

WOULD END STRIKES.

Lawyers Say That Would Be the Effect of Judge Jenkins' Rule.

Effort to Secure a Modification of His Northern Pacific Order—Its Continuance Would Place Labor in an Attitude of Servitude.

IMPORTANT LEGAL FIGHT.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Capital and labor met face to face in Judge Jenkins' court here Friday and began what promises to be a battle over a principle that is of national importance. It was a bold stand that capital, represented by the attorneys of the Northern Pacific railroad, took—the position that a judge could by writ compel men to refrain from quitting the service of an employer. In opposition to this the attorney for the United Organization of Railway Employees took the ground that it was the right of every man to quit the service of any other man, to work when he pleased and to rest when he pleased. Involved between these two widely divergent lines was the question of the right of labor to organize, to act in union or to in any way combine to advance its interests.

The arguments Friday were upon the petition to Judge Jenkins to have him modify his famous strike order wherein he enjoined the employees of the Northern Pacific railroad from quitting the service of the road, and to combat this the receivers were represented by a full array of counsel, with ex-United States Senator John C. Spooner at their head. The labor organizations were also well prepared for the struggle, having Attorney T. W. Harper, of Terre Haute, Ind., and Quarles, Spence & Quarles, of this city. The courtroom was crowded all day.

Simply Wanted Better Wages.

Attorney Harper began the arguments for the plaintiff. He discussed the original and supplemental petitions of the Northern Pacific receivers, which averred that the Northern Pacific employees were all members of the eight great railroad organizations and asked for an injunction restraining the chiefs of these orders from advising or ordering the men to strike, without which order or advice they would not strike. He went on to say that there was not a single allegation that if every man on the road quit work others could not be found to take their places. The petition did not aver that the men would quit for the purpose of crippling the road; it simply alleged that if they did quit it would cripple the road. The crippling of the road was an incident to, not the end of, their quitting. The end was simply to get higher wages elsewhere. Mr. Harper said that the men had the right to sell their services to the highest bidder.

Judge Interrupts the Attorney.

"Who disputes that?" interrupted Judge Jenkins, somewhat petulantly. "This order, as I understand it," retorted Mr. Harper, somewhat savagely. "If it does not then I am about through. It not only enjoins them from quitting to receive higher wages elsewhere; it enjoins them from even talking about quitting."

The attorney followed in this vein, and said the liberties of the people must be carefully guarded and the men had a perfect right to work when they pleased and loaf when they pleased. After some further talk Mr. Harper was suddenly interrupted by the court demanding what a strike was, anyway, and there was a lively spat between the judge and the lawyer.

"Before I get through," roared the lawyer, "I will show you a special act of congress giving the men the very rights you have enjoined them from exercising."

The judge seemed disposed to argue with the attorney, and said that one cause of the misunderstanding between the parties in the case was a misapprehension of what a strike really was.

Mr. Harper read the act of congress providing for the establishment of national labor unions, which declared that the men had the right to combine to regulate wages, reduce the hours of labor or improve their condition in any manner. What they could not do was to institute a boycott or keep other men from work, and the men did not ask to have those restrictions removed. He stated to the court that the chiefs who had been restrained could not order a strike. All they could do was to consent to a strike after two-thirds of the men on a road had voted to strike, and it was their special duty to see that two-thirds of the men had voted to strike before they gave their consent.

Calls It Involuntary Servitude.

He then referred to the amendment to the constitution, which declares that there shall not be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the United States except as punishment for crime. Here there had been no crime, and if there had been the men should have been tried and convicted before they were compelled to work. It was a clear case of involuntary servitude. The men were not working because they wanted to or out of love for the receivers, but under the mandate of the court.

Mr. Quarles' Argument.

Charles Quarles, of this city, followed Mr. Harper. He had not got fairly started before Judge Jenkins interrupted with the remark: "Will you please point out the clause which prohibits the chiefs from conferring with the men."

Mr. Quarles read the clause in reference to ordering or advising a strike. "What is a strike?" asked the court sharply. "It is a cessation of work by a concerted action for the purpose of securing an advantage to the party ceasing work," replied the lawyer.

