The Sun.

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THE STAR ROUTE JURY OUT.

UNABLE TO AGREE AFTER A CONSULTATION OF THREE HOURS.

The Judge Delivering a Dispassionate and Judicial Charge, but Directed Heavily Against the Defence—Laying Down the Law of Conspiracy—The Jury Locked Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Star route jury have been charged by the Judge. They afterward held a three hours' consultation, and reported a disagreement. They were then sent back to their quarters for the night, where they remain in secret session. They meet the Court again at 10 A. M. to-morrow to make another report as to the result of their deliberations. The day in court was spent in the delivery of the Judge's charge to the jury, and in a discussion of the law points raised by the counsel for the defence. It soon became manifest that Judge Wylie considers the defendants guilty and worthy of conviction. The charge was dispassionate and judicial, but its direction was plainly and heavily against the defence. It was more like a sentence than a charge. The counsel for the conspirators looked sullen and abashed, while the keen thrusts of the Judge penetrated even the rhinoceros hide of Brady, who sat nervously fanning himself by the side of his lawyers. The burly Vaile kept up a bold front, but Miner was pale and plainly alarmed. Dorsey was absent.

The Judge did not go to any great extent into the details of the case. He merely took one route—that from Vermilion to Sioux Falls—as a sample, and dwt upon the manner and degree of its expedition to show the general character of the evidence. His summary of this case was very forcible, and the dry wit with which he spoke of some of the explanations offered by the defence showed that he held them in contempt. The facts of the testimony he left in the main for the jury, and devoted the most of the charge to a learned, yet simple and clear, exposition of the law of conspiracy, and its applications in the present case. The Judge's delivery is rather ponderous and halting, but is not disagreeably so, and his interesting play of facial expression and his quick, biting Scotch wit enliven his remarks even when the subject matter is tedious. The large audience stayed, therefore, through the long, hot morning hours, attentive and quiet. As men met in the lobbies the bent of the charge was noticed, and the belief became strong that the jury would be influenced to take the same view. One man went so far as to declare that in his opinion the jury would convict without leaving their seats.

The counsel for the defence saw the drift of sentiment as clearly as any one, and did their best to counteract it. As a last resort, after the charge, Mr. Henkle insisted that the Judge should not leave the case as it stood, but should review each particular piece of the defence, in order to allow them full opportunity to except to the rulings. The Judge, affected perhaps by what he pleasantly called yesterday the indolence of old age, was not disposed to adopt this fatiguing course, as, he said, he had sufficiently reviewed the law, and incidentally the wished-for instructions, in his charge. But Mr. Henkle persisted, and the Judge with a grumble yielded. He took his revenge, however, in turning the petitions the seamy side out, so that it was the general remark that the efforts of counsel only succeeded in emphasizing the charge to the great disadvantage of their cause.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the lawyers for the defence rested from their labors to win a favorable construction from the Judge. All they had been able to do was to get his rather contemptuous assent to some commonplaces of law and to put upon record a mass of exceptions for argument hereafter.

At 3 o'clock the jury went out with instructions to meet the Court again at 6 o'clock. Punctually at that hour the Judge took his seat, and the usual cry, heard in every metropolitan "Silence! hats off!" became so familiar a feature in the Guiteau trial, gave his accustomed mandate with due majesty of mien and voice. There were other features present to remind a spectator of Guiteau. The shorter days of autumn made the light so dim in the court room that the bailiffs were obliged to bring in a student light and candles, as when the Guiteau jury rendered their verdict of guilty. Many of the marshals and bailiffs whose faces and duties became part of that great drama were engaged in similar service this afternoon. Sharp-faced, nervous Mr. Williams, the Assistant Marshal who took Guiteau into custody when the verdict was rendered, sat grimly among the reporters. Was he soon to become responsible for the safe keeping of two felons—one a former Assistant Postmaster-General and the other an ex-Senator and the Secretary of the Republican National Committee?

It was an anxious moment for all. Every eye was turned to Foreman Dickson, and the fact that he brought with him the indictment and other documents was seized upon as proof that the jury had reached a verdict. Every head bent forward as eagerly as any one to hear the decision. Mr. Dickson stepped in front of the spruce young clerk of the court and said in reply to the interrogatory:

"We have, not agreed except as to one of the defendants."

"That won't do," said Judge Wylie, settling back in his armchair, with a disappointed air.

Then followed an awkward pause, for it was discovered that none of the counsel for the Government were present. A moment later, however, Messrs. Bliss and Ker came in, out of breath from hastening to court after a full meal on a hot day.

