FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1891.

In All the Sing Sing Mur-

Painless and the Execution a Scientific Success.

Slocum Was the First to Occupy the Fatal. Chair, and the Others Followed in Quick Succession.

THE STORY OF THE PRISON CHAPLAIN.

No official Report of the Autopsy Has Yet Been Given Out, and There Seems to Be a Disagree ment Among the Boctors,

COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE MORNING'S WORK

ISPACIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SING SING, July 7 .- The awful tragedy the legal taking of the lives of four human beings is finished. Joseph Wood, Harry A. Smiler, James Slocum and Shibuya Jugiro followed Kemmler this morning to the death chair and suffered the greatest penalty the law infliers.

There is a radical difference of opinion as to results. Experts claim there was expected. It was enough, however, to kill none of the horror, the roasting alive, that was witnessed at the Auburn execution. Says Dr. Carlos McDonald, the physician in charge: "The men came in calmly and placidly and were placed in the fatal chair without excitement or anything to mar the dignity of the occasion. Unconsciousness was instantaneous." Another witness adds: "It was like the snapping of a twig; death overtook them instantly,"

The Valu Efforts at Secrecy.

Warden Brown tried with all his might to keep information concerning the executions from the representatives of the press. As on previous days, he had the prison surrounded by his minions, armed with their Winchesters. Every man who witnessed the execution was practically sworn to secreey. They arrived at the prison Monday night. Dr. Southwick says: "From the time we got there until long after the executions were over we were practically

These men, these physicians of repute, were literally compelled to sign a paper pledging themselves not to tell to the reorrers anything they saw. Why they submitted no one can imagine, unless it was that the Warden threatened not to allow them to witness the killings. He had no nuthority under the law to make any such tareats or to pledge anyone to secrecy. Wardon Brown carried his attempts to keep the news from the reporters to the extent of oing his witnesses fast in his stronghold belind his armed guard, until there was just time left for them to eatch the trains by which they wished to leave town. Then he bundled them into prison wagons, driven by prison guards, and hurried them to the sta-

Dawn of the Fatal Morning. The morning broke gay and sombre. The cooled of villagers that had gathered on the duffs opposite the prison on Monday incuding to maintain positions there until ing since tired. A group of reporters who

ace Sanday, lolled on the grass at the foot of the bluff. The little house on the hill ce the keepers of the big prison live, was tightly closed. except the rifle guards who tramped up and deter the walk like trained soldiers. Hardly breath of air stirred, but what did pointed

he arrow of the weather vain on the cupola on the roof of the prison like a finger of fate traight at the flag pole on which were to be an flags, announcing the death of the crimmals as they were executed

addenly the lights in the great prison excont those in the living apartments went wound up lazily from the tall chimney in be north end of the yard. It was then 3:30

Appearance of the Death Flag. The prison lights do not usually go out till was a weary wait of an hour, then the guards began to look at their watches. The air scenied to be laden with suppressed ex-The stillness was oppressive, suddenly the halliards on the flagpole were whipped aside and held for a moment, then slowly there appeared above the corner of the stowly there appeared above the corner of the stowly there appeared above the corner of the stowless a small white flag. It sent a thrill his hand. It was a long-necked can we slowly there appeared above the corner of the cupola a small white flag. It sent a thrill

The signal had appeared at 5:19, Smiler had died at 5:14.

The time between the second and third signals was shorter than between the first and second, and it was taken up with specularing: "Would Wood die? Had his indefatigable comnsel saved his life when the very shadow of death was hanging over him?" The question was hardly asked when the the black flag weut up. Wood was dead. A third time the reporters started for the telegraph office. This time they carried a message that brought tears to the eyes of a strong man. Wood's counsel wept, and Wood was the only man of the four whose death was morned. He was perhaps the poortest and most friendless, too.

The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the yielding flesh of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

The expression of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

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The straps strained with the peculiar sound of stretching leather. Their edges pressed deep into the start belief to the tight and the first was no doubt of the death of the Jap when he was taken from the each of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

With the conclusion of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

With the conclusion of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

With the conclusion of the face was not under the black flag west to his house, where after an hour's wait a second breakfast, more elaborate than the mass for safety, and the physicians compared to the black flag and lead of the straps to the count of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

The expression of the face and gripped the clothing tightly.

With the conclus

In All the Sing Sing Murderers After the

First Shock.

First Shock.

SMOKE CURLED FORTH

From Each of the Burned.

Bodies When the Second

Touch Was Given,

BUT THEY NEVER KNEW-IT.

BUT THEY NEVER KNEW-IT.

Experts Declare That Death Was

Painless and the Execution a

First Shock when the Second deres and the reading five for shock is lever and slowly the machinery comes to a lant. It had taken its first four universe clarked when the second and the Execution a

FATE OF THE FIRST.

FATE OF THE FIRST. THE CURRENT WAS TWICE APPLIED

TO MURDERER SLOCUM,

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT SECRECY. There Were Indications of Life After the First Shock, but Nothing Like the, Kemmler Affair - The Details of the

Sixo Sixo, July 7 .- Inside the little execution room the scene had been much more sensational. The 27 witnesses had slept soundly until 3 o'clock, when a guard had gone from room to room and awakened them. Half an hour later they were gathcred in the dining room on the first floor, with the Warden at their head. He opened

The door to the covered passageway from the house direct to the execution room. There were Dr. Alphonse Rockwell, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Daniels, Dr. Southwick, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Daniels, Dr. Southwick, Dr. Barber, Prof. Landy, Chaplain Law, of the Tombs; Chaplain Edgerton, of the prison; the Rev. Fathers Creeden and Lynch, Beckwell, of Newburg; C. G. Oliver, an organist, of Albany; Warden Durston, of Auburn; E. A. Brown and Principal Keeper Connaughton. The rest of the witnesses were prison guards and keepers, with the exception of two, whose names are not known.

There was only one thing in that room—the death chamber. A smake-like wire with a leather and sponge and copper arrangement

eather and sponge and copper arrangement in the end came upout of the floor in front inderneath. In the rear there was another vire longer than the first, with a similar

was withdrawn, and instantly the body collapsed again.

