knights of Labor claim that the first shot was fired by the officers, but the weight of the testimony is against this proposition. Tim Wilson, who was on the engine and within three feet of Dick Townsend, who was shot in the back, states positively that the first fire came from the strikers. D. L. Stewart, who was an eye witness the shooting, gives it as his opinion that the strikers fired first. Sheriff Maddox this afternoon organized two companies of posse, which were armed with Winchester carbines, and

MARCHED TO THE DEPOT,

the avowed determination being to suppress all opposition to law. No further attempt will probably be made to move trains before Monday. The posse will probably be kept under arms night and day. The people are in a terrible state of excitement and appear dumbfounded. The breach between the law and the strikers has been widened, and the bitterest expressions can be heard on every side. There are hundreds of Knights of Labor in the city who do not appear to regret the occurrence of to-day. It has been learned that the strikers yesterday purchased ten Winchester rifles in this city. The names of two or three of the men who carried rifles have been learned. The mayor has issued a proclamation appointing seventy-five deputy policemen and ordering all the saloons to remain closed until Wednesday next. A petition has been sent to Gov. Ireland for state rangers and militia. Transportation for troops has been applied for from Receiver Sheldon. A high wind is blowing to-night, and if a riot occurs the whole town will be an easy prey to flames. The streets are full of armed men. Every precaution will be taken to prevent trouble. It is thought that if to-night is tided over there will be no further danger of mob violence, as troops will be here by to-morrow night. News was received here at midnight that Adjt. Gen. King with two companies of state rangers are on their way to Fort Worth on a special train.

EXCITEMENT AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, April 3.—The bulletins from Fort Worth this evening created much excitement here. Business men generally greatly deplore the present state of affairs, and the news of bloodshed was ominuously received. The Knights of Labor and other workingmen in the city have very little to say. They are making no demonstration. On receipt of the news from Fort Worth they gathered in groups and quietly discussed the situation. A meeting of the Knights of Labor of Galveston has been called for to-morrow night. There is a good deal of comment about Gov. Ireland's delay in taking action to prevent bloodshed. His passiveness is severely criticised by many of his strongest supporters here.

AT THE TEXAS CAPITAL.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 3.—The news of the conflict at Fort Worth creates great excitement here. The bulletin boards were surrounded all the evening. Gov. Ireland had departed for his home at Seguin before the news of the conflict arrived. Adjt. Gen. King is not in the city. His whereabouts are unknown. Telegrams have been sent to the governor asking that troops be ordered out, and the assistant adjutant general to-night telegraphed the Grayson rifles at Sherman to hold themselves in readiness to move at any time. It is thought Gov. Ireland will return by the first train.

DEEP INTEREST AT TEXARKANA.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 5.—Trains on the Missouri Pacific railroad are running regularly at this point, but the strike is practically in the same position it was three weeks ago, so far as relates to the Knights of Labor. Only about four Knights have thus far returned to work out of about 800 who struck. Great excitement prevails here over the news from Ft. Worth. Meager particulars only have been received, but the strikers are eagerly seeking the latest reports. The Gate City guards continue to patrol the railroad property. The situation here, while not serious at present, may easily become so. The presence of militia makes the strikers more cautious in their acts, but rather serves to increase their bitterness towards the railroad management.

HOXIE INTERVIEWED

By the Knights, But They Get No Satisfaction.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Messrs. Turner and Bailey of the executive committee had a brief interview with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon to ascertain, if possible, why he had refused to take back the men who had expressed a willingness and desire to return to work unconditionally. This, Mr. Turner had been informed, was the case, and he was anxious to learn direct from Mr. Hoxie whether such was the case. Mr. Turner was seen at his hotel to-night and gave the following account of the interview:

We called on Mr. Hoxie this afternoon. Mr. Hoxie was very cool. He did not ask us to be seated. I began by asking him if the statement was true that he had refused to back any of the strikers. He said no; that he would consider personal applications, but use his own pleasure entirely in acting upon them. He went on to say that he now needed about 50 per cent. only of the number of men who struck, but was careful not to say that he would employ them from the body of the strikers. I said that Mr. Gould had given us to understand that all except those who actually committed acts of violence would be taken back. He said that neither those who committed such acts nor those who advised them would be accepted. He continued that the road had too many employes before and preferred cutting down the force to cutting down the hours. At this point Mr. Bailey interrupted him by saying that that was probably the reason why the company forced the strike, to cut down the number of employes. Mr. Hoxie said he could take it that way if he wanted to, and asked me about the

TROUBLE AT FORT WORTH.