"That won't do," repeated the Judge, dejectedly. "I shall have to remand you to your quarters. The Marshal will try to make you comfortable to-night, gentlemen. I can't promise as much for to-morrow night. Look out for jury fixers."

With these words, spoken in a rather reproachful tone, the Judge dismissed the jury for the night, and ordered a recess until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Judge Wylie's Charge to the Jury.

Judge Wylie began his charge by saying that he would not undertake to deliver a professional lecture upon the law, but it would be his endeavor to travel over the case from one point to another so far as it was necessary to do so, taking care not to trespass upon the province of the jury. The law made the jury the exclusive judges of the facts and the ultimate final arbiters of the law. At the same time, the traditions of the law authorize the Court to consult with the jury even in regard to the facts. The opinion of the Court was not, however, to be taken as obligatory upon the jury as to questions of fact; they are at perfect liberty to exercise their own judgment according to their consciences. He wished it understood that he was wholly uncommitted as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Some of the reporters for the newspapers had evidently misunderstood his utterances during this trial, for the jury must be aware that he had carefully abstained from expressing any opinion upon that subject. When Walsh's testimony had been offered, the Court had said that in his judgment there was enough evidence of a conspiracy to be submitted to the jury, and it was upon that ground that his testimony had been admitted. That was as far as the Court had gone. He felt, therefore, that he was wholly free on that question, and would now proceed to look at some of the features of the case, both arising from the law and the facts.

By the act of March 3, 1879, Congress appropriated $5,000,000 for the maintenance of the Star route service. That appropriation was for the fiscal year of 1880. This appropriation was all that was asked by the department. The records of the Treasury and of the Post Office Department showed that for the three previous years there was an unexpended balance of $3,000,000 to the credit of the Post Office Department. There was in evidence a statement showing that the Postmaster-General, on Dec. 8, 1879, had asked for a reappropriation of $2,000,000, to meet deficiencies in the appropriation for the Star route service. This was a statement calculated to arrest the attention of Congress, for it showed that in five months after the beginning of the fiscal year there was a deficiency of $2,000,000. Judge Wylie here read the law forbidding expenditures in excess of appropriations, said that the War and Navy Departments were the only exceptions from this statute, and explained the reasons for their exemption. Going back to the deficiency in the Star route appropriations, he said that was a fact to alarm the country. An investigation followed, and an additional appropriation was made, with provisions for the expedition and increase of service on the routes. That was as far as an act of Congress ought to have gone. The other circumstances were fit subjects for judicial investigation. This investigation followed, and an indictment was found against these alleged conspirators. This indictment might be said to have five features—the first historical, the second describing the conspiracy, the third the means, the fourth the overt acts, and the fifth the partition of the money. The historical part was well known. As to the means used to carry out the conspiracy, the jury need not trouble themselves about that. Whether or not they were sufficiently described in the indictment was of no consequence in this trial. As to the division of the money, the Judge said:

> That is a matter that will be determined by your finding on the question of conspiracy and the overt acts. If you find the conspiracy, the division of the money follows. You cannot find the existence of the conspiracy as charged in this indictment without finding that the conspiracy was for the purpose of dividing the money among themselves and of defrauding the United States. And if you find the conspiracy you find the truth of this part of the indictment. In fact, the only consideration upon which the jury need concern themselves in their deliberations is whether there was a conspiracy followed by overt acts. It has never been held on the trial of an indictment for conspiracy that the Government was bound to prove the exact means described in the indictment. So, when the indictment declares that there are several contractors having nineteen different contracts, and that they were mutually interested in the contracts, that is a matter of historical detail or description, or means not entering at all into the charge of conspiracy. Whether these parties were mutually interested in the several contracts or not is of no consequence. The conspiracy did not give them a common interest in those contracts, but it was a conspiracy in regard to those several contracts. The parties remain several owners in their own contracts, but bound together by the tie of the conspiracy, and it was in that view that the Court held that an overt act done under one of those contracts was an overt act as to them all, because they were all a common subject of conspiracy. For example, an overt act under contract No. 19 was just as good an overt act under contract No. 1 as it was under contract No. 19, and so as to them all. Anyone overt act done under any one of the contracts (assuming the conspiracy to be established) is an overt act as to them all, because they were united by a conspiracy, though there were several contracts and several owners still. And just here it is well to give an answer to some prayers that have been offered. The conspirators are united in the indictment. Though united, yet it is in the nature of the offence, as well as in form of all kinds, that they be several. That is, some may be found guilty, and others acquitted. It is in your power to acquit every man of these defendants except two, and find them guilty. It further follows that if you should acquit one of these conspirators, and the overt act was his, and there were no other overt acts in the case, you cannot convict any of them. The defence claims that the conspiracy must be made out as to all these contracts, and that unless the conspiracy is established under each of the contracts there must be an acquittal of all of the defendants. That is not so. If you should be of opinion that there was a conspiracy between the defendants, though relating to but one of the contracts, that will sustain the indictment. These matters are the means and instruments of making out the charge of conspiracy, and if there is enough left in the evidence showing that there was a conspiracy as to one of the routes, followed by an overt act, the conspiracy is established. Surplusage in an indictment will not vitiate it. If it did, bad luck to many indictments. This indictment is one, and charges one offence. Though long, it contains but one count. The instruction of the Court is asked on the question whether if there be two conspiracies proved there can be a conviction. I am of opinion that there cannot be. You may acquit part of the defendants wholly and convict others, but if you be of opinion that the proof shows two conspiracies, that will not do, and the indictment fails.