The witnesses ranged themselves around the room. The scientists gathered about the switch board and gave the signals for the engine to start.

The Power Less Than Expected.

The current was turned into the switch-board, the lamp lit up and the indicator registered 1,600 volts, which was 400 less than was expected. It was enough, however, to kill any living thing which, it came in contact with. The lock in the iron door that separated the execution from the room where the cells of the condemned men were confined slid back with a click that sounded very loud in the death-like stillness. It sent a shiver over the frames of some of these witnesses, and even the faces of the cold blooded doctors paied a little. What must be the feeling of the men who knew their time had come? To that moment neither knew which was to be the first to meet his doom.

It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from this cell if possible, and so the content of the security remains were carried to the adjoining apartment where they were laid out on the long tables there for the autopsy.

It was his wish to prevent the other men from knowing that the first man had been taken from his cell if possible, and so the exit from the cell room was made as quietly as possible. The Warden and the head keeper walked ahead; then the condemned man between the two priests, Father Creeden and Father Lynch, and the two guards. When the iron door had been closed behind the party Slocum stood silent and stolid. He showed no depth of interest in the ceremony in which he was to be a participant. The Warden did not ask the prisoner if he had anything to say, and he did not volunteer anything. The prisoner walked quietly to the chair and sat down.

Through all of these preliminaries the Through all of these preliminaries the witnesses stood at a respectful distance, their eyes fixed on the prisoners. The Warder had clad Slocum in a new suit of cheap black diagonal cloth tronsers of a dark pattern, white shirt, turn-down collar and blac

Fastening Slocum in the Chair. As the prisoner seated himself in the cha and leaned back, the Warden's assistants stepped forward and drew across his chest and under his arms heavy straps which were securedly fastened to the back of the chair. Then about his wrists and over his arms they drew other straps which they buckled closely so that no straining under the influence of the current of electricity could throw the body

current of electricity could throw the body into ugly contortions or move it from the position in which the two electrodes pressed against it and formed the circuit through which current from the dynamos would be plying. His legs were quickly strapped to the legs of the chair.

In all these preparations the witnesses showed great interest. Warden Durston particularly, as the first who had superintended an electrocution, watched every movement of the Warden's assistants with interest. Dr. McDounid superintended the adjustment of all the straps. The last straps to be put in place were the ones across the face. They were belts rather than straps; one was drawn across the beard of the prisoner and partly over his month, but not so far as to prevent speech. The other was fastened over his eyes and pressed down over his nose.

When the straps were all in place the fig.

over his nose.

When the straps were all in place the fig-When the straps were all in place the figure "4" above his head was icosened and brought down so that the electrode instead to the end of it at the base of a coil spring hung in front of his forehead. When the sponge in the electrode was adjusted the figure "4" was clasped in place, and the electrode was fastened in position by a strap passing about the head. Then the second electrode was put in place. It was very like the first—a convex brass band with a sponge stitched to the ubder side. The right leg of the prisoner's trousers had been split up the side so oner's trousers had been split up the side so that the electrode could be bound to the calf of the leg. It was fastened in place.

The Prisoner Makes No Trouble. The wire representing the negative pole was attached to it at the back by a small thumb-screw of brass. This wire ran down through the floor and into executioner's closet to the wall of which it was fastened The wire from the figure "4" hung from a curved rod extending over the top of the curven rod extending over the top of the closet, and hanging above the prisoner's head. The prisoner made no sound during these preparations, but went through them stolidly, giving the Deputy Wardens such assistance as he could by placing his arms and legs in the desired positions as they were indicated. Dr. McDomald, who was in full charge of the scientific features of the placeton. indicated. Dr. McDonald, who was in ful charge of the scientific features of the electro cution, stood directly behind the chair as th the cupola a small white flag. It sent a thrill through the little crowd. The guards turned and looked.

For a moment not a word was spoken. Then one of the reporters exclaimed: "See, see! There it is." The men had been taken so by surprise that they actually didn't realize for the moment what was happening. Then every one of them started for the haif-nile run to the depot to get the news to this city.

Siocum had been executed. The white flag was the signal previously agreed upon to announce the death of the wife murderer. It was 437½ when that signal went up. The execution had taken place five minutes before. The white flag hung limply, a ray of sunshine showed on the bluff, and the sky in of the clear of the circuit passing through the current into the circuit passing through the chair, a stop watch in one hand, a which handserchief in the other. The lankerchief from his hand on the switch har. The falling of the landkerchief, as the circuit passing through the circuit passing through the circuit passing through the circuit passing through the properties of the clearing through the properties of the circuit passing the properties of the properties of the side to his land and properties. When the wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The preparations consumed only 2 or 3 minutes. When the wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The preparations consumed only 2 or 3 minutes. When the wet the sponges at the two electrodes. The properties the two electrodes. The properties the two electrodes. The properties the switch to was in pay, Dr. Daniel and Dr. Southwick looked over the strupt.

As the doctors inished their quick inspection of strap

pared notes on the scalp phenomena presented.

Dr. McDonald fixed his eyes on his stop watch in his hand and watched it tick off minute fractions of seconds. When it marked 20 seconds he nodded to Electrician Davis, who stood with his hands still on the switch waiting for the signal. It had been decided that to wait for the executioner in the closet to respond to a signal to stop would mean a loss of time which would make the duration of the current uncertain and destroy some of the scientific value of the experiment. So the electrical apparatus had been so constructed that when the current was turned on the chair circuit it could be thrown out of both the chair and the executioner's closet by the operation of Electrician Davis' lever.

After the Current Was Removed.

After the Current Was Removed. So when Dr. McDonald nodded to the electrician he threw the switch bar across the board and the current ceased to flow through the apparatus of death. The effect on the body of Slocum was almost instan-taneous. From a pile of great muscular activity it suddenly subsided in hollow chested collapse. Instead of straining against the straps it hung against them limp

A few moments of uncertainty followed. Would the dead man appear to revive as Kemmler had done? Would his chest heave and his lips give forth the sound of breathing? The experts at Auburn had said that the current turned on Kemmler was too weak—that it had been turned off too soon. Through this body a steady current of 1,600 volts, which the strength of the average cur-Through this body a steady current of 1,600 volts, twice the strength of the average current that passed through Kemmler's body, had been running. It had been on for 20 seconds, five seconds longer than the current in the Kemmler case.