I told him I deeply deplored it. Mr. Hoxie then went on to say that no grievances whatever had been presented to him. I reminded him of those presented last September, and he said: "Oh, don't rake up ancient history." I said that it might be ancient history, but that the grievances, while they had been dormant, still existed. That was the interview. I closed by telling him we would consult with Mr. Hayes. We stood the entire time and were not asked back.

"When will the next steps be taken?"

"We will not do anything more until Monday. If Mr. Hayes arrives we will hold a conference to-morrow. I am satisfied, however, that it is a settled policy of the road to take none of the strikers back."

"Have you communicated with Mr. Powderly or Mr. Gould?"

"We will not wire Powderly until we hear he is well enough to transact business, and don't know whether we will advise further with Mr. Gould at all."

"What do you think will be the final action?"

"If we cannot make terms, as I am now satisfied is the case, the men will have to return quietly to their homes and seek other employment."

Mr. Turner expects both Mr. Hayes and Mr. Barry of the general executive committee to reach here to-morrow. If they come there will then be a quorum of the committees here, and another conference will be held with the local committee, when it is expected some plan of action will be agreed upon, and possibly another meeting may be had with Mr. Hoxie.

Hoxie Wires Gould.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Mr. Jay Gould to-day received the following telegram:

St. Louis, April 3.—Jay Gould, Esq., President: Total number of loads moved yesterday 3,345, an increase of 237 over the day before. All points are open except Parsons, Kan., where the military are this morning to protect transportation. Sufficient shopmen are at work to take care of equipments. Employes are being paid everywhere on the system, those who have not accepted work receiving their full wages up to the time they quit the company's employ. The shops at Denison, Tex., opened yesterday, forty-three of the men who went to work returning under the order of Mr. Powderly, commanding all men to go to work. H. M. HOXIE.

Disappointed by the Engineers.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The Missouri Pacific company sent out its usual number of freight trains to-day without any difficulty. Several of the strikers have returned to work, though it cannot be learned that they are Knights of Labor. No attempt has yet been made to send out trains at night, as the strikers would be afforded an opportunity of doing great injury if they were inclined without fear of detection. There is said to be a strong feeling among them against the engineers, who have disappointed them in consenting to run their engines. About 50 per cent. of the company's usual force is now at work here.

An Engine Derailed.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 3.—The only episode of to-day's connection with the strike was that an engine was derailed by Ole Solberg, a striker. A passenger engine stood on a side-track when Solberg mounted it, pulled the throttle wide open and fled. He was arrested and put in jail. The Missouri Pacific shops now have fifty-three men at work, and will have boarding cars near the shops on Monday, so that new employes need not be exposed to the violence of strikers.

Moved by Militia.

PARSONS, Kan., April 3.—Eight companies of the First regiment of Kansas militia arrived in the city last night and took charge of the Missouri Pacific yards, and this morning the Kansas national guards commenced making up trains, the engines being guarded on each side by the bayonets of the soldiers. One freight train has been sent out, and it is expected the yards will at once be cleared of all freight cars. The strikers have made no disturbance or resistance and seem to accept the situation as inevitable. The company is now paying off all the men engaged in the strike, and some of them are feeling rather blue at the prospects of being indefinitely out of a job. The feeling here is that the embargo will be laid on the train as soon as the military return to their homes. Freight trains are being rapidly sent out under guard of the militia. There has been no effort to resist the soldiers. The company paid of 208 of the strikers to-day and ninety-three were notified that their services were no longer required, and it is now a matter of doubt if the remainder will go back to work. It is impossible to say how long the troops will be needed here, but everything goes to show that they will not leave within a week. It is anticipated that the shops will open again on Monday.

