The Lancaster Intelligencer.

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SALE OF THE B. & O. ROAD.

MORE ABOUT THE RUMORS THAT WERE AFLOAT ON WEDNESDAY.

What the Great Deal Involves and Why It Is Not Improbable—Mr. Robert Garrett Will Neither Confirm Nor Deny the Startling Story of the Change.

The announcement was made on Wednesday that the control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company had passed into the hands of Alfred Sully, of New York. There had been rumors of this nature for two or three days previous, but they lacked confirmation, and little credence was given to them, as the operation was of such a stupendous nature. The apparent confirmation of these rumors, therefore, from a well-informed source created great interest in railroad circles. A leading official of the Pennsylvania railroad said:

The Pennsylvania railroad executive officers have known for two weeks that negotiations had been going on between the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company and Alfred Sully, president of the Richmond Terminal company, for a control of the stock of the former. We had no pecuniary interest in the matter and have none now. Our information is that Mr. Sully has offered Mr. Garrett $200 per share for a controlling interest in the Baltimore & Ohio, and the former is bound by no forfeit if he shall fail to make a delivery of the necessary amount of the stock to give his control. We have no information that he will be able to secure the controlling amount, because there are such varied holdings of the stock and in such large blocks that he may not be able to govern its disposal. There is a possibility that Mr. Garrett may get $200 per share for all of his own stock and some of that belonging to his friends, and also control the voting power of 30,000 shares left in trust by his father wouthout disposing of the same. The most serious obstacle to contend with is the fact that people of Baltimore who are opposed to having the management of the property pass into hands that are not strictly identified with Baltimore. Of one thing we are positive, and that is that President Corbin, of the Reading, has no hand in the deal, which is being conducted by Alfred Sully entirely in the interest of the Richmond Terminal. There is no guarantee in the deal that the Baltimore & Ohio will go to New York.

PRESIDENT CORBIN NOT IN THE DEAL.

At the office of the Reading railroad company it was declared that Mr. Corbin had no part in the deal, and would leave for Florida this morning via the Pennsylvania railroad. The Reading officials had knowledge of the deal through friends of Mr. Corbin, but could state positively that it would not insure the Baltimore & Ohio an entrance to New York. The Reading voting trust, composed of Messrs. Morgan, Welsh, Corbin and Wanamaker, who are not parties to the deal, alone have the right to grant such a privilege. It was declared that neither Reading nor Jersey Central was a party to the deal.

An important meeting of Adams Express officials and others was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and it was afterwards learned that the following interests were represented: Western Union Telegraph company, Adams Express company and the Pullman Palace Car company. These corporations are stated to be interested in the deal and will, as their share in it, take the express, telegraphic and palace car privileges of the Baltimore & Ohio systems, thus removing the most formidable opposition that these different interests now have, and by doing which they will ultimately get back all that they will invest in the deal.

PRESIDENT GARRETT WILL NOT DENY THE STORY.

Dispatches from Baltimore stated that President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, when questioned in reference to the statements that he had disposed of a controlling amount of the stock of his company to Alfred Sully, president of the Richmond Terminal company, replied that he had nothing to say.

The Johns Hopkins university owns 17,000 shares of the Baltimore & Ohio stock, subject to control of the trustees of the university. Several of these trustees were approached and they all declined to speak of the matter. The refusal of the trustees to speak has led many people in Baltimore to believe that the university has sold its holding. Baltimore city owns more than one-fifth of the entire stock of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and with the Johns Hopkins university and the Garrett family own a majority of the stock. If Reading & Jersey City should work with the new syndicate it would place 16,000 miles of road under its control.

ALFRED SULLY'S POSITION.

President Sully, of the Richmond Terminal company, refuses to make any statement, saying that he preferred to remain quiet until he could say something definite. When it was remarked that the fact of purchase was not now denied Mr. Sully admitted that this "was pretty well understood," but said he was not prepared to announce the names of the parties concerned nor the terms of the agreement. A prominent broker remarked that the new combination would represent the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central and the Reading and Jersey roads, and that these would command all the business coming into New York. In connection with the Richmond Terminal and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia roads the new system would have control of nearly all the seacoast lines from New York to Florida. In connection, too, with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, and a subsequent absorption by that road of the Ohio Southern (or the making of amicable arrangements with that line), the combination would control all the bituminous and authracite coal territory in the East except that covered by Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. It is understood that negotiations of some kind are on foot for the control of the latter road also.

It is supposed that capitalists interested in the Adams Express company are among the backers of the Sully party, with a view to acquiring control of the Baltimore & Ohio express business, as they have acquired that of the Reading. As to the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph line, the syndicate will be in a position to make terms with the Western Union company if they find this to their interest. It is acknowledged that the Baltimore & Ohio would like to part with its telegraph property, which in the present state of war with the Western Union has been a continual loss to the Baltimore & Ohio.