Would the man move or would be give the sickening suggestions of returning life that had horrified the spectators at Auburn?

The seconds passed slowly—how many of

The seconds passed slowly-how many of them is not known—but in less than a min-tie's space there came between the lips of the pallid face hanging in the death harness a rush of air which whistled between the f clenched teeth and ended in a half sigh

as Dr. McDonald could raise his Quickly as Dr. McDonald could raise his hand to give the signat the electrician threw the switch, the electric current rushed through the death circuit and the body in the chair stiffened again against the straps. The time of the contact was not made public, Dr. McDonald has the record of it.

The Body Begins to Smoke. The stop watch did not regulate the length of the contact this time. The same unhappy event that brought the Kemmler execution o a close made a sudden end of Slocum's ex-perience in the death chair. The skin and lesh of the leg, and almost immediately flerward the skin of the forehead, began to moke. Dr. McDonald again signalled the dectricing to turn the switch, the current was withdrawn, and instantly the body col-

OTHERS FOLLOWED FAST.

EVEN JUGIRO NOT ALLOWED TO TAKE UP MUCH TIME.

One Shock Not Deemed Sufficient in Any of the Cases-A Reputed Disagreement Among the Doctors as to the Results of the Autopsy.

Sing Sing, July 7 .- Very little time was pent in making preparations for the next accution. The second of the condemned en chosen was Smiler, the Salvation Army bigmast, who murdered one of his wives summon Smiler the Warden had pass the cell of Wood, but in cont of all the condemned men's cells on screens had been drawn so that ne of them knew before his time which of the of them knew before his time which of the others had been summoned. The Warden passed around the screen which sunt in Jugiro's cell and summoned Smiler. He came with calm step and courageously, supported by Rev. Mr. Edgerton on one side and Rev. Mr. Law on the other. He be-trayed no fear as he faced the curious eyes of the witnesses in the execution chamber and looked for the first time upon the death chair.

Like his predecessor, Slocum, he stepped Like his proceeds of, Slocum, he stepped forward without summons and seated himself, placing his hands on the arms of the chair and waiting for the attendants to bind him. He did not offer to make any final speech. Unlike Kemmler none of the four neer made any final remarks. The attendance made any final remarks. ach made any final remarks. The accounts busied themselves with the straps again, smiler sat calmly looking ahead until the andage was drawn across his eyes. Again the straps and buckles were inspected; again

Again the white handkerchief fell, the ectrician threw the switch and in a moent more the straps tightened under the strain of the taut muscles as the electric current shot through the body. The contact in this case as in the others (with per-haps some almost inappreciable variation) was 20 seconds. The current measured was 1.50 volts. At the end of 20 seconds current was turned off, but only for

The chest of the man in the chair began to

Wood was the third to be executed. He wood was the time to be executed. He came willingly, accompanied by the two priests, and went through the ordeal bravely with substantially the same results. The only difference in the arrangement in his case was the attaching of the negative electrode to the left leg instead of the right. The reason for this change was there was an ulcerated sore on the right leg at the an ulcerated sore on the right leg at the calf. The first contact in Wood's case, as in calf. The first contact in Wood's case, as in the others, did not seem to be final, and it needed a second and was continued until the flesh was singed white, satisfying the physicians that the man was dead.

In Kemmler's case the burning of the body was ascribed in part to the fact that the spanges at the electrodes were not well wetted. In all four cases to-day the sponges were wetted constantly and stall the body was burned. The reason for this result will have to be sought elsewhere.

The Last of the Lot to Die. The fourth man to meet his death was th Japanese Jugiro. It had been expected that if any of the prisoners made resistance to being placed in the chair it would be he. The brute nature which broke out in violence many times during the course of his confinement might have been expected to make a supreme effort at the last to thwart the law or annoy and injure its adminisshould pass through Kemmler's body. He stood just behind the chair, a stop watch in one hand, a white handkerchief in the other. The lankerchief from his hand fluttered to the ground. Three feet away from him severation had taken place five minutes before. The white flag hung limply, a ray of sunshine showed on the bluff, and the sky in the east became pink. That was heaven's only smile upon these secret killings. In two minutes the signal was hauled down.

The Others Fellowed Fast.

However, after a wait of hulf an hour, again the halliards were pulled taut and mas in a flag appeared. This time it was a navy blue. Smiler had paid the penalty.

A Difference Among the Doctors. The body of Jugiro was the first to be placed under the dissecting knife. As to the result of these examinations there appears to be a difference of opin on among those who took part in the autopsy. Some of the physicians assert that no burns or marks were discovered, while others tell exactly an opposite story. Dr. Rockwell said that the dynamo worked perfectly and that the force of the current was between 1,800 and 2,000 volts.

2,000 volts.

The murderers have nothing very romants or otherwise interesting in their histories and their crimes were of a commonplace and brutal sort.

James J. Slocum was a baseball player. He lived at No. 7 Chebry street, and, on New Year's eve, 1889, he brained his wife with an ax. Judge Martine sentenced him to die in the week beginning on May 5, but his case was appealed.

Jugiro, the Jap, got into a row with some Japanese sailors in a James street boarding house last winter and stabbed Mura Canni to death. He was first sentenced to die in February.

Harris A. Smiler was a Salvation army man with three wives. He shot one of them, Mary Drainey, because she refused to live with him. This was on April 3, 1889, at 284 Seventh avenue. He has been sen-

tenced before, too.

The negro, Joseph Wood, was an aqueduct laborer and killed an Italian named Carlo Ruffi in a payday row. His first sentence was for Mny, 1890.

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.

HE TELES HOW SMILER SPENT HIS LAST NIGHT IN PRISON.

