

## THE DEADLY REVOLVER.

A Terrible Triple Tragedy in the Streets of the Illinois State Capital.

Two Policemen Shot Down by a Ruffian, Who Is Killed by a Return Shot.

Springfield (Ill.) special.  
A double tragedy occurred here this morning, horrible in its details, resulting in the almost instant death of two men, one a policeman and the other a citizen, and the wounding of another policeman and a negro woman.

A man named Leonard Gardner, owner of a candy store and a restaurant, was arrested last night on a peace warrant for beating his wife, and lodged in the city prison by Officers William J. Camp and Fred Gall. Early this morning Gardner procured bail and was released.

He proceeded at once to a store and purchased two forty-four caliber bulldog revolvers, saying that he proposed to kill the two policemen on sight that arrested him. To several persons during the day he made a similar assertion, saying as he flourished the revolvers that he guessed the police would not arrest him now.

About seven o'clock this evening Gardner took his position in a hallway on Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh, and as Camp and Gall came up he stepped out and fired at Gall, who received the ball in his groin and fell, but was unable to get his revolver.

Gardner then fired a fatal shot at Camp, the ball taking effect near the heart, but the plucky officer returned the fire after he was shot, emptying four chambers of his forty-four-caliber Remington into Gardner's body before he (Camp) fell and expired in the arms of Officer Jones.

Each of Camp's shots took effect in Gardner's body—one in the arm and three in the region of the heart—and he expired on the spot.

A stray shot fired by Gardner struck a negro woman who was passing in the calf of the leg, it is reported, severing an artery.

Gall was taken to the Leland Hotel, where he could have surgical attendance, and an examination showed that the ball took a downward course through the right groin and lodged, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The bodies of the two dead men were conveyed to police headquarters, where a heartrending scene occurred when Officer Camp's wife entered and threw herself on the inanimate form of her husband. Camp leaves a wife and five small children in almost destitute circumstances, who have the sympathy of the hundreds that have congregated to talk of the horrible affair, but not a regret is expressed for Gardner.

Such a tragedy was never before known in Springfield, and never before has a policeman been killed while on duty. Camp and Gall were considered two of the best men on the force.

## DEADLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Fatal Wreck Near Louisville, Ky., in Which Three Men Were Killed.

(Louisville (Ky.) special.)

A fatal wreck occurred on the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad last night, near Pleasure Ridge Park, about twenty-five miles from this city, which resulted in the death of three men. A severe storm had been raging in the vicinity early in the afternoon, and a large tree was blown across the track at the foot of a steep grade. About 6:30 o'clock the local freight coming toward this city reached that point. The train was traveling at a rapid rate of speed at the time, and as it was getting dark the engineer, Tom Sherrill, did not see the tree until he was too close to stop. He reversed the engine, but it struck the obstacle with great force and was thrown from the track, seven cars piling up on top of it. The front brakeman and fireman were in the engine with Sherrill at the time, and all three were killed almost instantly. The engine and cars were smashed to pieces and the track torn up. The names of the killed are as follows: Tom Sherrill, engineer; Ben J. Peak, brakeman; Tom Filburn, fireman—all of Louisville. T. A. Goodman, the conductor, was injured internally and his back severely strained. All the men were terribly scalded about the head and face, and terribly mangled in the wreck.

## A DRUNKEN MADMAN'S CRIME.

After Shooting Four People, One Probably Fatally, He Blows Out His Brains.

(Salem (Ind.) telegram.)

A terrible case of drunken madness occurred to-day. Fred Berkey, Jr., a son of one of the leading citizens of this place, while intoxicated, appeared in the streets and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots, aiming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Kleiner received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder. William McElhaney was shot through the hand. W. S. Percise sustained a flesh wound in the thigh. Jordan Payne received a ball through the body just below the breast, and will probably die. Payne when shot was in a buggy with a companion. Dragging Payne from the buggy, Berkey compelled the other man to drive on, and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible, he placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect, and the young man died in fifteen minutes.

No cause is known for the bloody work, except that Berkey was completely maddened by the liquor he had swallowed.

## COLORADO.

The First State to Report Her Interdecennial Census.

(Washington dispatch.)

Secretary Lamar received an iron box to-day containing the census returns of Colorado. The law requires that States that expect Government aid in the taking of the interdecennial census must send in their returns before Sept. 1. Colorado is the first to report. The population of Colorado has increased from 194,327 in 1880 to 243,910 in 1885, a gain of 49,583. The number of farmers in the State is nearly doubled, there being 8,474 to 4,500 in 1880. The 559 manufacturing establishments in 1880 have multiplied to 1,004.