Mr. Quarles continued on the line that the men had a perfect right to combine and to quit work if necessary. He had not got very far when the court interrupted him with the question: "But look here, Mr. Quarles, is it not a fact that they simply quit to enforce their demand?"

"Yes, it may be, and what the court wants to know evidently is whether they have the right to use this lever. As I said before, I claim they have the right to use the lever of inconvenience to the receivers. But your injunction forbids them to quit under any circumstances."

"They can quit to-morrow and go to Texas if they will," retorted the judge, a little excitedly. "But they don't want to do that. Their officers may advise them, too."

"But, your honor, they can't go unless each man puts as good a man in his place as he is himself, because your injunction forbids them from in any manner embarrassing the receivers in the operation of the road. If the object of the strike is to gain an advantage it is legal; if the object is to do injury, it is malicious. In either case no injunction is necessary, as the law punishes malicious trespass."

Definition of a Strike.

At the opening of the afternoon session Attorney Quarles read a definition of a strike furnished by Grand Chief Clarke, of the order of Railway Conductors. It was as follows:

"A strike is a concerted cessation of or refusal to work until or unless certain conditions which obtain or are incident to the terms of employment are changed. The employee declines to longer work, knowing full well that the employer may immediately employ another to fill his place, also knowing that he may and may not be reemployed or returned to service. The employer has the option of acceding to the demand and returning the old employees to service, of employing new men or of forcing conditions under which the old men are glad to return to service under the old conditions."

Following this up Mr. Quarles said that a strike was merely a combination to secure better wages or to protest against any unjust reduction. In this case the Northern Pacific employees had done no unlawful act and the only thing they were suspected of being about to do when the injunction was issued was to get the highest wages possible, a perfectly lawful proceeding, provided they did not violate any law.

May Be Strikes Without Violence.

At this point Judge Jenkins interrupted to ask if a strike could be made effective without the use of violence or intimidation. Mr. Quarles thought it could and called attention to the fact that all the men were charged with was that they intended to quit, not that they contemplated any violence or intimidation. After saying that because some strikes were attended with violence all strikes could not be declared illegal, the attorney went on to say that the court could not abridge the right of any citizen, no matter how much it might inconvenience a corporation or any person in particular. It was not right for a court to impose restrictions upon any certain class, and to deprive labor of the right to combine was to take away its only weapon and its only shield.

The Other Side.

Col. John H. McNaught opened the argument for the receivers. He began by making the broad statement that the object of the writ issued by the court was not intended to limit the right of the employees to quit. He added that he knew the writ did not prevent the men from quitting at any time they might choose, because he had asked the court to include that clause and the court had refused.

If the order to strike had been issued, said the attorney, great damage would have been done. People along the line of the Northern Pacific would have suffered for the necessities of life by the road being compelled to stop running trains. As it was, the turbulent element was held in check.

Mr. McNaught went on to read the clause in the by-laws of one of the labor unions, wherein it was specified that any man refusing to obey an order of the union leaders would be expelled. Attorney Harper interrupted to say that this did not apply to strikes but to orders relative to a settlement.

Can Prevent Men from Quitting.

Changing his course a little Mr. McNaught argued that the court did have the power to prevent the men quitting, as the road was being operated under his orders.

"The court," shouted the lawyer, "has the same power over these men that he has over his clerk."

"The clerk could quit," said Mr. Harper.

"Not if his action in so doing would embarrass the court," retorted Mr. Harper.

"Humph," ejaculated Harper, "the receivers could quit."

"And throw this great estate into the street," shouted McNaught. "Ruin this great business involving millions of dollars."

"Yes, they can quit any time they see fit. The law can compel no man to serve in a position against his will."

Called Harper an Anarchist.

Here occurred the most dramatic incident of the day. Attorney McNaught suddenly wheeled and facing Attorney Harper he exclaimed in a voice so shrill that it was almost a shriek: "That is anarchy; that is communism. I thought you were a lawyer, pardon me for saying it."

Harper is a man of massive proportions, and he did not move a muscle of his face, but, rising, said: "I repeat that the receivers can quit whenever they see fit. The law can compel no man to serve in a position against his will, and if that be anarchy make the most of it."