The Suspense Was Enough to Make All of the Witnesses Excited, but There Was Nothing Terrible in the Scene-No Resistance Was Offered.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Sing Sing, July 7 .- Chaplain Low, of the ombs, who was Smiler's spiritual adviser, omplained of severe nervous exhaustion after the execution. He said that he was obliged by Warden Brown to promise not to divulge the proceedings in the death cham-ber. He would not say whether he had signed a written agreement, sworn an oath or pledged his word merely. That, too, was

to be hid in silence. "I don't understand," continued Chaplain Law, "how you reporters know so much of what happened in the prison, and what surprises me most is that the reports, with one or two exceptions, are substantially correct. It is reported in the papers that I was prejudiced against electricity as a means of death. That is true. I think it removes the stigma of the gallows, and I thought death

stigma of the gallows, and I thought death came as quickly by hanging as by the electrical method. But from a mercital point of view I must say that I am converted entirely to the new method."

"What, then, was the cause of your nervousness?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it was a tremendous scene and the strain was very great. Every time the current was turned on there was a contraction of the muscles of the man in the chair, and the lips closed simultaneously."

"How often was the current turned on in each or in one case?"

"Well, several times."

"Can you say how many times?"

"That's a secret, and I don't like to say. I will say, however, that it was kept on a few seconds each time."

The Chaplain Won't Affirm or Deny.

The Chaplain Won't Affirm or Deny. "Nould you deny that it was turned on half a dozen times in any one case?" "I wouldn't deny that it was turned on twice or even three times," was the reply. This was all he would say on this point, "Did Warden Brown assist in the execu-

tion of any of the men?" "You know I am not to give secrets," said "You know I am not to give secrets," said the chaplain, with a smile. "I will say, however, that he did not leave the death chamber all the time, and that he gave the directions in person to the executioner. The Warden treated me very courteously, and I believe he tried to do his duty. Of course, he is a new man at the work, and a new man will do things the first time which he would not repeat." Of course, this was not divulging anything, but it takes no great stretch of the imagination to understand the rest.

The chaplain was then asked if he saw nothing in the executions that would cause

nothing in the executions that would cause him so have a horror of using electricity iguin. "In one case," he said, "I saw smoke aris-

ing from the calf of the leg of the prisoners, but I did not see any burnt flesh."
"Did you examine to see if the flesh was

"No, I did not; that was the doctors' business."
"It is also said that the hair of one of the men was burned on his head. Is that true?"
"No, not as far as I saw. I would not contradict it because I did not examine."

Chaplain Law then referred to a report to the effect that one of the yietims showed the effect that one of the victims showed signs of apparent revival after the current passed through him. He said it was not so, but the reporter learned that he saw only the death of the last three of the victims. He also denied the reports that one of the men assisted the officers of the prison is strapping him to the death chair.

"How was the night spent in the prison?" was asked.

He Staved All Night With Smiler. "I stayed with Smiler all vesterday afteroon. He had made up his mind to meet death in a Christian and a courageous manner, and continued so till the last. It was not

so with Jugiro. The priests told me that he used anything but Sunday school language to them, and drove them away every tim they approached him. At last they had to decide to let him alone. He was quiet, however, and offered no resistance to his execution. We went to sleep at an early hour and were aroused at 3:30 a. M. Before we began the work of execution we ate some sand-wiches and drank some coffee. In the night miler was very devout, and seemed des Smiler was very devout, and seemed desirous of praying as much as the time would allow. It was easy to see that he was excited during those two tortuous days that preceded the killing. Frequently he would stop me in the middle of a prayer and say: 'But it's a terrible way to die,' I succeeded in calming him, and by Tuesday morning he was perfectly resigned."

resigned."
"Siocam, the first of the murderers to die, was put to death without my knowledge while in the cell with Smiler. The first I knew of it was when the guards came to the cell door to get the second victim. I did not expect or desire to witness the execution, but at the earnest pleading of Smiler I acexpect or desire to witness the execution, but at the earnest pleading of Smiler I accompanied him into the death chamber. When we arrived there, there were no signs of the execution that had just taken place. The chair, of course, was empty and the straps and electrodes were in readiness. Here came by far the worst part of the ordeal—the strapping of the victim in the chair. It was not that he was refractory, for Smiler did not offer the slightest resistance.

The Suspense Affected Them All. It was the suspense. It seemed as if the moments were hours, and that the attend-ants were making a terrible botch of their work, though everything went with perfect precision. In spite of all that has been said about the calmness of those present, I will venture to say that they were sorely tried at "Finally, after what appeared an age of

"Finally, after what appeared an age of time, Smiler was firmly strapped in the chair and the electrodes were adjusted. He was bound so that he could not move a muscle except those of his lips. These he did move as if about to speak, when the signal was given to turn on the current. I looked on with horror, expecting in a vague way to see something of the dreadful scenes tha accompanied the execution of Kemmler. But I was greatly surprised.

"The instant the signal was given Smiler's lips ceased to move, and that was the only visible effect of the powerful current. After a brief interval the signal was again given and the body received another shock to make assurance doubly sure. The body was then unstrapped and handed over to the doctors. The colored man, Wood, was as calm as his predecessor, and gave the the doctors. The colored man, Wood, was as calm as his predecessor, and gave the keepers no trouble. There was never a doubt, the instant the current was turned

on, that the man had met his death with

Agriculturists Want More Money for Their Wheat Crop This Year.

SIX MILLION CIRCULARS

Prepared to Be Sent to All the Allied Organizations.

SPECULATION MUST BE STOPPED.

Operators on Change Not Allowed to Enter Into This Deal.

NO MORE LOW PRICES WILL BE TAKEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Chicago, July 7 .- A great scheme has been devised by somebody within the Farmers' Affiance. It is proposed to withhold this year's wheat crop from market until the farmers can get their own price, or at least a price considerably above the average. The plan is unfolded in a circular of advice issued through accredited official channels to all members of farmers' organizations in the United States. It suggests a combination of the 6,000,000 members of farmers' organizations and has the relative importance and force of an offioial order for a strike among the 1,000,000 members of the Federation of Labor or the 560,000 members of the Knights of Labor.

