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THE WEEKLY GLOBE. An eight page paper published every Thursday, sent out post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1893.

THAT was a new article of the genus crank, who tried to bid off the Washington & Western railroad at auction, at Alexandria, Va., yesterday, with two forged checks.

CONTRARY to the general fears on account of snows and cold snaps that the fruit crop was coming in very thin, intelligence comes from the next lower tier of states that the prospects are very fine for an abundance of these luxuries.

It is a big joke on the Connecticut Republican papers which furiously black-garbed Tom Waller before his election as governor that they are being compelled to make a good many acknowledgments of his wisdom in the administration of this office.

WINDOM has secured another office, having yesterday been chosen president of the Florida Ship Canal company. If he is as successful in that enterprise as he was with his new stock exchange at New York, the company will go into bankruptcy within sixty days.

This would not have been a favorable year for establishing even star routes in Nebraska, for the herders out there, by the fencing in of public lands, have stopped off or seriously interfered with a regular mail route, and the government has been called on to head them off in their non-legal action.

RAUM'S prospective fees from the prosecution of claims against the government already foot up one hundred thousand dollars. This is the nature of paying premiums to a man who turns state-evidence. The entire value of Raun's services consist in private knowledge he gained as an officer of the government.

The hurricane in Pennsylvania yesterday was a regular tree mower, leveling whole forests. Think of the passengers on a fast train being obliged to hold the car windows in by placing the seat cushions against them and the comfort of having a train struck by two falling forest monarchs while dancing along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

MARGUARDEAN, in the German Reichstag yesterday, in the discussion concerning safeguard improvements in the channel of the historic river Rhine, paid the German people of America, for their home sympathy in sending aid to the Rhine sufferers by floods, a high and deserved compliment which brought down that body in enthusiastic applause. He said their action, in this particular, was the brightest laurel in the German-American history.

The British house of commons by the vote of 271 to 165 refused to allow Charles Bradlaugh the member elect from Northampton to take the oath admitting him to his seat, because of his atheistic views. Sir Stafford Northcote offered the motion and Mr. Gladstone voted with the minority. There being no other motive for this action, and no other is urged, a wrong has been done more to the people who sent Mr. Bradlaugh to the Commons, than to Mr. Bradlaugh himself. As the gentleman did not object to subscribing to the oath, it was prudent to admit him, and he would have been as safe a member as the majority who rejected him because his profession differed from theirs. Such intolerance is a blemish and discredit attaching to all who exhibited it in this case.

A DECISION has been rendered by the land department at Washington that a pioneer who goes into the wilds and takes up a claim in expectancy even that it may come within the future path of some railroad and that he may be enriched thereby and have a town or city built up thereon, does not come within the government law preventing the absorption of public lands for speculation. It holds that such adventuresome spirits who are the John the Baptists of the country's growth and settlement are worthy of all they can make for the immense risks they run in venturing their time and capital in such enterprises. The question which brought out this decision was that of one Jackman, who took up a claim of 160 acres of valuable land on the Missouri river near Bismarck, thinking that the Northern Pacific railroad, when built, would have to come "right thru" in order to cross the stream. But the civil engineers found a better place to cross the river, and some parties knowing to the original scheme of Jackman have been trying to dispossess him of his domain by trying to make it appear that he was a speculator and had not fulfilled all the requirements of a squatter to hold his title. But the department holds otherwise, and Jackman retains his valuable acres although no city arises upon them as he long ago so fondly dreamed.

The Republican State Central committee meeting yesterday brought together quite a collection of politicians. Senator Sabin, Representatives Wakefield and Nelson, ex-Representative Dunnell, Lieut. Gov. Gilman, State Senators Langdon and A. E. Rice, and Col. Geo. H. Johnson, were among those who put in an appearance. The Republican committee was evidently impressed with the idea that delays are dangerous and hence an early convention was ordered, June 27th being the date fixed. There has been a good deal of "off and on talk ever since February, relative to a fight against Gov. Hubbard's renomination, the Hon. R. B. Langdon, of Minneapolis, being the alleged competitor. The fact that Gov. Hubbard has been in office but one term and seems to have turned the tide in his favor, and the slumbering political volcano, which at one time gave ominous indication of an eruption, is apparently quiet. Not so with Lieut. Gov. Gilman,

however. He has held two terms and the third term business is not popular. Besides he has antagonized a good many elements in his party and a determined fight will be made on him. State Senator A. E. Rice, of Kandiyohi county, is the leading opponent. Mr. Rice is strongly championed by the Minneapolis politicians and his selection would be a card for Langdon as a successor of Gov. Hubbard two years hence. From what could be gathered yesterday the main fight seems likely to hinge upon the Lieutenant Governorship. It is also "down on the bills" to have Mr. Dunnell the presiding officer of the convention.