Before the adjournment the court said that he desired to hear counsel on the last clause in the injunction which restrained the heads of the various organizations from conferring or ordering a strike. Arguments will be resumed to-day.

SLEW HIS KEEPER.

Convicted Murderer Kills a Guard in a Fruitless Attempt to Escape.

TRENTON, N. J., March 5.—Joseph Wallwitz, alias John Malwitz, sentenced to twenty years in the state prison, sawed the bars of his cell door and gained access to the corridor, where he obtained a rope and lassoed Keeper James T. Walters and choked him into unconsciousness. Center Keeper Joseph B. Lippincott appeared on the scene and the convict secured the gun of the unconscious man and killed Lippincott. Wallwitz was recaptured.

THREE SHOT DOWN.

Fatal Result of a Political Quarrel in Mississippi.

Rev. Mr. Ratliffe Kills Representative Jackson and a Bystander at Kosciusko—Another Spectator Is Mortally Wounded.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6.—The most sensational tragedy in the history of Mississippi occurred at Kosciusko, the county seat of Attala county, Saturday. S. A. Jackson, a member of the state legislature and one of the most prominent democratic politicians in the state, was shot and instantly killed and Samuel Russell and William Sanders, two innocent bystanders, fatally wounded by Rev. W. P. Ratliffe, also a member of the legislature and one of the leaders of the populist party in Mississippi.

The tragedy was the culmination of a political feud of long standing which was brought to a climax by a bitter newspaper controversy. Ratliffe published an editorial in his paper, the Vindicator, reflecting on Jackson's vote in the recent contest in the legislature over the election of a successor to United States Senator Walthall. Jackson replied in a card in another paper, in which he denounced Ratliffe as a liar.

The two men met at the courthouse in Kosciusko Saturday for the first time since the publication of Jackson's article. There was a large crowd on hand attending a bankrupt sale by the sheriff. No one noticed the meeting of the two men until they began scuffling in the courthouse door. Both Ratliffe and Jackson pulled their revolvers and began a terrible duel to the death.

When the smoke of battle cleared away Jackson was found with a bullet hole in his forehead, while his right arm near the shoulder was shattered by a glancing shot aimed at his head. A few feet away lay Samuel Russell and William Sanders, two bystanders, with mortal wounds. Russell was shot through the head and expired in a few minutes. Sanders was shot in the thigh and is expected to die. Ratliffe discharged every chamber of his revolver, and, finding that he had no more ammunition, he coolly stood and watched the writhing of his victims until the sheriff arrested him and took him to jail.

Ratliffe was seen in the jail and asked for a statement, but he refused to talk further than to say he shot Jackson in self-defense. Jackson was a prominent merchant of Kosciusko and was reputed to be a wealthy man. He leaves a wife and several children.

Russell and Sanders, the bystanders who were shot, were farmers. The jail is strongly guarded to prevent Ratliffe being lynched by Jackson's friends.

Mr. Ratliffe was leader of the populist party in this section, and represented this county in the legislature. He is a "hardshell" Baptist preacher.

GOT HIS RELEASE.

Ed Williamson, the Famous Shortstop, Dies at Hot Springs.

CHICAGO, March 6.—A telegram from Hot Springs, Ark., on Sunday announced the death of Ed N. Williamson, the famous ex-shortstop of the Chicago baseball club. His death was caused by dropsy. Williamson grew very poorly after he stopped playing ball in the fall of 1900. His health, however, was not considered in jeopardy until last December.

(Williamson was probably the greatest all-around ball player who ever donned a uniform. In addition to his skill as shortstop Williamson was a good catcher and a first-class pitcher. He played little in the outfield because his skill was in greater demand elsewhere, but he doubtless would have become an unsurpassed outfielder. He was one of the best batters in the profession and was a brilliant base runner, being a clever slider. He was also the undisputed champion long-distance thrower of the profession, and easily won the prize offered for that feat in Cincinnati in the fall of 1899.)