Cut Loose From Irons.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 3.—At a meeting of Hope assembly, Knights of Labor, held to night, the action of the local executive board in ordering the men back to work was indorsed. The resolution met with considerable opposition, but it carried by a strong majority. It is understood that the local board has cut loose from the Irons faction and have for three days refused to obey orders to stop freight trains.

Powderly Very Ill.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 3.—Grand Master Workman Powderly is in a precarious condition and will be unable to attend to any work for a long time. His physicians will not permit him to know what is going on in labor matters, and have given strict orders to allow no correspondent to see him.

Old Men Going to Work.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 3.—All Missouri Pacific trains are running on schedule time. The shops employed a force of fifty-eight men to-day, forty-six of whom are old employes. When the strike was inaugurated there were 187 men on the shop pay-roll. There is not enough work for that number at present. Eighteen addition men were selected this evening to go to work Monday.

Industrial Items.

Assembly No. 3029, Knights of Labor, Lynn, Mass., adopted a memorial to congress declaring that the laboring men of America are entitled to the ordinary comforts of life and a fair expectation of shelter and repose for their declining years; that in times of depression the government should liberally appropriate the surplus revenue in the prosecution of public works, and especially commending the Hennepin canal project as likely not only to temporarily benefit thousands of needy men, but as promising employment to thousands more for all time to come.

E. P. Allis of the mammoth machine shops bearing his name in Milwaukee, summoned his 800 men before him late yesterday afternoon and addressed them on the eight-hour question. He informed the men that, speaking upon authority from his company, should an enforcement of the eight-hour rule be attempted the works would be shut down permanently.

The Boston journeymen tailors will on Monday inaugurate a strike against such merchant tailors as have not agreed to pay the advance demanded. Sixty merchant tailors unite in a statement characterizing as unjust the demands of the men; that non-union employes shall be discharged, and the "back-shop" work shall be forbidden.

At a conference of street car officials and strikers yesterday morning at Pittsburg, all differences were amicably adjusted. Cars will be started on all roads but the Oakland line this morning. By the agreement the drivers and conductors are to receive $1.75 for thirteen hours, and the drivers of bobtail cars $2.

The labor troubles at Wyandotte, Mich., have been settled by the company recognizing the right of the men to join the Knights of Labor, that being the disputed point. Those discharged, whose places are still vacant, will go to work immediately, and those whose places have been filled are eligible to whatever vacancies occur.

A strike inaugurated by the boys in the dipping-room of the Diamond match works at Akron, O., has extended until seventy-five employes are involved and the works are not able to run in all departments. The strike is for an increase in wages.

Yesterday afternoon thirty-three girls, employed in Johnson & Davis' cigar factory in Pittsburg, struck for an advance in wages of 5 cents per 100 cigars. The strikers want to join the Knights of Labor.

The engineers on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad have asked that their pay be advanced from $3.25 to $4 per round trip and of the firemen from $1.50 to $2.

The Big Miner Run colliery will suspend indefinitely. The condition of the trade does not warrant the working of the mine. The colliery employes 500 hands.

HEIRS TO $40,000.

The Riches Contained in a Bible in an Old Chest.

Special to the Globe.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—Allie Bailes and his brother went to live with ther grandmother in New York when they were 2 and 5 years of age, their mother supporting herself, while the father left the family and went to the West. The two little boys were kindly cared for until they were able to care for themselves. Thirty-one years ago their father died and the estate was settled up. The money belonging to the two boys was put out at interest with suitable security, and the papers deposited with the old grandmother for safe keeping. After a lapse of time the mother married and the boys migrated to Michigan ignorant of the treasure that was stored for them. After a time the grandmother died, and an old chest securely fastened she directed to be given Allie, as it contained the Bible and other relics af the family. All these long years has the old dust-covered chest reposed with its precious contents in the attic at Greenville, Mich. About six months ago Al was married, and his mother, in whose care the old chest has been, took it to Al's house. Curiosity prompted him to open it to-day, and in the old family Bible he found between the leaves all the papers, documents, bonds, etc., properly executed, which makes him and the children of his deceased brother heirs to $40,000.

Did He Injure His Wife?