THE ROOST ON THE FENCE. Gen. J. R. Hawley of Connecticut in an address at Boston a few evenings ago, said: "If there is a man I dislike, it is the man who talks about his morality and purity, who sits on the fence and takes no part in politics." That is a very proper criticism and applies to a large class, especially in the region and among the people the senator was addressing. One chief reason why politics are unclean is because the number who really hold the balance of power are never willing to assist in purifying them. In the course of his remarks Gen. Hawley defended Representatives in congress from the often made remark that but for the caucuses gentlemen would go to congress. "But gentlemen do go to congress," he said, "and, as a body they represent the highest and best element in the country. There never was such a challenge as is given to the manhood of the young men of America to-day. The representative, as a rule, is the average of the state." Upon these general propositions there is little or no ground for dispute, and to thoughtful men they present nothing new. The badness in politics is due to the indifferent and unthinking classes. To arouse the one and qualify the other is the gravest problem and need of the political system of the country. The prospects are not hopeless, though progress is slow. Corrupt men take advantage of the carelessness of people and have had high carnival, but their power is on the wane, and their ability to do mischief immensely less than it was only a short time ago. It is in the power of the people to send good men to congress, and it is their duty to thus use their power. The latest congressional and senatorial elections have a large bearing in the right direction, and there is every assurance that there are more to follow. Men see clearly that the fence in politics is no longer the place for them.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION. The protest of Gov. Butler to the state department against the importation of pauper English and Irish immigrants is a timely one, and might be enlarged so as to include persons of the same class of other nationalities. The whole of Europe is now suffering from unusual depression of trade and manufactures, and for many months the laboring classes have been out of employment. The crops, too, have been poor, while the continent has been devastated by floods of great destructiveness that have swept the household belongings of thousands of families from existence. Many thousands of persons have, in consequence of these facts, been compelled to rely upon public charity for subsistence, and as is the case generally with the majority of people who receive assistance, they have become permanent paupers, disinclined to work if they have the opportunity. To get rid of these encumbrances has long engaged the attention of European governments, and they have at last hit upon the expedient of shipping them to the United States at the public expense. Arriving here they at once become a public charge, have to be furnished with transportation to their destinations, and with subsistence until such time as they shall be able to earn their own living, if that time ever arrives. Minnesota has had several installations of such immigrants, and though treated with extreme liberality they are yet, after the lapse of several years, not able to sustain themselves, and are really a detriment to the state.

It is in the power of the government to prevent the importation of this class of people, and the power should be exerted. The Canadian commissioner of emigration, Sir A. T. Galt, protested against sending any of these "assisted emigrants" to the Dominion, and they were not sent, but have flocked into New York, Boston and Philadelphia by the thousands. Many of them, by reason of their many privations, are really unable to help themselves; many more, because of the vicious system of doling out charity abroad, have become imbued with the idea that they should not be required to work, and will not do it. All in all they are a very undesirable class, who will hinder rather than assist in the development of the country. Foreign governments should be compelled to keep these people at home and provide for them. The United States is glad to welcome industrious emigrants from any part of the world, but should not be made an asylum for paupers, no matter from what direction they may come.

CONKLING'S DIRGE. On the evening of May 6th, a banquet of the Saturday Night Club was given at the Brunswick Hotel, New York City. General Grant, being present, made quite a clever speech concerning the relations of this country and Mexico. "We must take our neighbor under our wing," he said to the President, "and help her to cultivate her own great resources, teaching her that it is for her best interest to maintain a close relation with us." He spoke in this vein for a few moments, and when he closed, ex-Senator Conkling followed. He testified to his great pleasure in listening to Gen. Grant's sound and earnest words begotten of profound judgment upon the Mexican question. The ex-Senator was vividly reminded of the many things Grant had done for this country. His remarks then lapsed into a lamentation, and he recalled the ill success of the third term movement at Chicago. He upbraided the delegates because Grant was not nominated, 429 of whom, he said, were bound in honor to God and man, to discharge certain obligations, and those obligations were to vote for the nomination of Grant for president of the United States. In the most solemn manner Mr. Conkling said that he believed as firmly as he believes anything, that the results of that convention have held the country back ten years. He reiterated with his most imperious oratory that that day's work has cost the Nation in progress fully ten years. With impassioned emphasis, Mr. Conkling declared that the Democrats were about to take control of the country. Notwithstanding the greatest of political battles fought and gloriously won by the Republicans two years ago, the speaker