The circular, which is presumed to be a secret document, is now ready for mailing, and it will be sent to the 2,000,000 members of the Farmer's Alliance and Industrial Union, the 1,000,000 members of the Colored Na-tional Farmers' Alliance, the 1,000,000 members of the National Farmers' Alliance of the North, the 800,000 members of the Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association, the 600, 000 members of the Patrons of Husbandry, and the 150,000 members of the Farmers'

Agriculturists Want Some Profit, The farmers' organizations now appar-

ently feel in a position to make demands calculated to yield pecuniary profits to the agricultural classes, and they propose to be-gin with a gigantic combination in wheat. Impressed by the failure of the Butterworth option bill and other measures to prevent trading in futures on farm products the farmers are now, through their official advisers at least, proposing to "go on strike" for higher prices.

Legislation is declared too slow and inef-

fectual and, as the conditions of the crop and the market appear auspicious, the producers, who are organized, hope to form a combination that will result in profit to all agriculturists. The official appeal which has been already prepared for mailing to more than a million addresses will be sent out at once.

The scheme, as outlined, cannot fail to fascinate the agriculturist and it may play an important part in regulating the price of bread during the next 12 months. It is speculatio Be Stopp

Be Stopped. "The Farmers', "313 of demand unanimously that the assume liveries of cereals mundor, future degreatest competite und speculator. The speculator sens for delivered v in any month the year, and therefor sumer to lay in such stocks as he may consider reasonably sufficient for his require-ments. The farmer coming in with actual grain finds most of his customers supplied by the speculator who promises to deliver. He has no choice but to sell to the elevator man at a lower price. It is a competition between grain and wind, in which the wind has the advantage, as the wind crop is never

short. "This manipulation has robbed the farmers of this country of \$300 000 000 in the last three years. This year seems especially designed by Providence to help our farming interest, Our wheat crop promises to be good. The European crops are worse than they ever Under such circumstances the true value of wheat is greater than ever before and it is astonishing that speculators should dare to bet on low prices. This, however, explains

itself for the following reasons.

Low Prices Must Not Prevail. "During the four years from 1884 to 1887 the speculation in low prices was successful on count of the world's crops being in excess of the demand, and during the past three years this same speculation has been carried on by check and did not result in disaster only by check and did not result in disaster only because there were resources to draw upon. The success for seven years has made the speculators think that they have discovered the philosopher's stone and that the betting on low prices can always be made to earn them money. There is no doubt that they would ruin themselves by persisting in that policy during this year, as the conditions are entirely reversed, but if our crop rushes into market right after harvest, there is the danger that most of it will have been sacrificed before the speculation on low prices is broken. There is, however, a remedy simple, effective and entirely within your control.

ive and entirely within your control, "The stocks of wheat and flour are hardly "The stocks of wheat and flour are hardly large enough to supply the wants of this country until the new crop comes in. If for some reason the rush of new wheat should not come as early as anticipated the market for this crop would start in with double the price you have obtained during the last few years. Could you not at as if an early harvest had been prevented, and could you not for once avoid undue haste in supplying the speculator with the means of keeping down your prices?

"Resolve, for instance, that in view of the condition of the world's wheat crop a minimum price of \$1.35 for wheat in New York is moderate and conservative, and that the members of your organization pledge themselves not to market their wheat at lower prices unless they are under contract, and

prices unless they are under contract, and that they will use their best efforts with friends and neighbors outside of the organi-zation also to act on your resolution. "Resolved, also, that the State Alliane form a committee, which shall keep itself posted about the state of the world's mar-

ket, and from time to time notify the farmers of changes taking place and advise them upon the minimum prices that they may upon the minimum prices that they may reasonably insist upon."

The circular gives lots of figures and statistics to prove that this scheme would be feasible, and dilates upon the money made on the transaction of futures by speculators. Farmers are told to hold back even when better prices than those suggested are offered. They are warned that when the circular is made public speculators will answer by floods of news from all parts of the world alleging improvement in crops, declining markets and abundant supplies.

The State Board of the Alliance, the farmers are told, will keep them informed with reliable news. The circular continues: "This action would be similar to a strike, but with this difference: The workingman loses money every day the strike lasts, while you don't lose anything, and if some should be inconvenienced for a few weeks for ready cash they will surely not be nowned.

should be inconvenienced for a few weeks for rendy cash, they will surely not be poorer The authors of the circular say they fee confident that most farmers will heed then advice and then wind up with the assertior that the minimum price they suggest is not at all unreasonable and that the speculator

JEANESVILLE SURVIVORS FALL OUT.

One Assaults Another for Refusing to Enter

survivors of the Jeanesville disaster, and until last Saturday were fast friends.

On that day Finko wanted his companion to enter suit for \$25,000 damages against the coal company, and when he refused made a desperate assembly to see his time.

WORTHY A BETTER FATE. CONVICTS WHO DID SPLENDID WORK

DURING THE TORNADO.

The Louisiana Penitentiary Board of Con trol to Take Action Looking to Clemency Some of the Effects of the Great Storm

-Western Rains. BATON ROUGE, LA., July 7.—The damage by yesterday's tornade is even greater than at first supposed. In this city proper the loss is estimated at no less than \$200,000. The Board of Control estimates the loss at the penitentiary at \$50,000. Houses in the track of the storm are unroofed, and in several in-

stances completely demolished. The only citizens known thus far to have The only citizens known thus far to have, been injured are Mrs. Colton and Mrs. Young. The former was fatally injured. While in her brick house in the suburbs of the city the storm struck the building and it collapsed. The walls fell in upon her and almost completely buried the unfortunate woman. She was rescued by her neighbors but cannot recover. At the penitentiary John Fochy, from St. Landing parish, one of the injured, serving a life sentence for murder, died to-day.

After the storm several of the convicts distinguished themselves by heroic action and labor in behalf of their fellow convicts—notably ex-Judge Thomas J. Ford and William Buckley, serving a 20 years' sentence for the murder of Captain Murphy; Louis Clare, serving a life sentence for the murder of Pat Meyley: Edward De Witt who was

for the murder of Captain Murphy; Louis Clare, serving a life sentence for the nurder of Pat Menley; Edward De Witt, who was sentenced seven weeks ngo to two years at hard labor for raising an insurance policy from \$400 to \$1,400, and appropriating the commission on the additional premium, and who served from 180 to 1865 as surgeon in the army opposed to Lee, rendered valuable assistance. Before the surgeous from Baton Rouge arrived, De Witt had set seven broken legs and a number of fractured arms, and bandaged almost innumerable cuts. He seemed to throw his whole soul into it, and no doubt to his efforts is due the fact that more of the unfortunate beings are slive more of the unfortunate beings are slive than would have been had it been necessary to wait for regular practitioners. It is un-derstood the Board of Control will take some derstood the Board of Control will take some action looking to elemency for a number of convicts who yesterday showed themselves worthy of a better fate. The disabled towboat Smoky City left this morning for Louisville in tow of the S. L. Woods. Her damage is estimated at \$5,000.