The Judge then turned his attention to the proofs of the indictment. He said that conspiracies are seldom reduced to writing; they are generally entered into in a very informal way. Parties might reside in different parts of the country, but if by any means, even by dumb signs, they were induced to enter into an agreement to defraud the Government, followed by an overt act, that was a conspiracy. The law required a verdict of guilty only when the jury entertained no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendants. The doubt, to be reasonable, must be based upon the evidence, not upon mere conjecture. He then took up one of the routes to see if it could be connected with any rational theory of innocence. If it could, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of that theory. He would select a small route. The route from Vermillion to Sioux Falls. The date of the contract was March 15, 1875, to run four years, John W. Dorsey the contractor. The trips were once a week, the distance fifty miles, to which two miles had been added. The time was fourteen hours. There were nine Post Offices, but no post route on this route. Soon after service was put on it was discovered that the actual distance was about seventy miles, and that information had been distinctly and repeatedly furnished to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. On Dec. 23, 1878, the number of trips was ordered, and on May 3, 1879, the contract was practically assigned to Vaile. On July 10, 1879, the number of trips was increased to six and the time reduced to ten hours, increasing the compensation $6,133.50. Deducting an hour for the delays and Post Offices, and the carrier was required to travel the seventy miles in 9 hours, or eight miles an hour the year round. Petitions and letters had been sent in asking for the service, and it did not absolutely follow that the expedition was fraudulent. If the jury could reconcile it with any theory of innocence, they must do it. A congressman, of influence, Mr. Dorsey, had asked for it, and that must be considered. Soon after every Postmaster on the route united in a protest to the department, saying that the time was impracticable, and asking to have the old fourteen-hour schedule restored, and Mr. Dorsey's influence was exerted, and it was sent to Brady. Just at this point this member of Congress seemed to have lost his influence, for he was informed that it could not be done. He had called attention to this route because it had been asserted that members of Congress were responsible for expedition; yet, in this case, when it had been expedited at the request of a member of Congress, its reduction has been refused to that same member.

Gen. Henkle attempted at this point to remind the Court that French had made the order in person, but Judge Wylie said positively that French had made the order by Brady's direction. Here, he continued, was an increase of speed, when it was shown that the revenues were actually decreasing. If the jury could reconcile that with a proper exercise of discretion, let them do it. It could not have been done through ignorance. Manifestly it was purposely done. The thing to be decided was whether it had been done through a mistaken exercise of discretion, or purposely and through wrong motives.

He wished, finally, to remind the jury of the difference between their position and his own. If they believed the charge against the defendants not made out without a reasonable doubt, then they should acquit them, without regard to any clamor or any opinion of the world. He should refuse to believe that any juror was so base, a coward as to refuse to follow his conscience. On the other hand, their duty to their country required them to bring in a verdict of guilty if they so believed. Yesterday's occurrences required a passing remark. If his information was true, then there were men engaged in fixing the jury. It was natural that jurors so approached should feel indignant, but they must not let that interfere with their calm, dispassionate judgment. Let them be so true to themselves as to refuse to allow themselves to be influenced by these considerations.

THE IRON WORKERS' STRIKE.

Cases of Destitution—One Man Stealing to Keep his Family from Starving.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.—The iron strike is still prolific of rumors on both sides of the situation but so far there seems a half-concealed fear on the part of the manufacturers to put their threat to start with non-union men into effect. Cases of destitution among strikers are reported almost every day. It has often been asserted that many of the retail grocerymen were carrying a greater load than they can well bear in their dealings with strikers. The store of Mr. J. M. Kirby, a grocer in the Thirty-sixth Ward, has been seized by the Sheriff. Mr. Kirby's liabilities amount to something over $40,000, and it is said that the strikers owe him about $4,000, hence his failure.