## A NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Randall Wing in Congress Has Agreed to a Revenue-Reform Measure.

(Philadelphia telegram.)

The Press prints the following Washington special regarding a recent tariff deal among the Democrats:

"The apparent non-committal attitude on the question of the tariff is the result of recent conferences in which the more moderate Democrats, including the President himself and Secretary Manning, have thrown out the tub which is intended, at least for the present, to satisfy the free-trade whale. In the conference which has led to this result, which took place recently in Washington, Congressman Randall took a leading part, and in many respects his views had much to do in shaping the new Democratic policy.

"First of all it was agreed on all sides that the tariff must be revised. At last, after much discussion, in which the advice of certain well-known protectionists was sought and freely and frankly given, the moderates agreed to give the immoderates a \$40,000,000 reduction in customs during the coming session, the moderates, however, to reserve the right of creating a sort of inner-circle tariff commission to be run during the months preceding the coming session of Congress as a sort of side-show to the Treasury Department.

"It must not for a moment be supposed that a reduction of \$40,000,000, which involves the acceptance and support on the part of the free traders of a bill prepared entirely by the Randall wing of the Democratic party, was agreed to without other and still more substantial promises in the immediate future. It has been practically agreed upon that the Treasury Department, aided and abetted by such manufacturers as may be found willing to co-operate with the Secretary, will present a bill, the basis of which will be, as I have said, the reduction of \$40,000,000, or at least an apparent reduction of that amount.

"To this end the Treasury Department has employed several experts, who are now engaged in obtaining opinions of manufacturers throughout the country, and such information as it is enabled to gather in relation to the cost of production at home and in competing European countries. All this information will be tabulated and a bill framed after the fashion of that proposed (and finally passed) by Secretary of the Treasury Walker, and which is known as the 'Walker bill of 1846.'

"On paper and viewed as a whole, this is a splendid scheme. The moment, however, the bill, as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, comes into the House and is taken up—as it most assuredly will be—line by line, the Democratic party will be in the same condition as it always has been on the tariff question. A struggle over the proposed Treasury bill will, in fact, develop the old struggle again. The least objectionable measure may be passed, but a measure that contemplates the reduction of \$40,000,000 of customs duties will, in the opinion of some of the leading Republicans here, utterly fail."

## THE BOOMERS DISPERSE.

Oklahoma Home-Seekers Have Given Up the Struggle and Broken Camp.

(Washington special.)

It is learned that satisfactory evidence has been submitted to the Attorney General of the intention of the Oklahoma boomers to abandon all idea of further attempts to invade Oklahoma or violate the President's proclamation, and have broken camp. This evidence is said to come from the boomers themselves and from Congressmen and others in position to know the facts and vouch for the sincerity and good faith of the statements. The explanation given is that the boomers are satisfied with the policy of the administration, which they regard as just, and do not care to resist the Government when it applies the same restrictions to the cattlemen as it does to themselves.

They have become convinced that the administration intends to protect the Indians, and they concede that this is right, their claim having been based upon the idea that they had as much right to occupy the lands as the leaseholders and cattlemen who were permitted to do so. Attorney General Garland is said to be fully satisfied with these assurances, and it is understood that he will at an early day direct the discontinuance of contemplated prosecutions against the invaders.

## POUNDMAKER A CONVICT.

He Is Found Guilty of Making War Against the Queen and Sentenced to Three Years in Prison.

(Winnipeg (Man.) special.)

Poundmaker, Chief of the Indians who fought Col. Otter's flying column at Cut-Knife Creek, and afterward attacked and captured a supply-train of thirty-one wagons in the Eagle Hills, was convicted at Regina of making war against the queen and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. The Chief, when he heard the sentence, asked that he be hanged right away rather than be imprisoned. Before sentence was passed on him he said: "I was good all summer. People told lies. I saved a lot of bloodshed. I can't understand how it is that after saving so many lives I am brought here. I could have been on the prairies still if I would." Then waving his hand majestically he said, with a smile: "I am a man. Do as you like. I am in your power. I gave myself up. You did not catch me."