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—D. S. Nicklin, nephew of Bartley Campbel, the dramatist, was arrested to-day to await the result of injuries which his wife claims he inflicted on her last Tuesday evening while returning home from a party. Mrs. Nicklin wanted to go to see her mother's house on Morgan street, Allegheny, instead of her own home, and in the scuffle that ensued was either knocked down or fell, her head striking a stone step. Concussion of the brain ensued. To-night it is thought she cannot live till morning. The husband claims his wife had been drinking and fell. Both parties are well connected.

Base Ball.

At Washington—Metropolitan 6, National 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore 24, Brown 3.
At Philadelphia—Athletic 11; Yale 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7, Newark 0.
At New York—New York 13, Monitor 0.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 9, Portland 4.

THE LOSS APPALLING.

Alabama Reports the Sacrifice of Several Hundred Lives and $2,000,000 in Property to Floods.

The Ohio River Booming at Louisville and Lowland Inhabitants Beside Themselves With Fear.

Heavy Damages by Water Reported in Canada, Many Bridges Being Swept Away.

Four Hundred Chicago Children in a Panic--A Dakota Man Decapitated at Austin.

The Flood in the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3.—Reports continue to show great loss of life and property. Mayor Reese has sent this telegram to Senators Pugh and Morgan:

Loss of life and property from floods in this vicinity appalling. It seems ever river in Alabama will have the same record. Cannot government aid be invoked for sufferers, who are mostly the poorest people?

Two or three United States boats are on the Alabama river and could be used in distributing supplies and prevent starvation. The situation all over the flooded region is deplorable. Farmers along the Alabama, Tombigbee, Coosa, Tallapoosa and Chattahoochie rivers have lost all their live stock, corn and cotton seed. The river has fallen about three feet. The railroad men expect to run trains to Atlanta on Monday. The Louisville & Nashville people are trying to get a boat to transfer from here to the Alabama river bridge. From here to Selma the railroae is badly wrecked and some days will elapse befor the resumption of trains will be attempted. It is safe to estimate the loss by this flood to Alabama at $2,000,000, and possibly several hundred lives.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY VERY GREAT

SELMA, Ala., April 3.—The river at this point has ceased to rise, after rising two feet higher than at any time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The destruction of property has been great all all the river, and many levees have been lost. The entire eastern portion of this city is under water, including two compresses. The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad depot and shops, the gas works, union works foundry and about 300 houses are also under water. Citizen's relief committees have been organized and have gone rapidly to work and have been dispatched with provisions in all directions. The steamer Carrier, in the employ of citizens, has brought in about 300 people, mostly negroes, picked up from house to house and tree tops in the overflowed districts. A fire broke out in the gas works to-day and burned two of the out-houses, causing a damage of about $1,500. It will be two weeks before the city again will have gas.

THE WATER FALLING.

CHATANOOGA, Tenn., April 3.—The river began falling at noon to-day, after reaching fifty-two and one-quarter feet, a rise of thirty-seven and one-quarter feet in five days. In the past two hours it has fallen two inches. It will be several days before railroads can be repaired. The gas companies expect to resume operations on Tuesday. The 5,000 homeless persons are provided for by the local relief committee. It is estimated that the damage by the high waters in this city other than to the railroads will aggregate $100,000. It is now five days since a mail reached this city. The reports from Rome, Ga., and Gladsden, Ala., say the Coosa river reached a higher point than ever before, and caused terrible destruction throughout its course.

GREAT ALARM AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—The river has reached an alarming stage. At midnight it was running into cellars on the levee and people living in that section were moving into upper stories or out altogether. Serious apprehensions are felt of a disastrous overflow. At the hour named the river was rising more rapidly than at any time during the day—two and one-quarter inches an hour. The guage is twenty-four feet and five inches on the falls and twenty-six feet and five inches in the canal.

Severe Storms Predicted.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 3.—Prof. Foster, meteorologist, late of Iowa, will make the following predictions through the Times to-morrow morning: Great storms will pass over the United States in rapid succession during the last ten days of April, and all shipping interests, especially in the Northern states, should prepare to protect their property from heavy rains, high winds, floods, sleet, snow and extreme changes of the weather on land and from dangerous gales on the lakes and Atlantic coast. The heaviest of these storms will be over the Mississippi basin about April 25 or 26, west of that earlier and east later. Mr. Foster was the author of the prediction that great storms would pass over the lakes and Northeastern states Feb. 25 and 26, and the storm is now raging which he predicted a week ago.