He was 37 years of age. He played his first engagement as a professional ball player with the Newcastle (Pa.) team in 1894. Before the close of that season he accepted an engagement with the Alleghenies, of Pennsylvania, a professional team, which, while a member of no organization, was one of the strongest clubs in the country. He remained there over a year and then accepted a place in the team that was being formed to represent Indianapolis in the league in 1898. At the end of the season he left the Indianapolis and joined the Chicago club, with which organization he remained until 1900, at which time, owing to an injury received in Paris while on the famous tour of the world trip, he was compelled to retire. Since then he has been engaged in the saloon business in this city.)

HAVE A RIGHT TO QUIT.

Admission That Judge Jenkins' Order Was Too Sweeping.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—The attorneys for the Northern Pacific receivers admitted Saturday that the injunctive orders of Judge Jenkins might be too sweeping and said they would not object to their modification. This is an important concession to the railroad labor chiefs who are making the fight and who want to know if strikes are to come under the ban of the federal courts.

The arguments on the motion to modify the anti-strike orders by eliminating the portions objectionable to the railroad chiefs was concluded late Saturday afternoon. Judge Jenkins took the matter under advisement and his decision will probably not be announced for a week or two.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

One Man Killed and Two Others Injured at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 6.—An explosion occurred in the barrel house of the Moosic powder works. Thomas Weir was killed. Archie Diamond and Dewitt Stanton were seriously injured. The force of the explosion was terrific, nearly every pane of glass in the Moosic works was broken. The entire end of the building was blown to pieces, and there is danger of the remaining part of the structure collapsing.

THE PENSION BILL.

Discussion Over the Appropriation Measure in the House.

On the 2d the house took up the pension bill. The aggregate of this bill is nearly \$152,000,000, which is over \$11,000,000 below the estimates and \$15,000,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current year. Meredith (dem., Va.) charged that thousands of men are on the pension rolls who have no claim to be there, and when this statement was challenged he described a case that came under his personal knowledge, without mentioning any names.

On the 3d Mr. Pickler (rep., S. D.) made a vigorous speech in behalf of a liberal pension policy. The old soldier, his widow, his children and his grandchildren should have justice, he said.

Gen. Black (dem., Ill.) ex-commissioner of pensions, followed Mr. Pickler, whose kindly speech, he said, might almost be adopted as a declaration of principles by the house. It was not a question of the pension roll, but of the pension roll itself. There was no praise of the union soldier that would not find an echo on the democratic side, the assault of Mr. Grout (rep., Va.) speaking for the republican minority, could not be overlooked. Mr. Grout, Mr. Black said, had laid down three propositions: (1) that the pension office was unfriendly to the soldiers; (2) that it was inflexible to their rights; and (3) that the democratic party was hostile to the union soldier. In 1891-92 \$11,000,000 were allowed, an average of 100 pension certificates issued a day. In the final adjustment one clerk passed on 2,400 cases in a month, or one every four minutes. After he had made this record he was promoted. Thousands of cases were adjudicated on three papers: (1) The pensioner's application; (2) the date of entering and leaving the army, without stating whether he was honorably or dishonorably discharged; (3) the medical examination. There was an entire neglect of the great requisite of the law—that the condition of the applicant should be shown not to have been the result of his own vicious habits. Mr. Black went on to cite the case of a northern regiment which went south for 100 days and never saw the smoke of battle nor heard a musket crack. Six hundred and fourteen men in that regiment were on the pension roll under the act of 1890, with two companies unaccounted for. Was that making the pension roll a roll of honor? With reference to the charge that the democratic party was hostile to the soldiers he pointed out that since 1861 the house, which originated all pension appropriation bills, had been in republican hands. During that time it had appropriated \$676,000,000; while during the sixteen years of democratic rule the house had sent to the senate bills appropriating \$251,000,000.

Mr. Waugh (rep., Ind.) declared that no pension bill, general or private, had ever been rejected by a republican vote.

On the 5th Mr. Hepburn (rep., Ia.) in his argument declared that the late confederate states contributed not one dollar to the payment of pensions. Of the \$152,000,000 internal revenue taxes the south pays less than \$9,000,000; of the \$177,000,000 customs receipts the south pays \$4,000,000; of the miscellaneous receipts less than \$2,000,000. "So that," said he, "addressing the southern members, 'you contribute less than 15 cents to the revenue of the government. How do you get that back? Nine millions return as sugar bounty, \$5,000,000 in pensions and \$5,000,000 as a deficit of postal receipts. You, therefore, receive back \$5,000,000 more than you contribute. You contribute not a cent to northern pensions. What difference does it make to you what we do with our own money?' He denied that there was any great number of fraudulent pensions."