## WESTERN GOVERNORS.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois.

Richard J. Oglesby was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, July 25, 1824; settled in Illinois, at Decatur, in 1836; received less than a common school education; was a carpenter for two years; studied law in 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1845; served one year in the Mexican war; worked two years in the mines in California; was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in 1850; served one session, and resigned to enter the volunteer service in 1861, at the commencement of the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was chosen Colonel, afterward appointed Brigadier

General, and in 1863 (to take rank from November, 1862) a Major General; resigned in 1861, and was elected that year Governor of Illinois for the term which expired in January, 1869; was re-elected Governor of Illinois in November, 1872; entered upon the duties of his office January 13, 1873, and on the 21st of the same month was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed Lyman Trumbull, Liberal. In 1884 he was again nominated for Governor by the Republicans and elected, defeating Carter H. Harrison. He was inaugurated in January, 1885, and his term will expire in 1889.

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Gov. Sherman, of Iowa.

Buren R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa, was born in Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1836. In 1855 the family removed to Iowa and settled in Tama County. In 1860 young Sherman removed to Vinton, and entered upon the practice of law. Upon the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Sherman enlisted as a private in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and was sent to the front. While at Jefferson City, Mo., he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Shiloh Lieut. Sherman was dangerously wounded, and his life despaired of—but after severe illness, during which he was commissioned Captain, he recovered sufficiently to return

to his company, although still compelled to use crutches in traveling. He remained with the command, doing what service he was able, until the late summer of 1863, when his wounds having broken out afresh, and threatening fatal result, he was obliged to resign the service. He has never fully recovered, and yet carries his cane, a constant reminder of his part in the great war.

He returned to his former home in Vinton, and was afterward elected County Judge, and then for four successive terms elected Clerk of the District Court, which position he resigned on his election in 1874 to the office of Auditor of State, to which he was twice re-elected.

In 1881 he was elected Governor of Iowa, and on the expiration of the term in 1883 was re-elected to that high office.

Gov. Sherman was married Aug. 20, 1862, to Miss Lena Kendall, of Vinton, a lady of rare accomplishments, who has done much toward the very successful career of her husband.

## PAPER FROM SUGAR CANE.

Until recently sugar cane was looked upon as practically worthless also, and was permitted to go to waste by the thousands of tons. In pursuing some investigations a short time ago for the purpose of discovering, if possible, whether the fiber of the cane could not be used in the manufacture of bagging, a gentleman found properties which convinced him that paper could be made of the stalk if suitable machinery could be devised for reducing it to a pulp. After many discouragements the task was accomplished, and of the first batch of pulp manufactured a Northern paper mill recently made enough sugar cane paper to print one edition of the New Orleans *Picayune*. A copy of the paper now in hand is substantial and tough, with fair color and smooth surfaces. It is claimed for it that it will be specially desirable for use on fast printing presses, and that its manufacture, which is now regarded as a permanent enterprise, will add largely to the wealth of Louisiana, as well as tend still further to simplify the problem of paper making.—*Chicago Herald*.

## OHIO DEMOCRATS.

In Harmonious State Convention—Gov. Headly Renominated by Acclamation.

Resolutions Adopted Favoring the Regulation of the Liquor Traffic by Graded Licenses.

[Columbus special to Chicago Herald.]

The Democratic State ticket nominated here to-day is: For Governor, George Headly, present incumbent; Lieutenant Governor, John G. Warwick; Supreme Judge, long term, C. D. Morrison; Auditor, John W. Okey. Gibson Atherton; Treasurer, Peter Brady; Attorney General, James Lawrence; member of the Board of Public Works, Henry Weible.

The convention was called to order by T. J. Cogan. By the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, John Follett, of Cincinnati, was made Chairman, and George W. Hull Secretary. In returning his thanks the Chairman was loudly applauded. Then he read the platform of the Democratic State Convention under a National Democratic administration which was grand and pure.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Congressman George W. Geddes offered the name of Gov. Headly in quite a lengthy speech, recounting his brilliant record as Governor, and also paying a high compliment to A. G. Thurman, and announcing that he would not allow the use of that name before the convention was convoked. He reviewed the Oklahoma question, and paralleled the action of Republican and Democratic justice on the subject. He dwelt upon the Prohibition issue and said the Democratic administration had squarely before it the problem in opposition to this accursed law. As showing the unanimity of feeling upon this question, the applause which followed the allusion to the Prohibition statute and demanding its repeal was most earnest. Mr. Geddes closed his eloquent peroration by moving a suspension of the rules and the nomination of Headly by acclamation. This was received with long applause, and no word of objection was heard to the motion.

Gen. Michael Ryan, of Cincinnati, followed, seconding the motion, and defended the Governor at length against the charges that he had made mistakes. When the motion was put the voice was unanimous and enthusiastic, with the exception of a few voices from the Hamilton County delegation.