A Daketan Decapitated.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., April 3.—The switch engine of the Milwaukee road, while working in the north part of the yard at this place last evening, ran over an unknown man, instantly severing his head from his body. He was lying on one side of the track with his head upon the rail, but was not discovered in time to stop the engine. The body was removed to the railway freight depot, where an inquest was held this morning by Coroner Squires. A number of witnesses were sworn and it was learned that the man arrived in town yesterday and acted strangely. The jury found that he came to his death by intentionally placing himself before the engine. Papers were found upon his person that indicated that his name is O. G. Owb, and that he lived in Madison, Dak. He had a return ticket from Austin to Madison, $20 in money and a silver watch on his person.

Many Bridges Swept Away.

MONTREAL, April 3.—Advices from Huntingdon say the floods there have spread over Chatawguay street. Advices from all parts of the province report great damage by floods. Never before has the water risen so high and caused so much damage. The ice in Pike river, above Bedford, became jammed, and a torrent of water poured dywn Main street, flooding the first floors of private houses. The Gray nuns will be heavy losers by the damage to their convent, which was inundated and seriously damaged by ice. The water rose so rapidly that the sisters and the pupils were compelled to rush up stairs to save their lives. A rescue party was organized and they were taken from the windows and conveyed to dry lands. The farmers lost their live stock, as the water rose so rapidly that all they could do was to save themselves.

A New Hampshire Dam Bursts.

CONCORD, N. H., April 3.—The dam of the Stoddard pond, seven miles long, gave way yesterday afternoon. It is feared that the factories at Hillsboro bridge and other places on the river will be carried off. At 4 o'clock the water had reached Antrim, carrying a mass of ice fifty feet in height. The Merrimac has risen six feet in twenty-four hours and the mills are in great danger. The Contoocall and Warner rivers have overflowed, flooding mills, cellars, etc.

Esquimaux Starving.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3.—Reports have been received from Labrador to the effect that the people living between Esquimaux Point and Blanc Sabin are starving and subsisting on dog meat. Five dogs have been killed.

UNDER THE REFORM.

A Glance at the Inner Workings of the Minneapolis Administration.

Four Girls Suffocated.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—By fire in one wing of the Planters' hotel here this morning four servant girls met death by suffocation.

The Winans-O'Keefe Suit.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Counsel for Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who is being sued by Mrs. Alice O'Keefe for divorce and alimony, tried before Referee Nash yesterday to introduce the law of Maryland respecting the marriage contract as evidence to upset Mrs. O'Keefe's claim that she was married to Winans. Ex-Judge Curtis argued for Mrs. O'Keefe that the marriage laws of the state of New York were the only laws that could have any application to the case, and referee Nash sustained him. Mrs. O'Keefe looked pleased when she heard the decision, and millionaire Winans, who was present in a natty spring suit, did not appear to like it at all. The evidence is now all in on both sides. Arguments will begin on Wednesday next.

NEW RAILROADS.

A Rush of Railroads to Hutchinson --Reaching for Iowa.

It has been current for some time that the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Motor Railway company has been contemplating building a broad-guage road from Minneapolis to Hutchinson, and further information and plans have come to light which, if carried out, will give the latter town a vigorous boom. The proposed line from Minneapolis to Hutchinson will run via Minnetonka and Silver lakes, and will use the Manitoba tracks from the union depot in Minneapolis for a distance of three miles. It now develops that a road is to be built from Fort Dodge, Ia., to Hutchinson, via Jackson, connecting with the first-mentioned road; and also that the Manitoba is to extend its Duluth and St. Cloud line from St. Cloud to Hutchinson. The object of the Manitoba is to get at the coal fields in the vicinity of Fort Dodge and will be able to make great inroads on the business of the Minneapols & St. Louis line.