STORMS IN THE WEST.

The Missouri River Again Above the Dange

Mark at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, July 7 .- Dispatches from rious points in the eastern half of Kansas and all of Northwestern Missouri say that, heavy rains have prevailed to-day. The fall of rain varied in amount from 0.5 of an inch here to 3 inches at McPherson. Considerable damage is reported to wheat in shock and to wheat which it has been impossible to? harvest on account of previous heavy rains. The storm at this place was accompanied by severe lightning. One bolt struck a chimney on the Midland Hotel and demolished it. The loosened bricks fell down the shaft and crushed through the glass roof over the washroom. It happened that no one was in the room at the time. Several employes were shocked by the bolt. The heavy fall of rain has caused the Missouri river to rise again to the flood stage. The water in the river now stands 7 inches above the higher water mark, having risen sinches during the past 24 hours. The river had just receded far enough to allow the people who had been driven from their, homes in the bottoms to resume their residence there. ere to 3 inches at McPherson. Considerab dence there.

THEY WERE NOT TO BLAME.

Consul Douglass' Secretary Talks Abou Haitien Affairs.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DESPATOR 1 NEW HAVEN, July 7 .- Hon. E. D. Bassett, ex-Consul to Haiti, and now Private Secre tary to Fred Douglass, arrived in this citlast Friday night. The following morning he was seen and asked regarding affair he was seen and asked regarding affairs in Haiti. He criticised Mr. Douglass for having allowed himself to be interviewed. He, however, agreed with everything Mr. Douglass had said. This morning he was shown an article*in a New York paper. After looking it over he said:

"How could the United States Minister or his contract of the said." "How could the United States Minister or his private secretary be culpable for the massacre! It was done before they knew anything about it, and in 35 minutes all the firing was over. The whole thing was very painful to us, and all the influence we could wield was used later to prevent further massacres, but, as I say, we could not prevent the massacre on May 28 any more than any of the other foreign Ministers who were present could, and they are not being blamed. Then they say that Mr. Douglass is completely at my mercy. He is a man thorougly capable to act for himself and does so act. I generally accompany him at legation meetings because they are conducted in French, of which he knows nothing."

"The statement," continued Mr. Bassett "The statement," continued Mr. Bassett, "that I am reported to have said that Hippolyte was in the right and was justified in killing as many white people as he chose and that the only fault I had to find was because he did not shoot every white man in Haiti is wholly untrue. Those are not my sentiments and I never uttered them. Then they go on to say that the authority for this statement is one Arthur Croswell, attorney for the British and Spanish legations. That must be false. In the first place, Mr. Croswell is not an attorney for the legations, and, in addition, is one of my personal friends and I am confident he never said anything like that about me." like that about me."

A LOST EXPRESS PACKAGE.

It Throws Suspicion on Two Messengers

and Possibly Others. St. Louis, July 7.—Messenger Clem Kellogg, of the Pacific Express Company, is tempor arily under a cloud and has been hid off ow ing to the mysterious disappearance in transit of a package containing \$5,000. Kellogg whose run is over the Iron Mountain Rai road between here and Memphis has hereto fore borne an excellent reputation, and his fellow messengers refuse to believe him guilty, while the company tacitly accepts his explanation of the disappearance of the

his explanation of the disappearance of the package.

The latter was expressed by the Louisiana Lottery Company to one of its customers in this city, who, not receiving it, instigated an investigation with the result that the messenger between New Orleans and Memphis and Kellogg have been suspended. The Southern messenger declares that he checked the package over to Kellogg at Memphis, and that the latter gave a receipt for it, but Kellogg claims that it is the easiest thing in the world for a package to be lost where the transfer is made at Memphis. The express company's detectives are shadowing express company's detectives are shadowing every messenger on the road. The officer

PAYING ITS DEBT EARLY.

The Assigned Dueber Watch Case Manu facturing Company Is Prompt. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] CANTON, July 7 .- The Dueber Watch Cas Manufacturing Company, who assigned last January with assets of \$1,200,000 and liabili-ties of about \$300,000 in order to effect a re-organization and avoid internal complica-tions of that time today anticipated by tions at that time, to-day anticipated by two months and paid the first payment of \$50,000 of their indebtedness.

A ROLLING MILL STRIKE. The Proprietor of a St. Louis Concern Re

fuses to Change the Scale. Sr. Louis, July 7.—Three hundred men em ployed at the Niedringhaus rolling mills, on Festrehan street, walked out on a strike today, and the works are now idle. The me want Mr. Niedringhaus to agree to a ne schedule in prices, which he refused to di He says the works will be running to-mo

THE FIGHT ON FORSYTHE.

He Will Probably Be Confirmed as Chief o

fore the Committee on Agriculture to-day. The committee went over various unpleasant charges made against Mr. Forsythe by enemies in California. He answered the accusations by documentary evidence to prove their falsity, and the committee took the matter under advisement. It is believed that Mr. Forsythe will be confirmed. All of the opposition comes from California, and the Director General said this evening that if the nomination is defeated he will not likely choose another Californian for the place, because of the factional hitterness that seems to have been aroused.

General Alexander Campbell, of West Virginia, will to-morrow be nominated as special World's Fair Commissioner to Australia. He represented the United States at the Melbourne Exposition, Henry Ballantine, United States Consul at Bommay, will be named as Commissioner to India.

ROYALTY FLOODED OUT.

A MISHAP MARS THE QUEEN'S BAN-OUET TO THE EMPEROR.

The Bursting of a Water Pipe Makes the Presence of the Fire Brigade Necessary -France Uneasy Over the Political Significance of the Visit.