UNCERTAINTY IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore, while the general impression is that some sort of arrangement has been made for the surrender of the control of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, it is positively stated by a gentleman who is near to Mr. Garrett that no agreement or contract exists for such transfer. He at the same time stated that a syndicate will probably be formed, of which Mr. Garrett will be a member, for the working of such a railroad system as spoken of. He further said there is no law to prevent the voting by proxy of all the shares owned by the Garrett family and enough of others to make a majority of the stock for any deal the road authorities may deem desirable. He also said that $250 per share had before been offered and refused for a transfer of a majority of the stock.

It was said that an offer of $6,000,000 had been made for the Baltimore & Ohio's telegraph system and $2,000,000 for the express business, both of which had been declined. The determined refusal of Mr. Garrett to confirm or deny any of the statements which have been made leaves the people in anxiety. Those who have always been staunch friends of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company will not believe that any transfer of the control of the road has been or will be made.

Railroads in Europe.

From the Foreign Trade Gazette.

Simon Herne, who was appointed by President Cleveland last year a special commissioner to investigate the relations of Western European governments to railway systems within their control, has made his report. He points out that England now, more than ever before, looks after the railroads very closely and sharply. The resolution of 1844 denies any railway exemption from the provisions of a general railway law passed subsequent to the acquisition of a charter. Legislation in 1854 made secure the rights of stockholders, prohibited freight discrimination, and required an interchange of traffic between rival companies where it would be advantageous to freighters. In 1863 railway consolidation was made illegal without the approval of the Board of Trade. A railway commission exists with full court powers. It may be made a part of the supreme court of judicature.

France has built her railways since 1860 under state supervision and controlled the rates. Under existing laws she will become owner of all roads between 1950 and 1960. Prussia governed the grants to construct, the fixing of charges, and acquire gradually a shareholder's interest in all railroads since 1838. Most of her roads were built by a subsidy, and she may acquire the whole property of any new road upon payment, but not before thirty years after the opening of the line. Some companies through unsuccessful management, have become government property, and practically all the other roads came by purchase a few years ago into the government's possession. This was instigated by Bismarck. There are 20,000 miles in the system.

HISTORICAL LETTER.

One of Them Written by James Buchanan in Which He Makes a Request.

On Saturday Hon. R. E. Monaghan, of West Chester, presented to the West Chester State Normal school, a valuable collection of historical letters, which were at one time the property of the late General Persifor Frazer Smith, United States army. They passed from the general to his nephew, the late Hon. P. Frazer Smith, and from him to his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Monaghan. Among the most notable of the collection is a letter from President Buchanan.

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, 23 June, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I have a favor to ask of you which I know you will grant if this be in your power. Lieutenant Pleasanton, of the Second Dragoons, is now stationed at Santa Fe. His mother, a lady whom I esteem as warmly as any other friend on earth, has recently died, and has left a disconsolate family of two daughters who, in their affliction, are naturally anxious to see their brother. I think this presents a case in which Lieutenant Pleasanton ought to be indulged, not with a furlough, but with service somewhere in this quarter of the Union, which would enable him to see his aged and respected father and his sisters. I feel a deep interest in the whole family, *and shall esteem it a great personal favor* should you accomplish the object. I shall send this letter to Miss Clementine Pleasanton and shall advise her to deliver it to you in person. With the highest respects, I remain your friend. JAMES BUCHANAN.

To General P. F. Smith, U. S. A.

Complimentary to the "Cliosophic."

A recent number of the *Messenger* contains a detailed account of the meeting of the Cliosophic society, held on February 4, at the residence of Dr. Messersmith, and also a description of the system and work of the organization. Then follows an extended and highly complimentary notice from which we quote the following:

We have given this somewhat particular account of the club, because we regard it as a model of its kind, and it has become one of the established social and literary features of Lancaster. It is somewhat unique, and is much enjoyed and eulogized by the visitors that from time to time attend it. It happily combines youth and age in its membership, the literary and social in its character, and is a pleasant bond of union between the college life and many of the cultured families of the city. Its refreshments are rigidly simple and plain, and it has steadily maintained its many-sided qualities without running into any excess or extreme in any one direction. We have never attended an organization in which the enjoyment and pleasure, united with instruction, have been so steadily maintained through a long series of years. It brings the special culture of the college without pedantry into healthful communion with the freer and broader social culture and refinement of the city, and certainly proves a benefit and pleasure to both parties, thus forming, perhaps, we may say, a delightful college circle.