could think of but two or three states in which the Republicans were victorious in the latest elections. So much for crushing Grant at Chicago. The train of thought the gentleman gave himself up to led him defend bossism. In a glowing period he said Grant ought to be the "leader" of the great Mexican movement to bring about the national commercial union between the two countries. Having used the word "leader," he apologized, because it now is a term of approbation. "To be a 'leader' now," he bitterly said, "is to be a 'boss,' and there is no end of men who think it desirable to deride and pull down the 'bosses.' The fight against the bosses was a raid of a certain class of men against superiority. 'Point me out a boss,' he cried, 'and I will show you a man, who by virtue of his ability ought to be a boss.' The gentleman concluded by saying that most of those now influential in the public affairs of the government, are merely playing push-pin upon the rot and rubbish of low, tricky politics." The ex-Senator threw into his remarks all the store of sarcasm at his command. For some reason his address did not arouse the least demonstration.

The distinguished third-termers stand quite alone in the opinion that the rejection of Grant at Chicago has wrecked the country. The only harm done was to the grasping spoliators who constitute Grant's following, and this, evidently, is the thing that hurts. The ex-senator spoke with the unctious of keen disappointment, and his prophecy that the Democrats will prevail at the next National election was one that the gentlemen could not avoid, and he was truthful, but the confession shows how deeply the iron has entered his soul. Mr. Conkling may bestow the halo of his eloquence upon "the glorious old leaders" (bosses), but the people are tired of them. The country is getting on, somehow, and it will grow and prosper mightily when more of the "old leaders," like Grant and Conkling pass into private life. The taint of corruption is upon them, and though the process is not rapid, the citadel of power is surely passing from their unhalloved hands. Waiting over what might have been, may become partisan spoilsmen, but not patriots.

AMUSEMENTS. "Olivette" and "Faust."

The C. D. Hess Acme Opera company closed their engagement in St. Paul yesterday with two performances, matinee and evening. At the matinee performance "Olivette" was presented with the excellence of cast and detail which has characterized all the presentations of this company during their present visit, the Olivette of Miss Blanche Chapman being especially worthy of commendation.

FAUST. The performance of Gounod's masterpiece at the evening performance was excellent in every particular, and in many respects a genuine surprise to those who have witnessed this difficult work before by companies of acknowledged excellence. For thoroughness and general excellence last evening's performance met every reasonable desire.

Miss Abbe Carrington was the Marguerite. Her conception of the character was of the conventional type, and her dress and make up were about the same as we have been accustomed to. Of her vocal efforts we have more to express, for seldom if ever have we heard the exquisite music of the voice more effectively rendered. She was a trifle hoarse at first, but it was scarcely observable, and before she had proceeded far it was forgotten by the audience. Her rendition of the "Jewel Song" was most exquisite, and elicited a vociferous encore. In the church and prison scenes she showed an amount of dramatic power for which we were unprepared.

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Miss Emma Elmer made the most of the small part of Sibel. Her dress was in excellent taste and her pretty face and form were the subject of general admiration. The music, however, lies rather too high for her voice, and her best contralto notes were consequently excluded. Her conception of the character was intelligent and modern.

Mr. Appleby as Faust treated us to a real surprise. Seldom has the "Salvi di mora" been given with more telling effect. He took and sustained the high "C" with an amount of power which his usual apathetic efforts gave little promise of. It is unfortunate that he has so little dramatic ability.

Mark Smith was seen to excellent advantage as Valentine, the Soldier Brother. He dressed the character with unusual taste, and dramatically he was excellent. He sang his aria in a telling manner, having a tendency to flatten from the key occasionally.

Henry Peaks was the ideal Mephisto. His make up and action were perfection, while his sonorous tones sounded through the house as strongly and richly as of yore. Truly Peaks is a marvel of versatility. Miss Leighton made much more than we are accustomed to seeing of the small part of Martha. Her voice aided materially in the quartette in the garden scene.