Negotiations have been pending for several weeks, but a definite agreement was not reached until Friday. On Monday a committee from Hutchinson will visit Minneapolis to complete arrangements. Bonds to the amount of $24,000 are asked of the town of Hutchinson and will be voted in about two weeks. A payment of half the amount will be made on the completion of the Minneapolis extension and the other half on the completion of the Fort Dodge line. The three roads are to be completed by Jan. 1, 1887, and all will establish shops at Hutchinson. The motor company, by its president, S. S. Small, deposited in the First National bank of St. Paul yesterday, $20,000, to be forfeited to the town of Hutchinson on Jan. 1, 1887, if the agreement is not fully carried out.

Mutuality of Obligations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The suit brought by the ex-Rev. M. P. Stack against Bishop O'Hara in common pleas court of this county, was decided to-day in an interesting opinion by Presiding Judge Thayer. The parties to the suit were a priest and a bishop in the Catholic church. Father Stack filed a declaration averring that it was the duty of the defendant as bishop to assign the plaintiff to the exercise of his office of priest; that the defendant refused to so assign him and that by reason of this refusal he was deprived of the means of obtaining a large sum of money. In rendering judgment for the bishop on a demurrer, the judge held that the question was one in which the defendant had a right, in the exercise of a purely ecclesiastical function, to use his discretion. In the exercise of that discretion he was answerable only to the laws of the church. The priest, if so disposed, could refuse to perform a duty to which he was assigned by the bishop without incurring any civil liability, and the mutuality of obligations was the essence of all contracts.

An Old Minnesotian Dead.

Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD FALLS, April 3.—Col. E. A. Chandler, one of the oldest residents of this place, died very suddenly this evening. He met with a sudden fall, but it is yet unknown whether from an apoplectic stroke or accident. The sudden death of Col. Chandler, who is one of the oldest settlers of Western Minnesota, casts a gloom over the whole community. He has been a resident of this county since 1868. He had just completed arrangements for the erection of a large brick building, and was busily engaged in carrying out the details of its completion. He leaves a wife and two children. No event in this community has caused such universal regret. He was a popular citizen, a kind father and husband, and loved by one and all.

A Late Arrest.

Last evening Mrs. M. H. Douglass, who runs a store at 7 West Third street, called at police headquarters in company with an attorney, and made complaint that her husband, Charles Douglass, had attempted to shoot her, and demanded that he be arrested, as she was afraid of her life. Later Officer Popping overhauled Douglass and locked him up.

B. S. Bennett who is wanted at Warren, Idaho, for a $30,000 forgery committed over a year ago, was arrested at Niagara Falls yesterday.

CROOKED CALIFORNIANS.

Many Golden State Millionaires Indicted by a Grand Jury.

No More New York Aldermen Arrested--A Youthful Murderer.

Prominent Californians Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—The United States grand jury to-day found indictments against eight prominent citizens of this state for subornation of perjury in the case of fraudulent entries of Redwood timber land in Humboldt county. The names of three are Joseph Russ, David Evans and Charles H. King, who collectively represent five millions of capital. The names of the other five or not yet known, but they are said to be all wealthy men. The land department at Washington had reasons to suspect irregularities in the entry of these lands, and sent out Special Agent B. F. Bergen of the interior department to investigate the matter. The result of Bergen's investigation shows that the parties indicated were all members of the California Redwood company, the capital for which was mainly subscribed in Scotland. The indicted parties purchased 600 American citizens to take up 160 acres of land each, for which each received $50. Entries were in all cases immediately conveyed to David Evans, 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 $20 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 a hundred persons who had accepted bribes. Suit will be instituted by the government to set aside all the entries as well as patents which have already been issued. The land embraces 96,000 acres of the best redwood timber land on the coast.

No Further Arrests.

NEW YORK, April 3.—No further arrests of persons connected with the Broadway railroad scandal were made to-day. The senate investigating committee continued its labors. The entire session was occupied with inquiries into the financial transactions of Sidney S. Harris, a member of the Broadway Railway commission, and ex-Ald. Dwyer and Farley of the board of 1884. The questions only succeeded in bringing out the fact that the witness handled considerable money at about the time the franchise was being put through and that they accounted for it only in a general way. The district attorney this evening said he thought there would be no more arrests of "franchise" aldermen to-night or Sunday. There probably would be more arrests, however, of aldermen of 1884, as well as of other persons not aldermen. Ex-Ald. Fullgraff spent two hours this afternoon with the district attorney.