After the motion had been appointed to wait on Gov. Headly and bring him before the convention, W. V. Marquis, of Logan County, in a short speech, presented the name of John G. Warwick, of Massillon, for renomination for Lieutenant Governor. The motion was immediately put and carried unanimously, amid great applause.

At this juncture the nominee for Governor was brought to the platform amid a shower of hats and a roar of unanimous applause. Thinking the convention had renewed its confidence in him, he dodged no issues, and there was not a fence in Ohio which he would straddle. He was against prohibition, and every one knew it. He asserted that he was for American liberty, irrespective of color. He voted for Grover Cleveland, and thanked God for it. He was and would continue to be loyal to Mr. Cleveland's administration. He explained why he had not been an outspoken candidate for the nomination. The party had brought him through before in 1884, and once without his effort, on his part, and he thought he had no right to claim a renomination under the rules of precedent.

The convention being free to act without asking, he could not help responding to the call, and with better health he would hope even better results. In the discharge of his trusts he demanded the most searching criticism in all his official acts. He indorsed the work of the last Legislature, saying nothing had been done by it which Judge Foraker would have dared to do by his power. He thought that Foraker, instead of finding fault with the present administration, should be defending it.

Rutherford B. Hayes and the Legislature which robbed Cincinnati of local self-government. Gov. Headly defined himself as against prohibition, and did not believe regulation and taxation was eternal. Taxation was odious to him. After the Governor had concluded his speech, on motion of the Hamilton County contingent, which had objected to his renomination, three cheers were given.

The other nomination followed as above given, no opposition being manifested.

The nominations for candidates for the Supreme Bench.

Marshall had an opponent in Judge Gilmore, and Atherton in George Okey, son of

the late incumbent.

When the balloting began it was evident that Whiting and fusion on a Democratic basis stood in the lead, and at the end of the call of counters Kinne had received 42, Merrill 29, Whiting 315 votes, lacking eight of nomination. A break from Kinne followed to both candidates, and a grand change began. The wildest confusion ensued in which the Chairman of numerous delegations were yelling for recognition. Order was finally restored and when the changes were recorded the result gave Whiting the nomination.

Capt. Merrill promised the hearty support of himself and his friends, and upon his motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Brennan was nominated for Supreme Judge, and then came the question of fusion.

2. We approve of and adopt the principles of the late Democratic National Convention.

3. We oppose the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law of the State of Iowa as unjust and hostile to temperance.

4. We pledge ourselves to favor and use our best efforts for the enactment of a license law of two hundred and fifty dollars, with power to increase the same from two hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars, as may be deemed best for the public interest in the various localities of the State, as expressed by the legal constituted authorities of such location.

The platform as read by W. W. Armstrong consists of fourteen sections, and the following is a synopsis of the whole: It congratulates the country on the election of a Democratic President and the revival of prosperity under Democratic rule, and endorses the administration; approves the measures of a Democratic Congress for protecting the acquisition of unearned lands by railroad corporations; reclaims the national platform of principles adopted at Chicago last year; commends Headly's administration as wise and economical; denounces the Republicans for defeating measures for licensing the liquor traffic; favors a judicious and properly graded license system; pledges the party to be the enemy of monopoly, and his friend of labor and favors arbitration as the best method for settling differences between labor and its employers. In the steps taken in prison reform, favors the preservation of the canals, the establishment of an intermediate penitentiary for the reform of prisoners not belonging to the criminal classes, and the changing of the date of State elections to November. It pays a tribute to the memory of Gen. Grant, and mourns the death of Judge W. O. Key.

This was rapturously adopted, and the convention adjourned, the utmost harmony prevailing.

The ticket is regarded as an unusually strong one, and has the prestige of past success. The platform promulgated by the convention is the subject of some comment. The Republicans were in hopes the Democrats would insert in the creed of the party a plank declaring open war on prohibition. This, however, the Democrats did not do in a very direct way, much to the comfort of the Republicans. On the other hand, John Headly, in his speech of acceptance, avowed himself an opponent to prohibition and a friend of the license theory. The Republicans are by no means pleased with the present attitude of their old-time allies, the Prohibitionists, and are not to any appreciable degree satisfied with the provisions of their own platform on the topic. The nominations of the day practically open the campaign of the year, and it is not improbable that Messrs. Headly and Foraker will meet in joint debate during the fall. If there is any undercutting of the party spirit among the Democrats, it is confined to very few of the party, and will not amount to very much.

Gov. Headly, John F. Follett, and other prominent Democrats of the Buckeye State addressed a