Mr. Enloe (dem., Tenn.) said there is always one great difficulty in discussing the pension question. A large amount of money is involved, and there is strong temptation for the demagogue to exercise his calling. Because the democratic administration sought to strike from the pension rolls those who are entitled neither to the government's gratitude nor its bounty the republicans assailed the president, secretary of the interior and Commissioner Lochren. As an evidence of the existence of fraud Mr. Enloe said there have been 170 convictions of pension claim agents for manufacturing testimony in pension cases. Mr. Enloe had read a letter from Commissioner Lochren under date of March 5, 1894, saying that there were between 8,000 and 10,000 pension cases at present under investigation where there was a strong presumptive evidence of fraud.

CONFESSED A CRIME.

An Ohio Convict Owns Up to a Double Murder.

COLUMBUS, O., March 6.—Charles Murray, a colored prisoner serving a twelve-year sentence for burglary in Greene county, attempted suicide Monday night by dashing his head against the cell and thrusting a pointed poker into his neck. Thinking he was dying he confessed to Warden James that in 1887 he killed a farmer and his wife near Xenia. He says there was no one at home but the wife, and, hiding in the farmer's barn until she came out to the barn on an errand, he threw a rope over her head and strangled her. Just then her husband came driving up. Murray told him there was something wrong with his horse's foot and as he was stooping down to look at it the rope was thrown over his head and he was soon strangled too. The bodies were taken into the house and the house burned. His object was robbery, but he was so alarmed that he did not stop to see what was in the house. He was arrested and tried, but acquitted of the crime. If he lives, as he probably will, he will be tried again.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

It Carries \$46,706 Less Than the Corresponding Measure of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented on Monday to the house by Chairman McCrery, of the committee on foreign affairs. It appropriates a total of \$1,518,733, which is \$46,706 less than the amount of the last bill. With the prospective consular fees, which amounted for the last year to \$1,009,060, it is estimated that the actual cost of the diplomatic and consular service will be less than \$500,000. The share of the United States for an international railway commission is reduced from \$30,000 to \$20,000. The report states that the practicability of the railway between the United States and South America has been fully demonstrated by recent surveys.

MISSING LINKS.

The word captain, so often used in the Bible, simply means officer. AMERICAN pumps are known in China and Japan as well as in all parts of Europe.

The "Georgia thumper" grasshopper has a wing spread equal to that of a robin.

GREEK sculptors often used eyes of glass or crystal in the faces of their statues.

ROTISCHILD requires of his cook a different kind of soup for every day in the year.

FOUR KILLED.

Terrible Tragedy Enacted in a New Jersey Home.

Two Burglars Murder a Mother and Her Babe—Both Brutally Killed by the Husband After a Most Desperate Struggle.

MET A BLOODY FATE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 3.—Wednesday night two negroes named Henry Baker and William Thompson entered the residence of Moore Baker at Franklin Park, 6 miles west of this place, for the purpose of robbery. Upon being discovered by Mrs. Baker, who was up with a sick child, the robbers killed both her and the child. Mr. Baker then shot one of the negroes dead and killed the other with an ax. Mr. Baker was reported to have had a large sum of money in the house. The burglars effected an entrance to the house about midnight through the cellar door in the rear and went through the kitchen up the rear stairs to the second floor.

Mr. Baker, his wife and child slept in the front room. Mrs. Baker was attending to the child, and hearing footsteps on the stairs she opened the door and saw Thompson, who carried an ax in his hand. He rushed at her with an oath and buried the blade in her skull, scattering the woman's brains over the walls of the room. Thompson then ran to the bed and struck the baby with the ax, killing it instantly.