A case was reported yesterday that has called forth much comment. A man who had been arrested for stealing a bag of potatoes and cabbages from a Twenty-first Ward gardener was arraigned for the theft. He said that he had been driven to the stealing of the vegetables to keep his family from starving. He said that he came from the East about seven months ago, and had obtained work at Shoenberger's mill. When the strike came he was thrown out of work, and had not been able since to get enough work to maintain his family. He had applied at a number of places, but on announcing that he had worked at Shoenberger's, was almost invariably told to "keep up his backbone, and the strike would soon be settled. He had a wife and seven children depending upon him, and they were in a terrible state of suffering through his inability to earn money. He told his story in a very straightforward manner, and out of compassion for him the suit was withdrawn, and a small purse was made up for him, to which the deputy Mayor and the policemen contributed.

The bumper and hammermen at Wilson, Walker & Co's mill have been ordered out by the Amalgamated Association. These men have been working up old iron by consent of the association, and it is probable there will be considerable opposition and perhaps a break if the order is enforced.

The Adventures of a Car Spotter.

How the first railroad conductor settled the "boss" question with first engineer; origin of the bell rope. See to-morrow's *Mercury*.—*Adv.*

Detection Impossible.

Humphreys's New Diamond,
Corner 12th st. and Broadway.
The only perfect substitute for the real.
Twenty eight years of toil crowned with success
A crystal coated with real diamond dust.
Jewellers cannot detect them.
They last forever and will not scratch.
18 k. gold diamond settings.
These are my own production and cannot be had elsewhere. (3) Patents secured. Exchange if not perfectly satisfactory. Over 12,000 testimonials.
Earrings, Brooches, Necklets, Coronets, Pendants, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Shoe Buckles, &c. Prices from $1 to $25.
I have no agents.
Wholesale only for cash and at retail prices.
Humphreys's Parisian Diamond Solution, 50c. per bottle.
Send for catalogue (Circlet of Gems). Mailed free.
Humphreys, 1,310 Broadway.—*Adv.*

SELLING OUT IRISH VOTES.

An Attempt to Deliver the Land League to Cameron for Money.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The *Times* will publish to-morrow a letter over the signature of its editor, Col. A. K. McClure, addressed to T. O. Malley, Secretary of the Central Branch of the Land League, in answer to the resolutions passed by that body requesting to be advised upon what authority the *Times* had made its public charge that certain assumed leaders of the Land League were bargaining with the leaders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania for the transfer or sale of 30,000 Irish votes. Col. McClure in reply says that "the proposition to secure the Irish Land League vote for Gen. Beaver was conceived by John C. Delaney, who has long been known as a dealer in Irish votes, with petty offices and cash as his rewards." On or about June 5, says Col. McClure, Delaney appeared in Washington on the mission for the purchase of the Land League. He conferred with several Irishmen who hold subordinate positions under the Government, and unreservedly declared his plan and purpose to fully half a dozen men. He gave the name of Mr. Walsh of Pennsylvania as the man who had suggested negotiations with Edward O'Meagher Condon, as the Land League leader most likely to make and execute a contract for the transfer of the Land League voters to Beaver. Delaney proposed to bring Condon and Cameron together to perfect the contract on the basis of the removal of Minister Lowell from England, to enable Condon to mislead the Irish, and the payment of a liberal amount of money to Condon.

After consulting with several other parties Delaney had a conference with Condon on or about June 5, at which conference the details of the agreement were made by which Cameron and Delaney were to secure the removal of Minister Lowell to give Condon a plea to present to the Irish people. Condon was to be paid liberally for his services in defrauding the Irish voters, and was to be detailed by Assistant Secretary New to nominal public inspection of different points in Pennsylvania, to enable him to reach the various Land League centres with an appearance of performing official duty.

On or about June 6 Condon and Delaney called on and conferred with Cameron, when the contract for the delivery of the Land League vote to Beaver was perfected in all details, and Cameron agreed to have Assistant Secretary New assign Condon to ostensible duty in Pennsylvania. The contract was afterward formally submitted with Cameron alone, with the conditions that Minister Lowell should be removed, if possible, to start a tide of Irish enthusiasm for Arthur and Cameron; that a large sum of money was to be paid to Condon, in addition to his salary and official travelling expenses, and that Cameron was to secure from President Arthur New's order assigning Condon to an indefinite tour of inspection duty in Pennsylvania. Col. McClure adds:

> These facts are not given in idle rumor or loose statements or recollections. They are in my possession as written facts, and they are within the knowledge of several persons with whom Delaney conferred at the time, and of several other persons to whom he, after his arrest and the suicide of his crime, detailed the whole facts substantially as I have given them to you. I am not at liberty at present to give you the names of my informants who have repeated the story to me, but I am at liberty at present to give you the name of the person to whom Delaney's letters are addressed, but the original letters are in my possession, all known to me in known handwriting, written on his official State Librarian paper.