The National Banks Multiplying.

For all immediate purposes the national banking system is evidently healthy and prosperous enough. Between October 8 and December 28, 1886, the latest dates on which the condition of the banks was reported to the comptroller of the currency, there was a net increase of 23 in the number of banks in operation, and of nearly $2,500,000 in capital. During the year 1886 the addition was 143 banks and more than $21,300,000 in capital, and on December 28 there were 2,875 national banks in the country with a total capital of $550,600,000, in round figures. Both in numbers and in capital the showing is better than ever before. Moreover, the growth of the system is now mainly in the smaller cities and towns, where it is most needed and most beneficial, and the average capital of the national banks was never so small as now.

Gen. Beaver an Honorary Member.

From the Mt. Joy Star.

Gov. James A. Beaver was made an honorary member of the Florin literary society some time ago and H. M. Stokes wrote to the governor informing him of the fact. A reply, signed by the governor's own hand, was immediately received by the above named gentleman, acknowledging the receipt of the same and in appropriate words thanked the society and graciously accepted his election. He also sent a number of books by express. One was the governor's life and one his inaugural address and reports. His honor stated that probably they would be of some interest to some of us and I assure you they are.

A Boy Shoots Four People.

In a lonely farming community in Cat's Fork, Lawrence county, Kentucky, Samuel Smith, aged 12 years, who had had a difficulty with a neighbor, Stephen Hammond, armed himself with a revolver and went over to Hammond's, following him into the house. Hammond then reached for his rifle, but Smith fired and killed him. Hammond's wife and children, a boy and girl, attacked the murderer, but he soon fatally wounded Mrs. Hammond, and as the children attempted to escape he shot both. He fled to the mountains and has not been caught. Mrs. Hammond will die and the children may not recover.

Another Bogus Watch Company.

United States officers have arrested John H. Kane and Giles H. Rich, the latter assistant clerk of the Roxbury police court, Boston, upon the charge of using the mails to defraud the public. The parties, it is claimed, have been operating under the title of "Massachusets Watch Company," and have flooded the country with circulars offering an elegant gold watch, with the latest improvements, for $1, but which proved to be a cheap brass hunting case containing a paper face, on which were painted the figures of a sun dial.

Brutally Beaten by Burglars.

Stephen Hutton, of the firm of Hutton, Stusman & Co., of Ligonier, was brutally beaten and almost killed during the night by three burglars whom Hutton surprised in the furniture factory, where the burglars had broken in for tools with which to burglarize business houses. Hutton is lying unconscious at home and not expected to live. He was found in the factory Wednesday morning by Gus. Lawson, a neighbor.

A Pleasant Affair.

Last night the attaches of Fulton opera house gave a ball in the second floor of the theatre. There was quite a large attendance and the affair passed off in the most pleasant manner. The managers were Charley Yecker, Bert Rinehart, John St. Clair and John Wise. Taylor's orchestra furnished the music.

Oh! Oh!! Oh!!!

From the York Age.

Mrs. Grundy says that eight out of every ten saloon-keepers in Lancaster are Republicans because the judges will not grant a Democrat a license if they can help it.

LEYTON GIBSON CONVICTED

OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Counsel Make a Motion for a New Trial and Their Reason is That the Court Made an Improper Remark Before the Jury During the Trial of the Case.

Wednesday Afternoon.—The trial of Leyton Gibson for assaulting and resisting Officer Pyle was resumed when court reconvened. The defense called a witness who testified that he saw a colored man, who was standing by the side of Officer Pyle, strike the officer and then run away.

In rebuttal the commonwealth called a number of witnesses who contradicted the testimony of the defendant's witnesses in many particulars.

At the conclusion of the evidence counsel were discussing the length of time they should be allowed to argue the case. The district attorney suggested fifteen minutes for each attorney, and counsel for defense said they did think that time long enough. The court said "you will probably need more time, as you have a bad case." Counsel for the defense at once requested the court to make a record of the remark they had made and also asked for an exception. The court said they would do as requested.

The counsel argued the case for two hours, after which Judge Patterson delivered a lengthy charge. He concluded by stating that their verdict would determine whether peace and order should be maintained or whether young men who lose their senses through over indulgence and misbehave, are to be encouraged. The judge defined what he meant when he said the defendants had a bad case, by stating that he merely referred to the bad conduct of their client on Christmas evening.

Thursday Morning.—The jury in the Gibson case rendered their verdict when court opened this morning. They agreed upon a verdict, after a deliberation of two hours, and it was guilty of aggravated assault and battery, simple assault and battery, and resisting an officer, and not guilty of felonious assault and battery.

Counsel for the accused at once made a motion for a new trial and the court said they had four days time for that motion.