WINDSOR, ENGLAND, July 7 .- After break

fasting with Queen Victoria the German Emperor drove to the park, where he critically watched the musical ride of the Life Guards. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Ediabergh, the Duke of Anhalt Dessau, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Battenburg, all in brilliant uniforms, and Battenburg, all in brilliant uniforms, and the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Princess Victoria of Wales, and the Duchess of Fife, smartly attired in morning dress, joined the Emperor in watching the Life Gusards' magnificent ride.

It did not become generally known until this morning that there was an exciting scene at the royal banquet given at Windsor Castle last night in bonor of the Queen's imperial grandson. A large pipe burst in the banquet hall, while the Queen was entertaining the Emperor and a party of distinguished greests, a majority of whom were members of the royal and imperial families. The result was that the hall was almost flooded with water. It was found necessary to summon the fire brigade, who eventually succeeded in turning the water off.

Later in the day Prince Caristian, of Schleswig-Holstein, entertained the Emperor, the Prince of Wales and a party consisting of 20 members of the royal family at an elaborate luncheon at Cumberland Lodge. After lunch the imperial guest and the royal party drove to Bray, on the Thames, where they embarked on board steam launches and proceeded up the river.

In Liberte, of Paris, to-day says: "English newspapers, in attempting to dissipate the uneasiness which the reception given to the German Emperor in England, might inspire, indulge in protestations of friendship for France. Their trouble is superfluous, France knows that in case of war England, though she has not formally entered the Dreibund, would side with our enemies. We the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the

hough she has not formally entered the Dreibund, would side with our enemies. We an't rely upon her impartiality."

EXCITEMENT AT ANTIRISH POLL.

Pitched Battle Narrowity Averted, and Blow Aimed att Parnell. DUBLIN, July 7.- The polling in Carlow to-

day, for a successor in Parliament to the late O'Gorman Mahon, is proceeding in the main quietly. Both the Parnellite and Mo-Carthyite candidates are making a tour of the district. The resultswill be announced o-morrow.

During the course of the day an exciting

During the course of the day an exciting scene took place in a poiling booth at Bagnalstown. Canon O'Neill, a supporter of Mr. Parnell, entered the booth and voted, but the Canon was astonished to see his own curate instructing anti-Parnellites how to vote. The Canon vehemently protested against the curate saction, claiming that it was an attempt to intimidate the people. The people outside the booth, composed of anti-Parnellites and Parnellites, hearing the discussion going on inside, ranged themselves on each side of the poiling place and prepared for a desperate scrimmage. The police, however, soon gathered in force the spot, and with difficulty prevented a free fight. In the midst of the disturbance a man tried to strike Mr. Parnell, but he was prevented from doing so by a number of prevented from doing

MAROONED FOR 103 DAYS.

The Crew of a Shipwrecked Schooner Tak From a Lonely Island. SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 7.—The crew of a schooner which has arrived here from New Zealand tell a story of the terrible sufferings of the crew of the bark Compadre, bound from Calcutta for Chile. The Compadra caught fire at sea, and her captain made for Bluff harbor, New Zealand, on Foveaux Straits. Before the bark reached the harbor

straits. Before the bark reached the harbor she was overtaken by a fearful hurricane, during which the seas swept her over and cleared her decks of everythin, which it was possible to wash way.

The Compadre was eventually waterlogged and hegan to sink. In this helpless condition the Compadre drove upon a ridge of rocks off the Auckland Islands. Her crew of rocks off the Auckland Islands. Her crew managed to swim ashore, and there they remained far 103 days, suffering terrible privations and being reduced to a state bordering on starvation. While hunting for food one of the unfortunate seamen was lost in the bush and is supposed to have starved to death. The Compadre's crew were regued at the end of 103 days by a sealing vessel. The latter conveyed the shipwrecked men to New Zealand.

HEBREWS STICK TO THEIR FAITH.

When Ordered to Embrace the Greek Re ligion They Pack Up and Leave. Braun, July 7.-Hebrews to the number of about 100 left Lithuania (Russian Poland) last week. The police of Smolensk ordered them to embrace orthodoxy, but the Hebrews assembled in the synagogue and vowed that they would not abandon their mith. They then sold their houses, and in two days left the country.

A Strikers' Riot in Italy. ROME, July 7 .- There was a riotous strike to-day among the ropers in the Voletri dis-trict. The troops who were sent to the spot shot two of the riofers and wounded a number of others in quelling the disturb-

Leprosy in Ireland. Dunlin, July 7 .- A pauper leper has been liscovered in the borough town of Lisburn

IN CONFERENCE WITH QUAY. Andrews is Desirous of Conduct

ing the Fall Campaign. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, July 7 .- United States Senator Quay arrived in town unexpectedly this morning and remained until 4 o'clock, when he left for Atlantic City. Soon after his arrival he went to the Custom House and spent some time with Collector Cooper. Neither of the gentlemen was disposed to talk of matters political, and though Senator Quay was in conference with several of the eaders during his short stuy, he refused to say anything for publication concerning the coming campaign or the State League

About noon Chairman Andrews, of the Republican State Committee, arrived at the Continental and soon afterwards was closunderstood that Chairman Andrews is desirons of conducting the fall campaign, but will not be a candidate for re-election though he does not like the idea of being unceremoniously turned out of his position. neceremoniously turned one of his position. Senator Quay seems to be in the best of health and looks as though the anti-Quay outbreak in this city was not worrying him to any great extent. He declined to discuss the subject and could not say anything which had any tendency toward politics.

AMERICAN HEBREWS IN COUNCIL.

The Matter of the Hirsch Fund Co-Operation Referred to a Committee. BALTIMORE, July 7.-The Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations to-day referred to the Civil and Religious

One Assaults Another for Refusing to Enter
Suit Against the Coal Company.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HAZLETON, June 7.—John T. Kusky had Boso Finko arrested and put under ball to-day for assault and battery. Both men are

THREE CENTS. **ALL CARS MUST STOP**

A Frightful Traction Accident in Oakland Causes

This Decision.

JNO. HAZLETT, JR., INJURED

An Atwood Street Electric Car Run Down by a Duquesne Coach.

THE AUTHORITIES ACT PROMPTLY.