Mr. Baker was horror-stricken at the sight of Thompson's crime, and with a cry of frenzy leaped at the slayer of his wife and babe. The black butcher turned with uplifted ax from his bloody work, and aimed a blow at Baker, but his aim was bad and the point of the ax buried itself in the floor. Then followed an unequal battle between the two, the second negro appearing confident of his confederate's success or dazed at the spectacle before him and not interfering. Baker, crazed with the horror of the crimes he had been unable to prevent, attacked the negro Thompson with the ferocity of a tiger. He tried to secure the ax, but Thompson was too quick, and they both laid hold of it at the same instant. Both strained for the possession of the weapon and in their fury they rolled and tumbled about in the rivers of blood that ran from the body of the murdered wife and that of the baby, which had fallen to the floor.

The contest was about equal for a time. The hands of both men were lacerated into shreds by the sharp point of the ax. Finally Baker tripped his opponent, and as the negro fell the ax struck Baker in the face. The blood from the wound almost blinded Baker, but he brushed it aside and, raising the ax, brought it down upon the head of the negro, who was attempting to rise. The blow was a true one, for the keen blade of the weapon crashed into the head of the negro almost at the center of the crown and tore the skull asunder down to the bridge of the nose. Thompson dropped like a shot, his blood mingling with that of his victims.

Wrenching the ax from the head of the negro brute Baker made a dash for the other negro, who had started to run away. Baker followed him in close pursuit, leaving a trail of blood behind. As the negro reached the rear door of the kitchen, in seeking to escape, Baker caught up a shotgun from a rack, and, pausing an instant in the doorway, took deliberate aim at the fugitive and fired both barrels. As he recoiled from the shock of the gun he saw the negro spring into the air and then fall face downward.

How Baker managed to return to the room where the murders and retribution occurred he does not remember, but his neighbors, who were aroused by the report of the gun, found him clinging to the chair when they rushed over to learn the cause of the disturbance. Baker could not add anything to the story told by the horrible scene they gazed upon. Some of his neighbors took him to his own room and dressed his wounds, which may yet prove fatal, while others made an examination of the bodies in the front room. All three, mother, child and murderer, were dead, their bodies frightfully mangled and indistinguishable in color by reason of the deep dye that covered every part of them. The body of the negro, Henry Baker, was found in the spot where the bullets from Moore Baker's gun had overtaken him. The burglar was not dead, and the neighbors were unanimously in favor of lynching him, but before they could carry out their plans he died.

The coroner took charge of the bodies and held an inquest. The jury found that the negroes had killed Mrs. Baker and her child Gertrude, and returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of the killing of the negroes by Baker.

Insane Man Kills His Wife.

LIMA, O., March 3.—Edward Froideux became insane over religion at Point Pleasant and secured a club, and after telling his family that he had been commanded by God to kill them, attacked his wife. He had beaten her to death when neighbors, who had been notified of his insanity by the little children, appeared on the scene and after a struggle succeeded in overpowering him.

Landed in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., March 8.—Officers arrived at the prison at 8:13 o'clock p. m. Thursday, having in charge John Y. McKane, the Gravesend politician, who had been sentenced to serve a six-years term for election frauds. After the usual formalities McKane was given a convict's suit, which he put on himself. No cell was assigned him. He will for the present be in what are known as the idle ranks. McKane went through all this ordeal with firmness and showed no signs of depression. He will be released in four years and three months if his conduct is good.

HE LIED ABOUT IT.

The Dexter (Mich.) Bank's Assistant Cashier Owns Up to Robbery.

DEXTER, Mich., March 8.—O. C. Gregory, assistant cashier of the Dexter savings bank, has confessed to Detective Baker, of Detroit, that he himself stole the \$3,200 from the vault of the bank last Thursday, and that his story of being attacked by masked robbers is a fiction. What led to the confession was the finding of over \$900 concealed in a room back of the bank. The detective suspected Gregory, who was arrested on Tuesday.

Last Thursday morning Cashier Newkirk found young Gregory lying upon the floor of the bank vault apparently unconscious. His head was bruised. This helped out his story that he had been snatched by two masked men after they had compelled him to open the vault at the point of a pair of revolvers. Coin and bills were found scattered all over the floor of the vault and \$3,102 was missing, including a bag of gold and a bag of silver coin. Gregory appeared to be quite severely hurt, and recovered slowly. In the afternoon he appeared upon the streets and, being popular, was the hero of the hour.