The choruses were splendidly sung and the orchestra was as good as could be expected for the number of musicians employed. Mr. Hess takes his company to Minneapolis for the balance of the present week, and we can assure our neighbors that a rich treat is in store for them.

Charlotte Thompson.

This evening Miss Charlotte Thompson will introduce the "New Jane Eyre" to a St. Paul audience, in which she has won a most pronounced success in all the principal cities of the Union. Speaking of the play the Toledo Blade says:

"Miss Charlotte Thompson has occupied the People's theater this week to large and appreciative audiences, appearing in the one character of Jane Eyre. Miss Thompson has slightly enlarged upon Charlotte Brontë's original conception of the part and the story, but in so doing she has added more entertaining features and rendered the character of Jane Eyre doubly attractive. Her personation has been attended by the greatest success, showing a charm of repose and a power of situation not easily excelled. The strong passages were made vividly realistic by the intensity of quiet passion, and enlarged by the rich, mellow voice of the actress. Altogether, her engagement has been successful, not only artistically, but in point of attendance. The supporting company was excellent throughout, Mr. Craig's conception of Rochester finding ample applause and general approval."

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state yesterday by the church of St. Joseph at St. Paul. The incorporators were Bishop Thomas L. Grace, Vicar-General Augustus Ravoux, Rev. Father John W. Neils and Michael R. Pendergast and James Grace.

Articles were also filed by the Washburn Building and Loan association, the business of which will be to loan money to its members and aid them to purchase real estate and build houses for themselves, which business is to be placed.

The Bartholdi Statue.

New York, May 9.—The work of repairing the foundation for the Bartholdi monument at Bedloe's island, was begun to-day, but was postponed until the families of the officers of the marine hospital remove. Richard Butler, secretary of the committee, says the chief western power are beginning to realize the importance of the work, and there is now no doubt as to the possibility of carrying the project through in time to erect the statue in the autumn of next year.

Concerning Imported Cigars.

Comptroller judges upon all sides declare the Sea Skin Cigar to be equal if not superior to the best imported cigars. Warranted free from sech or flavor produced by drugs. Beaupre, Keoh & Co., Agents.

lives, which business is to be located at the city of Washburn, and to commence the 24th day of May, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$250 each, with a highest amount of indebtedness allowed at any time of \$1,000. The names of the incorporators are C. J. Bellison, H. B. Jewell, John Stewart, John Schwartz, E. J. Dugan, P. J. Lagar, A. Campbell, Peter Monroe, C. L. Chamberlain, J. H. Evans, John Gardner and J. H. Lacey.

The Northwestern Fuel company of St. Paul, also filed articles of incorporation through its president, E. N. Saunders and secretary, H. T. Smith, increasing its capital stock to the full amount of 300,000, it being placed in 6,000 shares of \$50 each.

STILLWATER GLOBULES.

The streets were thronged with teams yesterday. A fair trade was done by the merchants.

David Tozier's Tamarack creek drive was at the month of Clam river last Sunday morning. But little progress was being made on account of low water.

For a temperance billiard saloon there is a splendid opportunity in this city. Whoever commences the business will have no opposition, as there is nothing of the kind in Stillwater.

The five-year old daughter of Capt. Wienshenk's, upon whom the operation of tracheotomy was performed some weeks ago, has fully recovered the use of her voice, although her general health is somewhat delicate yet.

A man named Dolan, who was shot at Eau Claire, Wis., last winter by a man named Black, was detained at the Central house yesterday by request of the chief of police of the place above named. Dolan was wanted as a witness in the case. He was, however, released in the course of the day, his testimony not being required as Black had entered a plea of guilty.

An old chap who lives a few miles from the city, whose reputation for honesty is rather poor, was yesterday caught with a sack of feed and two bundles of hay, of which he became possessed in a manner unsatisfactory to the rightful owner. The old chap, hearing that the police were on his track, hurried to the place where his team was standing, jumped into the wagon and drove out of town on the run.

As there is yet considerable heavy blasting to be done on the west side of the new Main street the steam drill has again been put into operation. Dynamite and Judson powder in nearly equal quantities are being used for blasting. This preparation is found to have as much force as ten pounds of the powder commonly used for such purposes. Mr. L. J. O'Brien, an expert in this kind of blasting, is in charge of the work.

A bumper who had selected a soft spot in the mud, near the Main street spring, whereon to sleep off the effects of a big spree, was rudely awakened yesterday afternoon by Officer McCarthy. When the fellow became aware that he was wanted, he prepared to dispute the point with the officer, administering a couple of pretty severe kicks by way of an introductory. Officer Redmond coming up, the belligerent individual was landed in the lock up.