Col. McClure then quotes Delaney's letters, dated "Office of Librarian, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, June 2, 1882." In the first letter Delaney says:

> The Democracy met and named their ticket, a ticket that we could not possibly defeat, even if we wanted to. I feel confident we can beat it even should the fight go on as it now stands. But it will take the hardest work and the greatest amount of cash ever spent in a State fight. I have been moving in my own way since I left you, and I am proud to say that never in my experience have I met with as much real encouragement from our people.

When I left Washington I fully expected that Senator Cameron would have Condon sent here at once, but up to this I have not heard a word on the subject, and at this moment I know not what to do, or how to act. I wrote to the Senator on Friday last, asking for an explanation. As soon as I hear from Cameron I will notify you. In the meantime, do you think a social dinner had better be carried out. Do, then, write my proposition to him exactly, but able to carry it out, and let us strike a double blow, one for dear old Ireland and the other for our own race here.

In a second letter, dated Aug. 11, 1882, Delaney says:

> Senator Cameron returned here on Wednesday evening, and last evening I had a very satisfactory interview with him. He tells me that the day after I left he telegraphed to Condon to come to Washington in absence for Condon (for the purpose of helping us) and that New answered him he could leave whenever he was ready. I wrote Cameron that Condon had not had out whether or not Condon received orders? I am at a loss to comprehend this matter, and must rely upon you to unravel it. I know that Mr. McClure in his *Times* some weeks ago intimated that we were bargaining for the Land League vote—"consideration, money, and Lowell's withdrawal. This was bringing it pretty close, but Mr. McClure, when challenged to produce his proof, gave them off for "sixty or ninety days," promising at that time to give them the proof.

BRITISH RECONNOISANCES.

Retiring Under a Heavy Fire from Arabi's Guns at Tel-el-Kebir.

ISMAILIA, Sept. 8.—A reconnoissance of Tel-el-Kebir was made to-day. The enemy appeared in force and opened a heavy fire, and the British retired. There were no casualties. The reconnoissance yesterday revealed the enemy's position from Karraim to Tel-el-Kebir, a distance of five or six miles, and the strength of the enemy at both places was pretty accurately ascertained. Forty guns from Cairo arrived at Tel-el-Kebir yesterday.

It is reported that the fresh water canal has been cut above Tel-el-Kebir, thus flooding the low lands to the south of that place.

The Egyptians have occupied a village about two and a half miles south of the British camp at Kassasin.

The object of the reconnoissance made to-day was to drive out the force of the enemy reported to have occupied a village near here, and, also, to erect a field telegraph line. The village was found deserted, but the enemy's position and earthworks were discerned on a ridge not far distant. The enemy appeared in great numbers, and a brisk fire was opened by both sides, which continued half an hour without any casualties. The horse of Major Terry, correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, was shot from under him. While the English were retiring the enemy swarmed down the hill and fired at them. The Egyptians exhibit a spirit that the reconnoissance was the beginning of earnest operations. The Egyptians are now in possession of four positions from which the English had driven them.

All of Arabi Pasha's troops from Cairo have been brought to Tel-el-Kebir; also the black regiments, which form the elite of the Egyptian soldiery. The enemy is working night and day at the intrenchments across the fresh water canal on his right.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 8.—Mounted infantry made a spirited reconnoissance of Mandara yesterday. They came in contact with the enemy, and six of the latter were killed or wounded.

The body of the murderer of the Englishmen Richardson and Dobson, who was hanged yesterday, was left hanging in charge of twenty native police. Late last evening an Arab mob overpowered the guard and carried off the body, with the rope with which the man was hanged. They intend to send the murderer's clothes and the rope to a mosque as relics, and the body is to be embalmed as that of a saint.

The Policy of France's New Ministry.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs a long conversation he had with M. Duclerc, President of the French Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said: "We are not, or at least we do not think we are, a 'vacation' Cabinet, and the policy of this ministry is clear. We are preparing bills, which we propose to submit to the Chambers. Our foreign relations are excellent. I seek no alliance, because I am pursuing no aim rendering alliances necessary. France wishes for peace, and so do I."