Gibson's attorneys say that if a new trial is refused, they will take the case to the supreme court and get the opinion of that court as to whether it is proper for the court below to interject such a remark before the jurors as "you have a bad case."

Counsel for Gibson, who prosecuted Pyle for felonious assault and battery, in breaking his mace over his head moved for a continuance of the case, as it was not considered prudent to try it this week. The district attorney objected to the continuance, and the court said the case ought not to be tried this week. There was no positive conclusion reached as to whether or not the case would be tried.

William H. Sweigart, a business man residing at Cedar Lane, East Earl township, was put on trial for adultery and bastardy. The prosecutrix in the case was Sallie Moyer, a girl not yet 16 years old, who lived half a mile from that village. She testified that Sweigart is a married man and in addition to his business is the postmaster. About the holidays in 1885 she was sent for the mail and while alone in the postoffice the offense was committed. The child was born in the following October.

The defense was that the girl and her relatives entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of forcing Sweigart to pay a large sum of money by naming him as the father of her child, when the truth was that Henry Fasnacht, an inmate of the house where she lived, was the father of the child. Sweigart denied having known the girl until four weeks before the birth of the child; denied that he ever committed the offense, and testified that by the advice of his counsel he had caused complaint to be made against Henry Fasnacht for being the father of the child, of whose paternity he is now charged. On trial.

CURRENT BUSINESS.

James D. Reed, of Salisbury township, was appointed guardian of the minor children of James M. Moore, late of Salisbury.

A Suicide Soldier's Singular Letter.

On Wednesday in the room of a boarding house, No. 430 Lombard street Philadelphia, was found the body of an old soldier known as Joseph Donohue.

For the last twenty years he had led a life of dissipation and shiftlessness. The circumstances that surround his death are conclusive that it was that of suicide.

Found in his room was an empty laudanum bottle, a bottle containing a small amount of extract of bitter almonds and another filled with a mixture of corrosive sublimate.

From the pockets of the old coat which he was accustomed to wear was taken a letter dated March 8, evidently intended as his last will and testament. The letter was in the following language:

"This will testify that I, Joseph M. Donohue, being as near sound in mind as a man could expect after going through what I have, sea service, whaling, and having no further use for this old hulk, I lay down and die as I have lived.

"This world is not a stage, but a circus; clowns, supers and ringmasters doing all the work, and all the big bums getting all the money.

"In all my experience in this world I never seen but one young man I call perfect. That was one I always held dear to my heart. Give this letter to Henry Croskey. If you like, bury me with my mother. I will say no more, but think of your kindness under the lid.

"Coroner Powers, your chance has come. Remember your friend that was in life but now in death."

TO FREEZE OUT RANDALL.

A Scheme for the Reapportionment of Philadelphia on a Solid Republican Basis.

The sub-committee on congressional apportionment, appointed by a caucus of the Republican members of the House from Philadelphia, met Wednesday afternoon and agreed upon a basis of apportionment of that city into congressional districts. The sub committee reported to the caucus of the Philadelphia Republican members, and this body in turn ordered that the scheme agreed upon be presented to the House committee on congressional apportionment, which was done. This committee, having some time ago promised the Philadelphia Republicans that that city should have a solid Republican delegation in Congress, the scheme presented was prepared to enable the committee to keep this promise. The scheme divides the city into six symmetrical districts as follows—the Republican majorities, according to the vote cast at the last general election, being:

First District—First, Second, Seventh, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtieth wards, 4,109 majority.

Second District—Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth wards, 2,029 majority.

Third District—Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth wards, 2,954 majority.

Fourth District—Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Thirty-first wards, 2,463 majority.

Fifth District—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth wards, 3,433 majority.

Sixth District—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth wards, 5,954 majority.

Forty Years a Mason.

It was forty years yesterday since Junius B. Kaufman, esq., became a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the evening he gave an elegant supper to a number of his Masonic friends at his home, and they had a royal good time.

GIFT TO THE COLLEGE.

Two Thousand Dollars Contributed—Prof. Neff's Course of Lectures Begun.

The college recently received a gift of five hundred dollars from a gentleman in Easton and the same amount from another in Reading. An additional one thousand was also added to the endowment fund of the seminary. Strong efforts are being made at the present time by the faculty and friends of the college to increase its efficiency. A number of important improvements are contemplated. It is expected to increase the number of professors. Recently, through a committee of the board of trustees, Prof. Silas S. Neff, of Philadelphia, was appointed professor of elocution. He began his work yesterday and will give a course of lectures on oratory and elocution.