Yesterday morning, Fred Goodrich, on entering the shed used by C. A. Goodrich & Co. for storing hay, discovered that the place had been occupied by tramps the previous night. On one of the bales lay a new seven shooter and a box and a half of cartridges. It is surmised that on retiring for the night the tramp placed the revolver and cartridges by his side, intending to resume possession in the morning, but being compelled to make a hurried exit the shooter was forgotten.

Crops and Fruit Report.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Farmers' Review report for the week ending May 5, embracing all northwestern states, shows that both winter and spring wheat have not made to exceed one-half the growth usual at this season. The stand is thin, but shows an improvement over two weeks ago. The cool weather has been unfavorable for the development of insect life, and but few, if any, depredations of the kind are reported. The increased acreage sown to spring wheat is not more than make up for the diminished area in the older states. Corn planting is well advanced in Kansas, Nebraska, southern Iowa and Illinois, and is so far favorable. The report of the condition of fruit is more favorable than anticipated a few weeks ago.

THE Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, May 9.—The Kentucky association began their extra spring meeting to-day, under auspicious circumstances. The weather is mild and clear, the track in good condition and the attendance large, considering the rather light programme. Some of the four races were contested, Anglia being the favorite for one mile in the all aged purse for \$1,715.

In the three-quarters mile, all ages: F. Waters' Vanguard, 1st; Clark & Co.'s Claude Brandon, 2d; and W. Preston's Wall Flower, 3d. Time, 1:17 1/2.

Distillers' stake, all ages, mile and quarter—R. C. Pates' Bondholders, 1st; L. W. Lands' Lida Standhope, 2d, and Stevens & Co.'s Farragut, 3d. Time 2:08 1/2.

Five—all ages: Liatnach, 1st; Mandamus, 2d, and Mystery, 3d. Time, 1:45.

Not Credited.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Officers at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, this city, do not credit the rumors of disaster to Gen. Crook's column. While it is true they have no recent advices from Crook in person, they are in the way of receiving quick communications from any point in Texas or New Mexico in case of an engagement, and particularly so in case of disaster. Any report which Gen. Crook might make of operations in or from Arizona would go to the headquarters of the department of the Pacific at San Francisco. Headquarters here would not be in receipt of any official report direct.

THE OLD WORLD. GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, May 9.—The usual excursions made from Dublin on Whit-Monday will be abandoned this year, as the execution of Joe Brady is to take place that day.

LONDON, May 9.—At the Newmarket second spring meeting to-day, the race for the Payne stakes for three-year olds was won by G. G. Stead's Splendor, Dr. J. Lefevre's Ladialis second, Duke of Hamilton's Oasian third. Eleven started, including J. R. Keene's chestnut colt Blue Grass.

DUBLIN, May 9.—The third trial of Timothy Kelly, charged with participation in the murder of Cavendish and Burke, concluded to-day. The jury found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

The jury deliberated an hour. Kelly will be hanged June 9. On being removed from the dock he said: "I am innocent. Thank you, my Lord." He then turned to the counsel for their exertions in his behalf and hoped that they might live long to defend the innocent.

LONDON, May 9.—Edward George Clarke, Q. C., and William Bowen Rowlands, Q. C., have been engaged to defend Gallagher and Whitehead, the dynamite conspirators.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 9.—The motion recently offered in the reichstag by a member for Strasburg for the abolition of the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine has provoked comments in the French press, which are calculated to cause irritation in Germany.

The health of Bismarck is again unsatisfactory.

BERLIN, May 9.—During a debate in the reichstag on the proposed reification of the course of the Rhine, Marguardean referred in grateful terms to the readiness of the Germans in America to make sacrifices for the sufferers by the floods of the Rhine. This sympathy with their old home, he said, was one of the fairest laurels in German-American history. His remarks were greeted with loud applause.

BERLIN, May 9.—The body of a rent collector was found yesterday in a pond in the Thier garden here. The man was undoubtedly murdered by robbers as 25,000 marks were stolen from his person.