The *Times*, in a leading article, says: "M. Duclerc aims at peace, while M. Gambetta or his friends adopt a warlike tone. What is enough to make Europe desire that M. Duclerc retain office, and what Europe desires Germany will endeavor to secure."

Better Feeling in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, a resident magistrate, addressing the people at the Loughrea (County Galway) Petty Sessions, expressed his satisfaction at the improvement which had taken place, and said that Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, would remit the penalties conferred by the Arms act if the district continued peaceable.

The Dublin police appear to be grateful for the consideration Earl Spencer has extended toward them. They are full of zeal and resolution to do their duty.

Japan's Settlement with Corea.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—The difficulty between Japan and Corea has been arranged. Corea has agreed to pay £500,000 as compensation to Japan, and £500,000 to the relatives of the murdered Japanese subjects.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept 8.—It is reported that the difficulties between China and Japan, relative to Corea, have been settled.

Hynes's Sentence to be Executed.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Earl Spencer, in reply today to the memorial adopted at the Mansion House meeting yesterday, asking for a commutation of the sentence of Francis Hynes, said he regretted that he was unable to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Hynes will be hanged at Limerick on Monday.

THE FORD BOYS IN CHICAGO.

JESSE JAMES'S SLAYERS ON THEIR TRAVELS IN THE SLUMS.

The Chicago Levee and Its Denizens at Night—A "Bad Man" Standing in Front of a Temple of Art—A Brief Appearance.

CHICAGO, Sept 7.—The "Levee" in Chicago has no connection with the lake or river fronts. It is that part of State street lying between Harrison street on the north and Twelfth street on the south. The buildings in this quarter are, in the main, new and sightly three and four story structures, but legitimate business has been almost banished from them. The basements are occupied by Chinese laundrymen, bunghoo players, and opium smokers; the stores by saloons, variety shows, song and dance artists, blood and thunder theatres, pawn shops, and mock autions, and the upper stories by many of the most degraded men and women in America. By day this region looks as though it had just awakened from a long debauch, but at night it is ablaze with light and noisy with the music of countless bands and pianos and the voices of the ribald crowd, which tarries there until the eastern sky begins to brighten. Policemen travel this beat in couples, so that in any ordinary encounter with the roughs one may be left to tell the tale. The "theatres," which number a score or more, are the resort of all the gamins, civilized and uncivilized, in town, and the artist who figures in the plays here enacted speedily becomes the idol of the youths whose admiration of the drama is gauged by the number of people eaten up during its progress.

Standing in front of one of these temples of art last night, after the performance, was a young man of the border desperado pattern. He wore his hair reasonably long and had it partly hidden by a broad-brimmed felt hat of light color. His face, which was beardless, the cut of his clothes, and his attitudes were plainly those of a "bad man." At a respectful distance, with mouths agape, were a dozen boys, ranging in age from 10 to 16. Their eyes followed his every motion. It was a picture of awe and reverence seldom witnessed.

"That's Bob Ford," said one of the policemen who travels this beat to an acquaintance who was taking in the sights. "He's a hero down here."

And so it seemed. The crowd of admirers increased. None went away. The hero moved about a little. The children followed him. He passed into a miserable resort and received an ovation, accompanied by half a dozen invitations to drink. The boys congregated in front of the door looking in hungrily. He drank once or twice, and moved on to another saloon, the worshippers following, and from that place he strolled leisurely into another and another, the boys never once taking their eyes off him. This is an every night occurrence.

The Fords have been in Chicago almost continuously since their liberation at St. Joseph, Mo., last May. Men calling themselves the Ford boys have been under arrest in so many Western cities, and have in every case been exposed as impostors, that the worthless character of some of those who claim to be the Fords has been looked upon with suspicion. There is now, however, no question as to their identity. They are known to the police and the detectives, and, if they remain here long enough, they may become familiar figures on the streets. A few days before the expiration of Governor Crittenden's conditional pardon, they passed through Chicago on the way East, with a United States detective. It was afterward learned that they had been employed by the Federal authorities to look up some criminal matter in Pennsylvania, but the exact nature of the business has never been disclosed. On their return to the West in a few days, they stopped in Chicago, and, finding the society of the Levee congenial, they have remained here. After swaggering around the wretched dives of that region for a while, attracting a great deal of attention, they offered to the manager of one of the theatres that they would make a good attraction. He accordingly engaged them and advertised the fact extensively. No change of bill was necessary. The play then on the boards was entitled "The Dead Shot; or, the Life of Jesse James, the Chalkfoot," or something of that kind. In its action it became necessary to kill off all the players but two or three, and the management simply put the Ford brothers on in the most sanguinary scene and turned them loose. It was a great success. The audience howled itself hoarse, and money rolled in in large quantities. At the expiration of this engagement they were contemplated, and for three weeks did a little different business. The manager would come to the front about 9 o'clock and announce the appearance of the world-famed slayers of Jesse James, whereupon there would be great applause. When quiet was restored the curtain would rise, slowly, the bass drummer would pound vigorously, a little red fire would be lighted, and two slouch-hatted individuals with pistols would fire at a target, and nonchalantly from the flies and salute the audience. Their performance in this case consisted simply of a little target practice, at which they are reasonably expert. With the opening of the season of 1882-3, as it is called, they have again appeared in a deadly drama, and every night and at Wednesday and Saturday matinees they cause dreadful havoc in the ranks of the supes, while the band plays and the spectators yell.