Rev. W. F. Lichliter, pastor of St. Luke's Reformed church, preached to the college congregation both on last Sunday and yesterday at the Wednesday services. Pastor Lichliter is popular among the students of the institutions.

"The Three Big C's" will be the subject of the second free lecture to be delivered in the college chapel on next Tuesday evening, March 15. Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., of Philadelphia, is to be the orator; he is an able speaker and no doubt will be highly appreciated by the people of Lancaster. The lecture will be entirely free. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

Lancaster Hebrews to Hold a Grand Ball at Eshleman's Hall This Evening.

Lancaster Hebrews began the celebration of the Feast of Purim Wednesday night at sundown. The festival is the most joyous in the Jewish church, and it lasts several days. It is the beginning of the 14th day of the Jewish month of Adar. The feast is based entirely on the story of Queen Esther in the Old Testament, and the success that attended her efforts in saving her people from the massacre decreed by King Ahasuerus through the plotting of Haman. Because of their salvation Mordecai and Esther ordained the festival of Purim. The strict meaning of the word is "lots," from the fact that Haman cast lots for the day on which the Jews were to be killed. A characteristic feature of the enjoyment of the festival is the giving of presents to relatives and friends. Special stress is laid on remembering the poor in charitable deeds.

The sixth annual Purim ball of the "Mercantile," of this city, will be given this evening at Eshleman's hall when a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

DOMINICK M'CAFFREY WINS.

He Beats the Brooklyn "Strong Boy" But Has Very Little to Spare.

The expectation that Dominick McCaffrey would do some desperate fighting to retrieve the laurels he lost in his fight with Pat Farrell on Monday night crowded the auditorium of the Comique in Philadelphia Wednesday night. McCaffrey's opponent was John Fallon, of Brooklyn. Fallon is about McCaffrey's weight, but not quite so tall and long of reach.

McCaffrey did not knock his man out. In fact he fought very poorly. Fallon stayed the four rounds with credit, and at the finish was fresher than McCaffrey.

In the first round Fallon led, but fell short. McCaffrey then landed on Fallon's nose. The Brooklyn lad attempted to force the fighting, but McCaffrey evaded his blows by clever dodging. Fallon finally caught McCaffrey on the neck with a swinging blow.

Not much was done in the second round. Fallon led as often as McCaffrey, but neither did effective work. In the third round Fallon kept Dominick dancing around the stage to keep from being hit. McCaffrey attempted to force the fighting in the last round, but, after he had hit Fallon twice, the latter rushed him to the ropes.

Referee Jimmy Ryan said McCaffrey had the best of it. Half the audience cheered and half hissed. A decision of a draw would have given better satisfaction.

Another Swindler Goes to Canada.

William C. Hickman, originally of Philadelphia, but lately of Boston, has joined the American colony in Canada after having, it is alleged, swindled a number of Boston capitalists out of between $30,000 and $50,000. Hickman claimed to have a formula for manufacturing an article he called "sugarine" out of common starch. The sugarine was to take the place of ordinary sugar, to which it was equal in all respects. According to Hickman's story the sugarine could be made for 1½ cents per pound, and sold readily for 5½ cents. Several capitalists became interested and furnished considerable sums of money, which, it is said, Hickman perverted to his own use. When he could no longer blindfold his dupes he left the city for Montreal, where he now is. He makes no secrets of his whereabouts. Hickman is said to be very well connected in Philadelphia.

A Farmer's Wife Killed by a Cow.

Mrs. William Bailey, wife of a farmer residing near Ripley, Erie county, was attacked by a cow in the farm house yard, while alone and defenseless. An hour later her husband discovered the animal trampling and rolling on the apparently lifeless body of his wife, and when he went to the rescue the enraged animal attacked him. Farm hands, armed with pitch forks, rallied to his assistance, but they were scattered in turn by the brute's furious charges, and a rifle was brought and used with deadly effect. Mrs. Bailey was alive when dragged from under the dead animal, but never recovered consciousness and died before physicians arrived.

The Prohibition Campaign in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, March 10.—The Prohibitionists having secured from the state legislature the submission to the people of a prohibition amendment to the state constitution, are making great preparations for the campaign. The statewill be filled with temperance orators for which a fund of $300,000 is being gathered. The Liquor Dealers' association of this city have reorganized and say they will begin the campaign with a fund of $250,000.

Big Telephone Business.

LOWELL, Mass., March 10.—At a meeting of the Erie Telephone company directors last night, Col. S. W. Bennett, president of the company, who has just returned from a two months stay in Minnesota, reported a gain of 53 per cent. in exchanges of subscribers in Dakota, Texas and Minnesota. Taxation laws of these states he termed not oppressive to the company.