Notwithstanding the rumors which have been afloat that the dissolution of parliament is imminent, there are signs that Bismarck's belief in dissolution as an effective weapon against a refractory parliament is by no means as strong as it was.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—Conrad to-day informed the committee of the chamber of deputies on the Tonquin expedition that 4,000 Annamite or Chinese troops attacked Ehanor, the capital of Tonquin, March 20, but were repulsed by the French. He also stated that Captain Kergaradeau bears a letter from President Grey, informing the King of Annam that his inability to secure the security of Tonquin compels France to establish herself definitely there. The latter advises the King not to resist, invites him to recognize the protectorate of France, and guarantees the integrity of his dominions.

Conrad added that the French would collect taxes in Annam and install officials devoted to France. The occupation of the Delta, he said, would lead to the possession of the whole province. The committee then adopted the report in favor of the credit proposed by the government for the expedition.

The reinforcements for Tonquin include three batteries of mountain artillery. It is reported that 2,050 Chinese troops have been dispatched in the direction of Tonquin. Another French envoy to Annam will probably take the place of Capt. Kergaradeau.

The bill in relation to the disposition of habitual criminals passed the first reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—Further arrests of alleged members of secret societies include a number of priests. The editor of the Armenian Review, published at Constantinople, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, for printing disloyal articles.

ROME, May 9.—Count von Moltke has arrived.

MADRID, May 9.—The loan of 85,000,000 pesetas for public works, proposed by the government, has been withdrawn. The funds for the purpose will be provided by an increase of credit inserted under an extraordinary budget which will be covered by the revenue from the sale of national lands.

To be Reduced 20 Per Cent.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The Western Export association, composed of the whisky dealers of the Mississippi valley, met in this city to-day. About fifty distillers were represented. The object of the conference was to determine upon the continuance of the pool regulating the production of the firms represented and consider the question of immediate reduction in production. A committee was appointed and reported favoring a resolution, which was adopted as the sense of the meeting.

CASUALTIES. SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—The accident on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, near Waukesha, a station a few miles west of Waukesha, yesterday afternoon proves to have been more serious than first advices indicated. Owing to the determined effort of the officials to suppress the matter, news of the accident did not leak out until a late hour last evening. Wales is the station where two trains pass each other every afternoon. One of the trains leaves this city at about 2 o'clock and reaches Madison at 5:10, remaining there about forty minutes, and then starting on its return trip, reaching Milwaukee shortly after 9 o'clock every evening. The other train leaves Madison shortly after 1 o'clock every afternoon and is due to Milwaukee at 5:10. It appears that the two passenger trains had just passed each other when the collision occurred with the eastward bound train and an engine and caboose westward bound. The engine and caboose were made up at the Elizabeth street station in this city, and followed immediately behind the regular passenger. Both trains were in good speed at the time and collided with terrific force. Both engines were badly demolished, and the caboose was also considerably wrecked. The fireman on the stub train, David Nichols, of Kenosha, was instantly killed, and the boiler was picked up in a terribly mangled condition. The engineer on the same engine, named Spurr, was seriously injured, and will die. Mart Luther, engineer of the passenger train, was also badly injured. The passengers received a terrible shaking up, but none were seriously injured.

THE STAR ROUTES.

Opening of Wilson's Address for the Defense—A Lively Tilt Between Counsel—Ker Threatens Dire Vengeance in Case the Government Counsel is Censured.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It was decided last night to go on with the star route case, and this morning Wilson began the closing argument for the defense. He will be followed by Carpenter, Williams, Henkle, Davidge, Chandler and Ingersoll, in the order named. Wilson began by saying, some malicious newspaper paragrapher, referring to the opening arguments, was mean enough to say there was nothing on earth to which it could be compared except the crater of Vesuvius. If length of speech made a lawyer's fame, the two gentlemen who had proceeded should be immortal. The testimony in this case had been scandalously misrepresented and perverted. Why had the government failed to call John H. Mitchell to prove his name was in memorandum, and that he had received money from Dorsey? They had taunted the defense with their neglect in that matter, yet when the defense called Belford the court refused to allow him to say anything in answer to Rerdell's charges, and had said the matter had nothing to do with the case.

The government did not want and had no right to a fair and impartial trial in this case. Rerdell had agreed with the government to challenge the jurors in their interest while he sat with the other defendants. "Jury fixing, indeed, what was that?" Ker interrupted. He demanded a reference to that evidence and Ingersoll turned to Rerdell's testimony and read the passage where he said he had made some such agreement with Blackman.