Street Cars to Be Taxed to Pay the Salaries of City Flagmen.

BOTH LINES CLAIMED RIGHT OF WAY

All Pittsburg was shocked yesterday when it was announced that John Hazlett, Jr., the only son of City Editor Hazlett, of the Leader, had been fatally injured in a street car collision. About 8 o'clock car 61 of the Duquesne Traction road collided with car No. 1 of the Atwood street electric line at the Forbes street crossing. Both motormen seemed to think they had the right of way and both advanced their cars. Whe the Atwood street conductor saw the Duquesne car was coming ahead he put on the brake, but the next moment the heavy Duquesne car crashed into the front of the smaller one. The Atwood street car was thrown off the track and almost every window was broken. Of the three persons who were on the front plat-form, M. M. Prescott jumped and ran; J. L. S. Kellner ran into the car, and John Hazlett was thrown under the wheels of the Duquesne car. He was so tightly fastened that the car had to be raised with jacks. The boy, who is only 14 years of age, was taken to Mercy Hospital. He was bruised on the left side and shoulder, and the base

One Woman Becomes Hysterical. Mrs. D. S. Davies, wife of the grocer at 638 Fifth avenue, was also on the car, and had her left arm badly bruised, but no bones were broken. Mrs. John Nogel, of \$79 Forbes treet, was in the Duquesne car and wens into hysterics. George Martin, motorman of the Atwood

of his skull is fractured.

street car, was at once taken to the Four-teenth ward station. Motorman W. J. Loughrey was allowed to finish his run, and was also locked up. Mr. Martin says: "I was nearer the Forbes street crossing than the Duquesne car, and Flagman Kinney signalled me to go ahead." Mr. Loughrey states that the flagman also

signaled him to come on. He said Kinney had his back turned to the Atwood street M. M. Prescott was also interviewed. Said he: "I was on the front of the car on the right hand side, Mr. Kellner was in the middie and young Hazlett was on the step on the left. That was the side where the car was struck. I did not see the flagman make any motions, When the crash came I jumped into the street and the other man ran into the car. I do not know whether the boy jumped or was knocked off under the wheels. I do think the flagman should have stood nearer the crossing in

stead of being away off to the side." Blames the Duquesne Motorman. J. L. S. Kellner told practically the same ry except that he saw the fig the Atwood street car to advance. He "There is no question about the signal being given to the Atwood street car, and it my opinion that the Duquesne motorman is responsible for the accident." Secretary McFarland, of the Duquesne Traction, was very non-committal regard-ing the dreadful accident. In reply to a re-

quest that he make a statement concerning the affair for publication, he said: "I have nothing to say at present. I don't wish any-thing published until I have more evi-dence in." "Is this flagman the same one that was doing service at the time of the other accidents at the same crossing?"
"What other accidents? Oh! yes; I remember we have had trouble there before."
Later Superintendent Dayls, of the Fifth avenue line, was seen and said: "This is the Later Superintendent Davis, of the Fifth avenue line, was seen and said: "This is the third unfortunate occurrence at that crossing. Three times have the Duquesne cars run into ours. I didn't see the accident this morning, but I was there about five minutes afterward, taking with me several men and some jacks. I jacked up the Duquesne car myself, and helped rescue the poor boy from his dreadful position under the front trucks, where he was tightly pinioned by the electrical apparatus. It's a mystery to me how he was thrown there, and miraculous that he was not crushed to pieces. The flagman, Peter Kinney, told me that he signaled our car'to cross and the Duquesne to stop; our motorman, George Martin, corroborates his statement. I took the boy in my buggy down to Mercy Hospital as quickly as possible, and he talked to me on the way. Though I knew the little fellow I didn't recognize him until he told me his name. Latterward drove for his mother and his father."

Must Stop at All Crossings. No street railway accident that has ever occurred in the city has caused so much comment. The feeling was all the greater from the fact that collisions recently have been uncomfortably numerous. As one of the results the Com-mittee on Public Safety has ordered that all imple transit cars must come to a full stop before they cross the lines of another company. An ordinance to this effect will be drawn up, but in the meantime the street railways will obey this order. The idea which was first presented several days ago by The Disparch was brought up in the Public Sefet Committee vectority by Chile ic Safety Committee yesterday by Chief Brown, who said: "The situation to-day is entirely different

"The situation to-day is entirely different from that of a year ago. Now we have rapid transit lines on every hand, and we are to have more of them; crossings are dangerous unless properly guarded, and at present I am unable to give them the proper guards without neglecting other work by taking men from their regular beats and placing them on corners. We have had a system by which milway companies have the right to the appointment of officers under the city police regulations and their salaries paid by the companies employing them. But this I find have the right to the appointment of officers under the city police regulations and their salaries paid by the companies employing them. But this I find is a very inefficient plan. We have not the proper authority over these men, the discipline is not what it should be and under the present city laws we cannot compet the companies to pay for regular city police. We have not nearly enough police now to place men at the dangerous crossings in addition to looking after the public safety in other directions. In my humble opinion, every policeman in the city should be employed, paid and governed by the Department of Public Safety. Then we could hold the men to a strict accountability for the crossings guarded by them, which we cannot do if the companies themselves are allowed to place any irresponsible Tom, Dick or Harry at the dangerous points. I should like some instruction or suggestion from this committee by which I shall be guided in the matter."

All Traction Cars to Be License Mr. Lambie fully agreed with Chief Brown as to the necessity of police being entirely under control of the Public Safety Depart-ment, He referred to the sad accident of yesterday morning at Atwood street as illus trating the present situation. "But," said Mr. Lambie, "this committee cannot originate a bill to cover the matter. It must be dirst referred to the committee by Councils, and I would suggest to Mr. Brown that he prepare a communication to Councils stating the facts as he has stated them here, giving the number and location of dangerous crossings and loops where policemen are needed and stating the whole matter plainty. Let him send with the communication the draft of an ordinance such as he thinks will cover the situation and Councils will then be in a position to correct the trouble. Mr. C. L. Magee has suggested to me a plan that I think will be well to incorporate in that ordinance. It is a system of licensing cars used by street railway companies, and thus compelling them to pay for the police service. trating the present situation, "But," said