Ice Jam on the St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—The ice jam in the St. Lawrence near Croil Island continues. The water is 12 feet above the usual level at Morrisburg and all the mills there have been closed for nearly a month. The orchards along the river banks will be ruined by the inundation.

A Consul General Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president this afternoon appointed Charlton H. Way, of Georgia, to be consul general of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Two More Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The president to-day appointed the following named postmasters in Pennsylvania: W. D. Himmelreich, Lewisburgh; Chas. H. Pott, Jersey Shore.

Death of a Consul.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Mr. Robert Lehr, consul at this port for Portugal and Belgium, died to-day, aged 62 years.

Beattie's Assailant Sentenced.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Louis Biesal, the ex-custom house inspector who shot Surveyor Beattie, was to-day sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Auburn, N. Y.

MET DEATH RESOLUTELY.

SAMUEL F. BESSE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF RICHARD N. LAWTON.

He Marches to the Scaffold With a Firm Step and Steady Nerves and Dies Without a Struggle—The Execution Witnessed by a Dozen Citizens.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., March 10.—Samuel F. Besse, of Wareham, was hanged here at 8:38 this morning. He was pronounced dead in twenty minutes.

Besse killed Richard N. Lawton at Westport on December 22, 1885.

Last night he retired a little before his usual time and slept naturally till morning. At 7:30 a. m. the Rev. Mr. Sleeper went to the cell and offered prayer, in which Besse joined. The prisoner's arms were then bound. He walked to the scaffold with a firm step and took his stand upon the platform in the presence of the twelve persons who had been summoned to witness the execution. Not a muscle quivered nor was any tremor visible. His face was very pale, and his deeply sunken eyes were fixed almost immovably downward. High Sheriff Harmon then read the death warrant, after which, turning to Besse, he said: "Samuel F. Besse, in obedience to the command of this warrant, and by virtue of my office, it becomes my painful duty to proceed with the execution of this warrant, and may God have mercy on your soul." The sheriff then shook hands with the prisoner, after which Deputy Sheriff Wheeler adjusted the fatal noose. The black cap was drawn over the condemned man's face, the deputies shook his hand and stepped aside. When the drop fell Besse shot downward about five feet. There was a slight rebound but the body immediately settled back. There was no struggle and death was apparently instantaneous. The remains will be taken to Wareham to-day for burial. Sheriff Harmon's course in excluding the public from the execution is generally approved and will be doubtless followed by sheriffs of other counties, the matter having been fully discussed at the annual meeting of the sheriffs recently held in Boston.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY TRAMP.

He Strikes a Woman, Shoots Two Men and Narrowly Escapes Being Lynched.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—A tramp, giving his name as Schmidt, went to the residence of a woman living at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Galena streets last evening, with one of his hands tied up in a sling, and asked for money, claiming to have met with an accident. Theodore Krischinski, who was in the house, gave him a few cents and the fellow left and asked the woman who was in the yard, for money. She refused to give him any, whereupon he dropped his arm from the sling and drew from his pocket a piece of iron covered with a handkerchief, and struck her on the head. He then grabbed hold of her and partly tore her clothes from her body. Krischinski and Valentine Schiller, a saloon-keeper, were attracted by the screams of the woman and ran to her assistance. The tramp took refuge in the cellar of an adjoining house and the men made an effort to capture him. Schiller got a pitchfork and tried to dislodge him, when the tramp fired with a revolver. Schiller received a ball in his face, which entered the jaw and came out below the ear, and Krischinski was wounded in the abdomen, but not seriously. The tramp then fled and was followed later by the police detail. His tracks in the mud led to the agricultural hall on the state fair grounds, where he was found hiding in a threshing machine. A large crowd gathered with ropes and the police had difficulty in landing the prisoner in jail. None of the injured persons will die.

WHEAT AND CORN.

The March Report Discloses Some Interesting Features of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The following statement respecting wheat and corn was issued to-day by the department of agriculture:

"The March report of distribution and consumption of wheat and corn shows that 36 per cent. of the crop of corn is still in farmers' hands, a smaller proportion than in March, 1885 and 1886, but larger than in 1884. The estimated remainder is 603,000,000 bushels. The estimated proportion held for home consumption is 1,377,000,000 bushels, leaving 288,000,000 for transportation beyond county lines. The proportion of merchantable corn is 86 per cent., making the quality of the crop comparatively high, 80 being the average percentage merchantable in a series of years. The amount of wheat on hand is 27 per cent. of the crop, or about 122,000,000 bushels, against 107 last year and 169 in March 1885, the largest surplus of the largest crop ever grown. It is 3,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1884, and 24,000,000 bushels more than in 1882, after the shortest crop for recent years. The proportion held for local consumption is 194,000,000 bushels, and the proportion to be shipped beyond county lines 263,000,000 bushels. The quality of the crop is unusually good in the principal wheat-growing sections. The average weight being 58.5 pounds per bushel."