Mr. Ker declared that Ingersoll had suppressed an important passage, and he did not regard it as fair to cast strictures upon the prosecution. He read from the record Rerdell's statement that Woodward knew nothing of the agreement with Blackman. Wilson then continued his address. He said he had waited in vain to see Blackman called to the stand. It was a scheme of unparalleled infamy, and Rerdell had tried to carry out his part of the agreement.

The court challenged the truth of the statement. Rerdell reminded Judge Wylie that Rerdell had attempted to challenge a juror, but his right to do so had been denied by the court, because he was unsupported by the other defendants in his challenge. The court remembered its mind had been much relieved at the time to find the matter resulted in no harm to the jury. It was conspiracy without an overt act.

Ingersoll—As wicked as it was malicious.

The Court—It did not result in anything. It was not very creditable to the defendant, to Rerdell.

Ingersoll—Nor to the government.

The Court—Nor to the government agent.

Ingersoll—The government acts through agents.

The Court—I should certainly not presume that anyone employed by government should be authorized to attempt anything of that sort. I am a great deal relieved to know that the attempt was unsuccessful.

Ker—From your honor's knowledge of the gentleman engaged in this prosecution, I believe no disclaimer is required, but I say now that we had no knowledge of that conversation, good, bad or indifferent be it, and if the gentleman persists in his statements to the contrary, he will receive a rebuke from the government counsel, who follows him, that he will not soon forget. It will be unmerciful. The counsel for the defense greeted the remark with laughter.

Wilson said he was about to explain the circumstances when interrupted.

The court said Ker was justified in making his explanation because Wilson declared that the government counsel had not disclaimed their knowledge of the matter. As a matter of fact the redirect examination of Rerdell had proved that they had no such knowledge, and that it did not extend even to Woodward.

Wilson again resumed his argument and had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE NEW YORK "WORLD" SALE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert, president of the Press publishing company, completed to-day the transfer of the entire property of the World newspaper to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Hurlbert will announce in this World to-morrow morning, and the first number of the World under the editorial charge of Mr. Pulitzer will appear to-day. Mr. Pulitzer will continue to be Democratic, but Mr. Pulitzer will extend and modify his local features. The price paid by Mr. Pulitzer is understood to be about \$400,000. This does not include the building erected for the paper under Mr. Hurlbert's direction in 1881, which had been leased for a term of ten years.

CASUALTIES. SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—The accident on the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern railway, near Waukesha, a station a few miles west of Waukesha, yesterday afternoon proves to have been more serious than first advices indicated. Owing to the determined effort of the officials to suppress the matter, news of the accident did not leak out until a late hour last evening. Wales is the station where two trains pass each other every afternoon. One of the trains leaves this city at about 2 o'clock and reaches Madison at 5:10, remaining there about forty minutes, and then starting on its return trip, reaching Milwaukee shortly after 9 o'clock every evening. The other train leaves Madison shortly after 1 o'clock every afternoon and is due to Milwaukee at 5:10. It appears that the two passenger trains had just passed each other when the collision occurred with the eastward bound train and an engine and caboose westward bound. The engine and caboose were made up at the Elizabeth street station in this city, and followed immediately behind the regular passenger. Both trains were in good speed at the time and collided with terrific force. Both engines were badly demolished, and the caboose was also considerably wrecked. The fireman on the stub train, David Nichols, of Kenosha, was instantly killed, and the boiler was picked up in a terribly mangled condition. The engineer on the same engine, named Spurr, was seriously injured, and will die. Mart Luther, engineer of the passenger train, was also badly injured. The passengers received a terrible shaking up, but none were seriously injured.

THE STAR ROUTES.

Opening of Wilson's Address for the Defense—A Lively Tilt Between Counsel—Ker Threatens Dire Vengeance in Case the Government Counsel is Censured.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It was decided last night to go on with the star route case, and this morning Wilson began the closing argument for the defense. He will be followed by Carpenter, Williams, Henkle, Davidge, Chandler and Ingersoll, in the order named. Wilson began by saying, some malicious newspaper paragrapher, referring to the opening arguments, was mean enough to say there was nothing on earth to which it could be compared except the crater of Vesuvius. If length of speech made a lawyer's fame, the two gentlemen who had proceeded should be immortal. The testimony in this case had been scandalously misrepresented and perverted. Why had the government failed to call John H. Mitchell to prove his name was in memorandum, and that he had received money from Dorsey? They had taunted the defense with their neglect in that matter, yet when the defense called Belford the court refused to allow him to say anything in answer to Rerdell's charges, and had said the matter had nothing to do with the case