As intimated above, the Fords' associates here are of the lowest and most degraded kind. They make no pretence of concealing the fact that they are evidently very common braggarts. In the circle in which they move they are heroes of the highest type, and until this illusion is dispelled it is probable that they will remain here, as they find that it pays. They may be seen any day or night on the levee in the company of men and women of the worst description drinking and carousing. They are free to tell of their exploits, and never tire of relating how they, as they express it, "did up" Jesse James. The police officers on the levee had long predicted that the boys would have to be taken in if they continued in the way they started out, and one night last week Bob made such a nuisance of himself that he was arrested. The next day he was prosecuted for drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons, a murderous revolver having been found on him. On the first charge he was found guilty, and fined $5, but on the second he was acquitted and his revolver was restored to him, the Superintendent of Police testifying that the accused man had been given permission to carry arms, as he was engaged in detective work. The most careful inquiry shows that if the Fords have done any business in that line, it has not come to the knowledge of the average policeman.

When the Fords came to Chicago they had $10,000 in cash, the money paid them by the Governor of Missouri for the killing of Jesse James. It had been popularly supposed that the price set on his head was $50,000, but the railroad and express companies, which at one time and another had offered large rewards for the bandit's capture, did not come down very generously when they knew that the outlaw's race was run. This money and the salaries which they earn in the State Street Theatre the Fords are now dissipating. Their pleasures are not of the expensive kind, for the reason that their tastes are low and degraded, and it is quite likely that they will be in funds for some time to come. From their utterances it is evident that they have no acquaintance with Gov. Crittenden and that neither of them ever saw that official. They were with Jesse James in Nashville, Tenn., a year or two ago, and, having an ambition to follow in that robber's fortunes, accompanied him to Missouri. They assisted him in one or two of his enterprises and had their share of the proceeds. Finding that the returns were small, and knowing that large rewards had been offered for Jesse James, dead or alive, the idea occurred to them that they would by turning against their leader make more money than by continuing in his service. To murder Jesse James was in the same line of business as the shooting down of railway engineers and express messengers, and, so far as loyalty was concerned, there was none of it in their natures. How they carried on their negotiations with the Governor has always been a mystery, but it need be such no longer. A female friend of theirs went to the Governor, at their suggestion, and asked him what he would pay for Jesse James's dead body. The woman was informed that the sum of $10,000 would be put to the credit of the man or men who accomplished the desired object, and that immunity from punishment would be guaranteed as a matter of course. The Governor, it is alleged, asked no questions and knew nothing about the conspirators who were planning the assassination.

Frank James Hiding in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 8.—It is asserted on good authority that Frank James is in hiding in Platte County, Mo., a few miles east of this city. Some of the local newspapers condemn the families which are known to be harboring him.

French Officers Arrested in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The *Tagblatt* reports that, while grand cavalry manœuvres were being conducted by the Crown Prince Frederick William yesterday, two French officers of high rank, in civilian dress, were arrested. They had been making sketches of the ground.

MILES ROSS IN HIS DISTRICT.

Likely to Win the Nomination, but the Opposition Very Bitter.