A Youthful Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 3.—This afternoon Thomas Belan, aged about 12 years, was killed by a companion, Harvey McMurray. It is said they had a quarrel, when McMurray, who is only 8 years of age, drew a knife and stabbed Belan in the abdomen, causing almost instant death. McMurray, who has been arrested, says the killing was accidental.

Gambling a Felony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—The first arrest under the new law, which makes gambling a felony in Kentucky, was made to-night, when the Jockey club pool rooms, operated by Bourlier & Co., were pulled on warrants sworn out by the Law and Order club. The law is not believed to include auction pooling on horse races, and this will be made a test case.

Criminal Cullings.

Rev. William Hammond of the Free Baptist church of Franklin, N. H., decamped on Thursday morning with $3,000 belonging to a newly-wedded bride. He was arrested in a Boston bank as he was cashing a check and taken to Franklin.

Nicholas Hall was arrested at Grand Rapids, Mich., yesterday for countetfeiting, being caught at work. He wore a badge of the Northernwestern Detective association and claimed that he was after counterfeiters.

THE POPE APPLAUDED

For His Decision Sanctioning Woman Suffrage.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The following address has been forwarded to Rome:

To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.: Reverend Sir: The woman suffrage party of New York state, an organization devoted to the promotion of virtue, justice and civilization and in part composed of persons not members of the church over which you preside, desires to express to you its warmest thanks for your just and beneficent decision in the case of the Primrose league of England sanctioning women's taking part in politics. The impression has prevailed in America, despite the noble examples of many Catholics, that the Catholic church is hostile to woman's liberty. This grand decision will go far to remove this error and to aid the uplifting of woman and hence of mankind throughout the world. No act that your predecessors for many generations have done will bear such great and glorious fruits. With the kindest wishes and grateful hearts, we are yours in sincere respect. CLEMENCE S. LOSIER,
Chairman state committee.
HAMILTON WILCOX,
Chairman executive committee.
IDA LOUISE DILDINE,
Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE TRIUMPHS

Oxford Defeated by Cambridge in One of the Prettiest Races Ever Rowed on the Thames.

Every Inch of the Course Contested, Cambridge Winning Only by a Scant Half Length.

Bell and Snyder Have Another Bicycle Bout, the Former Proving the Victor.

Snowden, the World's Champion, Easily Wins the Six Days' Race on Skates.

The Oxford Colors Behind.

LONDON, April 3.—The annual university boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews was rowed over the usual course on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, and resulted, as was expected, in a victory for the latter. The sky was cloudy, the weather mild, and the wind pretty strong at the start, and during the race the water was sufficiently "lumpy" to put to a thorough test the stamina of the men engaged in the contest. The betting was in favor of the Cambridge crew. The river banks were both crowded, thousands of people making the race an event for a holiday. Oxford won the choice of stations. The boats were started even and were kept so by as fine a contest as ever was witnessed on the course for about a mile. Then the Cambridge boat was pulled a few feet ahead. In the second stage the race was exciting. The Cambridge men made several desperate spurts to get away from their competitors, but the latter responded instantly and successfully to each, and when Hammersmith bridge was reached the Cambridge bow was but a quarter of a length ahead. A mile and a half had now been rowed, and the contest continued stubborn,

FAIRLY EVEN

and exciting up to the two and one-half mile point. Here Oxford spurted. The boat responded by fairly shooting along until its prow got even with that of Cambridge, and then passed it by a few feet. The contestants were urged on by cheering that was loud and inspiring. The Cambridge men gradually sent their boat up even with that of Oxford, and the boats were kept even until Cambridge was passed. Here neither crew had any visible advantage, and both were straining to such a point that each over-passed prow and splashed. The people along the banks and on the boats following were now almost wild with excitement, and cries of "dead heat" were everywnere heard. But near the finish the Cambridge men were able to add one more spurt to their long-sustained pull, and it moved their craft at forty-two strokes to the minute a few feet ahead, and they passed the limit almost half a length in advance, winning one of the greatest races ever rowed over the course. The race is everywhere pronounced the greatest ever pulled on the Thames since the deat heat of 1877. The length of the course was four and one-eighth miles.