TWO EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED.

James Martin, Who Gets Four Years, Gives Names of Robbers and Incendiaries.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 10.—James Martin, convicted Tuesday of embezzling money and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, has made a statement to the state's attorney, which, rumor says, is likely to create a hubbub when it becomes known, though it is now withheld. Martin gives the names of some of those who are said to have had guilty knowledge of cases of incendiary fires, as well as who have taken part in robberies committed in the county. The statement was made freely and voluntarily and is said to implicate several parties.

Goes to Prison for Three Years.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 10.—Ex County Treasurer Hollingsworth was refused an arrest of judgment by the circuit court yesterday and was formally sentenced to three years at hard labor in the Jeffersonville prison and fined $1. He will be taken to prison to day. His attorneys will appeal to the supreme court. He still refuses to state what became of the $80,000 of public money.

A Railroad Injunction Asked.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad yesterday applied to the United States circuit court here for an injunction against Joseph Pratt, John Fintzell, James Ray and others, of Youngstown, Ohio, restraining them from interfering with the management of the road at that place. The motion was allowed by Judge Welker.

The situation at Cleveland to-day shows no decided change, both strikers and officials apparently awaiting the decision in the case of Frank Kellogg, who was arrested for disobeying an injunction restraining him from entering the company's yard. All the strikers were notified to present themselves at the office of Superintendent O'Brien this morning and receive their pay. The brakemen held a meeting this forenoon and decided to strike if the yardmen called on them to do so. It is probable that they will all go out this afternoon.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE.

Plymouth Church to be Closed Friday Night. Beautiful Floral Tributes.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 10.—The body of Henry Ward Beecher lies in state to-day in the church in Brooklyn which pulpit oratory made famous. It will remain there until to-morrow night when the doors will be closed and the body shut in from the public gaze. It is the wish of the family that the interment on Saturday at Greenwood cemetery shall be as private as possible.

Last night Mrs. Beecher saw the body of her husband for the first time since his death. It was then in a coffin in a parlor of the house. Several intimate friends were permitted to look at the remains last evening, but this morning no outsiders were admitted to the house with the exception of Mr. S. V. White and wife and H. M. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland has been a member of Plymouth church for 27 years, and was associated with Mr. Beecher in the publication of the *Christian Union*. He was one of the few men to whom Mr. Beecher, during the Tilton trouble, gave all his confidence. The arrangements for the private funeral service had been perfected early in the morning.

The floral tributes sent by Mr. Beecher's friends made the atmosphere of the house aromatic with fragrance. One of the most notable emblems at the services was a large wreath of selected roses which a florist brought as the gift of Ellen Terry and Henry Irving. Mr. S. V. White sent a fresh wreath of roses and evergreens for the door bell and also a pillar of roses surmounted by doves. A pillar of white lilies, a pyramid of red and white roses, a large bouquet of roses were among the floral offerings. Dr. Hall, of the Holy Trinity Episcopal church, arrived at the house at 9 a. m.

SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

It was then raining heavily, but notwithstanding that fact, there were many men and women congregated in front and in the vicinity of the house. At 9:30 a. m. precisely, Dr. Hall began the funeral services in the parlor. Mrs. Beecher occupied a conspicuous position near the coffin and surrounding her were the other members of the family, comprising Colonel W. C. Beecher and wife, Major Henry Ward Beecher, jr., Eugene Beecher, wife and child, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scoville and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burr, Mrs. Dr. Ballard, Mrs. Lot Jones (Mrs. Beecher's sister), Miss Moore, Dr. Ballard, Miss May Ballard, and Miss Harriet Stone. Dr. Hall read the Episcopal ritual, and a quartet sang, and the solos "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Beyond the Sighing and the Weeping" were rendered. Dr. Hall's discourse was brief.

Just as soon as the private funeral service was concluded the 13th regiment, Col. Fackner commanding, marched down Hicks street from Pierrepont, preceded by a drum and fife corps. The regiment marched in column of fours, and when the centre of it had reached the house the order, "column left face and dress," was given. The work of preparing the casket for the hearse was then quickly done by the undertaker's attendants and they bore it to the hearse, preceded by the staff officers of the regiment. The casket was covered with ferns, smilax and other greens, while a large wreath rested on the lid. Company G then took up position on either side of the hearse and to the mournful tune of a dirge the march to the church began, the regiment falling in behind the guests of honor. The funeral procession moved down the street to Plymouth church, and the jam along the route was severe and required all the efforts of the police to manage.

IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Arriving at the church, the regiment formed in double file, and the dead clergyman was borne into the edifice where so many thousands have listened entranced with his eloquence. As the coffin, headed by the guard of honor, was borne up the central west aisle of the church, Col. King played Beethoven's funeral march. Assistant Pastor Halliday led the procession up the aisle, and after the coffin had been placed upon the low dais in front of the platform, and the upper part of the lid had been removed, he was the first to look at the face of the dead man. The Thirteenth regiment, in columns of twos, led by Col. Fackner, marched up the centre east aisle and passing on either side of the coffin, passed down the centre west aisle. After the regiment had passed by and looked on the face of the dead chaplain, the general public, which by this time filled the walks on both sides of the street in front of the church, were admitted. The face of Mr. Beecher is turned slightly to the right and has a very natural look. There were few people in the church when the procession entered, not over 100 in all. These were trustees and members of the congregation.

PROFUSE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The decorations at the church are of the most elaborate description. There are no mourning emblems or crape to be seen anywhere. Flowers, evergreens and palms are the only decorations used, and the effect is beautiful and striking. The old reading desk, which has been placed at the right of the pulpit platform, is covered with asparagus ferns and pink and white roses. The chair used by Mr. Beecher is placed on the opposite side of the platform and is covered with white carnations, pink roses, smilax and eucharist lilies. The space back of the dais, where the coffin rests, as high as the top of the organ in the loft, is concealed behind a bank of flowers formed of the brightest and choicest specimens, azelias and calla lilies predominating. At each post around the face of the gallery are clusters of plants and the ledge of the gallery railing is covered by a continuous bank of flowers. Between the pillars hang wreaths of laurel. From the large chandelier in the centre of the church, ropes of laurel are stretched in every direction to the cornice where they are met by clusters of evergreens and fastened to the wall. The ceiling underneath the gallery is completely concealed by hangings of smilax caught up by bunches of bright flowers. From each gas bracket in the church are hung baskets filled with cut roses, lilies, azelias, chrysanthemums, hyacinths and other bright and fragrant flowers, large balls of roses hang from the central chandelier. On the Bible stand is a design formed of ferns, on which are three doves. To the right is a large floral cross bearing the words: "Our Chaplain" while near by is a large pillow of white flowers with the letter "G" formed of pink roses in the centre. The front of the church is decked with ropes of evergreens and smilax. The church will be kept open as long as there is any one awaiting in line to enter. No one will be admitted to the church to-morrow before the services, which will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Hall will officiate.

Taken From His Car and Arraigned.

BOSTON, March 10—Levi B. Berry, a "scab" driver for the South Boston street car company, was taken from his car yesterday and arraigned on a charge of being the principal in the Braintree illicit distillery case, in which Chauncey and James T. Hartford and Annie Fairbanks have previously been arrested and are now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. Berry is said to have furnished the funds, made the purchases, etc. He pleaded not guilty, and in default of $1,500 was committed to jail.

Piano Factory Burned.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., March 10.—The piano factory of A. W. Coburn & Co., together with the stock and machinery, was burned this morning. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

RUTAN'S AND WA[illegible]

THEIR ANTI-[illegible] VIEWS CREATE A [illegible]

A Motion in the Senate to [illegible] the Outsider Bill [illegible] Amendment to the [illegible] Rejected by the [illegible]

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 10.—[illegible] spirited discussion in the Senate [illegible] proposition offered by Rutan, [illegible] discharge the judiciary committee [illegible] consideration of the anti-[illegible] discrimination bill proposing [illegible] mission. Gobin, Republican, [illegible] amendment looking also to [illegible] Watres bill on the calendar. [illegible] master and Cooper made party [illegible] favor of the anti-[illegible] Gobin and Watres, Republicans, [illegible] they were obliged to support [illegible] committee had not reported [illegible] publican caucus as had been [illegible] Gobin's amendment was defeated [illegible] nays 30, and Rutan's motion [illegible] Emery, Gobin, Walling and Wa[illegible] liams, voted with the Democrats in [illegible] placing both bills on the calendar.

A motion to consider the women [illegible] bill out of order was lost for lack of [illegible] two-thirds, the vote being 16 for [illegible] against.

Stebman introduced a bill authorizing county commissioners to provide offices [illegible] for the superintendents of schools.

The bill was passed finally to change the age of consent on the part of females from [illegible] to 16 years.

Senate bills were passed finally: To [illegible] eleemosynary corporations to secure [illegible] property from liability to be wasted by [illegible] agers or beneficiaries of charities; [illegible] for incorporation of street paving and [illegible] struction companies. Adjourned until [illegible] day evening.

The time of