ELIZABETH, Sept. 8.—Only partial returns have been received from the Democratic primaries in Union County to-night, but it is certain that Miles Ross has enough followers among the 59 delegates to make his nomination almost sure. His friends claim that he has at least 30 delegates from the county. He has already secured 67 from Middlesex, leaving him only 6 more to get to win. The 78 delegates to be chosen from Monmouth County to-morrow will probably give him the required number. At most of the primaries here there was a light vote polled and little excitement. The anti-Ross men are divided between William A. Coursen, Freeholder Martine, Judge Harper, and William B. Maxson. The two latter are supported by the Plainfield delegation. There is no prospect that Union County will vote as a unit for any candidate, and Ross appears to have won by his old tactics of dividing delegations. In the country towns the feeling against Ross, on account of the River and Harbor steal, is very bitter, and he will be badly scratched.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 8.—At the Democratic primary in this city this evening, John Bloomfield, W. L. Hetfield, D. J. Marshall, James Clark, W. H. Warner, and V. T. Frazee were elected by acclamation as delegates to the Third District Congressional Convention. They were instructed to vote for a Union County man first, last, and all the time. All the delegates will favor William B. Maxson of this city first, and none of them can be induced to support Ross under any circumstances whatever. Four of them declared openly to-night that they will support the Republican candidate if Ross is nominated, and one delegate announces that if his voice holds out he will denounce Ross to his teeth in the Convention. The opposition to Ross here arises chiefly from his vote for the River and Harbor bill.

SUNK OFF SANDY HOOK.

The Steamer Breakwater Sends the Schooner Jessie Elizabeth to the Bottom.

The steamship Breakwater of the Old Dominion line started at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Pier 37, North River, with 30 passengers and a cargo of no cheandise for Lewes, and at 6:10 she came in collision off Sandy Hook with the schooner Jessie Elizabeth of Dennis. The schooner was struck on the port side, abaft the main rigging, and the vessels stuck fast. The steamship's engines were backed furiously again and again, but the vessels remained wedged together. It was about twenty minutes before they could be separated. A few minutes afterward the schooner began to sink. Capt. Edwards and the crew of six men snatched what clothing they could and jumped into the small boat, launched the boat, and jumped into it just as the schooner went to the bottom. They were picked up and landed at the Quarantine dock at Stapleton.

The Jessie Elizabeth was 323 tons burden, and was built at Charleston in 1875. She was owned by J. Weaver of this city, on the 8th South Amboy on Thursday with a cargo of 450 tons of Pennsylvania to the New England Railroad Company of South Boston, and anchored in the lower bay yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Edwards ordered anchor aweigh.

Capt. Edwards said last evening: "As the schooner was on a starboard tack and was sailing by the wind, it would have been impossible for me to tell. The steamer might have seen the side lights, and yet have passed. We saw the steamer a long while before the collision, and watched her. No one on board the Jessie Elizabeth saw a white blemish on the steamer."

The Breakwater after the collision was found to be leaking badly. She has water tight bulkheads, and the forward bulkhead filled. She returned to her pier, and the damage done to her bow, if any, could not be ascertained. There was no fright or confusion on board when the collision took place. The Breakwater would have carried them safely to their destination, if it had thought best to return to port. As to the cause of the collision, I can only say that it was caused by an error of judgment on my part. The tide was running strong ebb, and the steamer was drawing 18 feet of water, rather more than I had dreamed it was possible. The tide was so strong that she could not be made to obey the rudder."

FOR FREE CANALS.

An Appeal for Funds to Carry on the Canvass at the Coming Election.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Free Canal Union, held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, an address to citizens of New York and Brooklyn was adopted. It sets forth the importance of the canals to the prosperity of the State, and urges that under the existing Constitution the canals are dependent for their maintenance upon the tolls of the preceding year, and that if these tolls were cut down by railroad competition in any year the State would be obliged to continue the canals at a loss. It says:

While both political parties have in their platforms, as well as by votes of their representatives in the Legislature, pronounced themselves in favor of free canals, it is to be feared that, as the question involves no patronage, they will take little, if any, interest in promoting its success. It therefore becomes the duty of the commercial and financial interests of the State to preserve the canvass in the most vigorous and effective manner possible, if we would save our canals, as we have seen they would be, if left to the mercy of the railroads, and one delegate announces that if his voice holds out he will denounce Ross to his teeth in the Convention. The opposition to Ross here arises chiefly from his vote for the River and Harbor bill.

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MRS. DAVIDSON RECOVERING.

Steps Toward Reviewing the Alleged Unwarranted Course of Coroner Brady.

The condition of Mrs. George L. Davidson of Paterson, N. J., whose husband and Dr. Theodore Y. Kinne are accused of complicity in malpractice, continued to improve yesterday. Dr. Dorn, who was called to attend her after Dr. Kinne's arrest, said yesterday that she was recovering. Dr. Kinne visited Mrs. Davidson again yesterday.

Judge Potter, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings taken by Coroner Brady on Thursday in regard to the arrest of Mr. Davidson and Dr. Kinne. In their petition for