A THUNDER OF APPLAUSE.

The excitement at the close was thrilling. At no point during the entire race had it been possible for either crew to gain more than a half length advantage. Up to almost the finish the race belonged to either side, and the excitement among the partisans along the river banks was increased from minute to minute from the start by the continuous evenness of the rowing and equalization of advantages, until the splendid finish relieved the excitement, which broke and dissipated in a perfect thunder of applause. The time made by Cambridge was 22:29½, the longest occupied in any of the university races since the contest of 1877. The tide was strong and the race was rowed against strong headwinds almost all the whole way. These two facts sufficiently explain the time made, in view of the continuous hard pulling done by the crews. The men of both crews were very much exhausted at the finish. The Oxford boat was steered badly.

Close of the Skating Race.

About 400 people assembled in the Exposition rink last night to witness the finish of the skating contest. It was the largest audience that has greeted the contestants since they started out, and they were evidently inspired, as they did good work the entire three hours. The men were sent off on time and kept up an easy twelve-mile gait, with Snowden in the lead up to within a few minutes of the finish of the hour, when Snowden spurted and the other men settled down to good work, and two miles were skated before Snowden succeeded in making his lap. During the second hour the men skated easily, with Snowden bringing up the rear. During the last quarter Boyst spurted and was closely followed by Gamble, who seemed disposed to contest for second place. Gamble was slowly closing in on Boyst, when Snowden, who was in the rear of the string, suddenly shot ahead, and before he stopped his terrific gait, he had rolled up one more lap on his gains. During this spurt Smith fell, and the men slackened their pace to allow him to catch up with them, The third half of the third and last hour passed with steady work, but Snowden began to leave the men who started after him but he gained two laps before he stopped and the struggle went on between Gamble and Boyst, and the former had gained nearly a lap on the former when the bell rang. Before the race ended Snowden spurted and gained two more laps, which gave him a gain on the last day of six laps, placing one mile and six laps ahead of Boyst, who took second place. During the last quarter of the last hour Cole spurted manfully and a bouquet was sent him, which prompted him to some good work, but he was suffering with a sprained ankle and ten minutes before the bell rang he dropped out of the race. The audience went wild over Snowden, who appeared as fresh as a "daisy," and skated as though he had been born to the business. Although the records show fast travel, they are not remarkable as the course was too short and narrow for the men to break records. Below is given a table showing the totals and daily average of each man:

Hours.	Snowden.	Boyst....	Gamble..	Smith....	Cole.. ....
Sixteenth...	217- 2	216- 1	215- 6	214-14	213-15
Seventeenth	231-10	230- 8	229-11	229- 2	227-12
Eighteenth .	245-14	244- 8	243-12	243- 2	236-12
First day ...	43- 6	43- 2	43- 0	42- 7	42- 3
Second day .	40-16	40-11	40- 6	40-11	40- 8
Third day...	40- 8	40- 5	39-16	40- 5	40- 3
Fourth day.	39- 4	39- 3	38-12	39- 8	39- 3
Fifth day...	39-14	39-10	38-12	39-10	39-10
Sixth day...	42-10	41-11	41-11	41-10	36- 0

Following are brief sketches of the racing history of Snowden and Boyst:

J. A. Snowden is the champion long-distance skater of the world, holding a valuable gold and silver belt emblematic of the same, which he won in the New York six-day, one hundred and forty-two-hour race with a score of 1,116 miles. He also holds the gold and silver champion skates, which were presented to him for winning the Minneapolis race, by the John Wilkinson company of Chicago. He is also a very fast man in short distances.

William Boyst stands next to Snowden as a long-distance skater, defeating every man (except Snowden) that he has met. He is remarkably fast for short distances.

Bell Beats Snyder.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, April 3.—The fifteen-mile bicycle race between Grant Bell of Minneapolis and J. W. Snyder of this city was won by the former in 59 minutes and 51 seconds. Fully 800 people were present and much excitement at times was manifested. Both riders used the same machines as in their former contests.