The thing was a mystery so far as the supposed robbers were concerned, as not a soul had been seen to either leave or enter the bank that morning, nor had strangers been seen in the town in days. Then the robbers' knowledge of the hour of opening the bank, the fact that Gregory was alone early and that the time lock released its hold at 7:30 o'clock seemed peculiar. But Gregory was not suspected by either bank officials or the people. The local officers were all at sea, although \$750 offered for the capture of the crooks and the return of the money put them on their mettle.

Monday night the bank people sent to Detroit for Detective Baker of the municipal service. It seems he at once suspected Gregory. At noon he searched an unused room in the rear of the bank offices. Behind a box up against the rear of the vault was found the two bags containing \$312 in gold and \$688 in silver coin stolen from the vault. Gregory had not been at the bank during the entire forenoon, as he said he was in pain from his sand-bagging. He was requested to step over to the bank and did so at once, suspecting nothing.

The trend of Baker's questions soon startled him, however, and when the detective produced the bags of coin and charged him with the job the boy went all to pieces and confessed. He said the remainder of the money, \$2,200, was at home in a drawer. It was found there shortly after. Gregory broke down and cried like a child when he met his father. He said he did not know why he did it, as he had no urgent use for the money. He had thought of the scheme for some time. He was at once arrested and taken to jail.

SUGAR SHAKEN UP.

Millions Made and Lost Through a Rapid Rise in Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 8.—There was a jump in sugar certificates on the stock exchange Tuesday which took the breath out of the oldest patrons of that establishment. They sprang upward until twelve points had been registered in half an hour. The stock of the sugar trust is not one in which undue sobriety of movement is looked for. Since the debate on the sugar schedules of the Wilson tariff bill began, however, its gyrations have broken all records.

The cause of the remarkable spurt was an inspiration from Washington in the form of a statement that the trust's pet product would not be disturbed by the senate. For the last few days the advances received in Wall street from Washington have indicated that the bill, as amended by the senate finance committee, would provide for the protection of refined sugar. A large short interest was created in the stock on the theory that the senate would pass the bill as it left the lower house, namely, without duties on either raw or refined sugar. Later advances scared the short interest into covering, and a big bull pool has been buying and advancing the stock.

The Evening Post tells of the excitement in sugar stock as follows:

"There was evidence on the market of some very remarkable manipulation of the prices from Washington about the senate's intentions with respect to the tax on sugar. Between 10 o'clock, when business opened, and 11:30 about 100,000 shares changed hands, and during these dealings the price of the certificates moved or rather rushed from 88 to 100, turning at par and receding as rapidly as they had advanced to 92. After another upward spurt the price seemed to settle about 92. The excitement attending these extraordinary sales was intense, and the dealings as reflected in the quotations were most irregular. For while all other business seemed at a standstill. At one time, for instance, the tape recorded eleven different prices for sugar, showing a variation of three points, while fractional lots, sold simultaneously with full lots, were frequently three points above the price of the latter."

"After 11 o'clock sugar broke 2 1/2 to 93 1/2, rallied to 95 1/2, sold down to 92 1/2 and recovered to 93. The preferred sold off 2 per cent. to 89 1/2. The speculation in the shares is steadily gradually and has lost the greater part of the feverishness which has characterized the first dealings therein."

"In the sugar crowd nearly 200 brokers were yelling together and struggling to get to the middle of the pit. The sight was a most remarkable one, but it was easily understood when the change in money values, as represented by the quotations, was taken into account. The rise of twelve points that took place in the stock represented an increase in the value of the company's common stock of \$4,500,000. It is worth fighting for to get a slice of this."

HAVOC CAUSED BY WIND.

Twelve Immense Smokestacks Are Lifted Into the Air.

PUEBLO, Col., March 8.—Pueblo was the scene of a remarkable freak of the wind Tuesday evening. During a comparative calm a whirlwind of large size descended at the steel works of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company and tore from their foundations twelve iron smokestacks 40 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, lifting some of them as high as 30 feet. The huge iron cylinders were scattered in all directions. The wind continued its course, working havoc in a space 10 feet wide for 800 feet before its energy was spent.