The Sun.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Concert—8 15 P. M.
American Institute—Industrial Exhibition.
Bijou Opera House—Aronia—8 P. M.
Casino—Nanon—8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre—Keller—8 P. M.
Fay's Theatre—The Magistrate—8 15 P. M.
Eden Musee—Tableaux in Wax, &c.—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—A Bunch of Keys—8 P. M.
Harrigan's Park Theatre—Old Lavender—8 P. M.
Koster & Bial's—Burlesque on the Classics, 7 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—One of the Girls—8 15 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Saints and Sinners—8 15 P. M.
Mount Morris Theatre—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Alone in London—8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Her Atonement—8 P. M.
Standard Theatre—Nikadin—8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Roeder Sakenerinen—8 P. M.
Tony Pastor's—Variety—7 and 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—Romeo and Juliet—8 P. M.
University Club Theatre—Fair—8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—The Rivals—8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—For a Brother's Life—8 P. M.
5th Avenue Theatre—Nikadin—8 P. M.
14th Street Theatre—Evangeline—8 P. M.

A New Story by Bret Harte.

We propose to begin in THE SUN two weeks from next Sunday a new story by Bret Harte. Its title is "Snow Bound at Eagle's." It will be in three parts, and will be published on successive Sundays.

We dare say that other journals in other towns will wish to join the newspaper syndicate by which this interesting production of our cleverest story writer will be simultaneously issued.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, *issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.*

The Two Monetary Standards.

Although it is not so officially reported, it is pretty well understood that Mr. MANTON MARBLE has failed in his mission on behalf of international bimetallism. Under instructions from President CLEVELAND, Mr. MARBLE conferred with the principal Governments of Europe upon the subject of establishing a common fixed ratio between the gold and the silver standards of monetary value, and found that none of them would consent to it. This was known to be the fact before, but we suppose the President desired to have formal proof of it in order to satisfy doubting Congressmen.

It being thus apparent that international bimetallism is out of the question, and it being equally apparent that bimetallism in individual countries is impossible, the people of the United States will soon be called upon to decide which of the two metals—silver or gold—they will adopt as their monetary standard. At present gold is our standard. Nominally, we have both a gold and a silver standard, but our silver money is subordinate to gold, and is kept at an artificial value by its restricted quantity and by its being accepted both by the Government and by the people, just as the legal tenders are, not at the intrinsic value of the material of which it is made, but at that of the gold for which it is exchangeable. But if we continue the coinage of silver, we shall sooner or later reach a point at which it will overbalance gold, and practically drive it out of use. If we desire to retain gold as our standard, we must stop coining silver, as the Latin Union discovered eight years ago; and if we stop coining silver, we shall remain as we are under the single gold standard.

This, then, is the question before us: Shall we adopt the silver dollar as our monetary standard, or shall we adhere to the gold dollar? THE SUN has repeatedly pointed out how the gold dollar, from its increased and increasing purchasing power—and the process threatens to go on with additional momentum—has weighed down trade and added to the load which debtors have to carry. We have also pointed out that the silver dollar, at its bullion value, gives to creditors all that they are justly entitled to and more. The production of gold is diminishing year by year, while more and more of it is used in the arts, and its exchangeable value is constantly increasing. The production of silver is, on the other hand, increasing, though not so rapidly as that of the great staples of industry, but still rapidly enough to make it far less oppressive than gold as a standard of value. Justice, therefore, and our commercial interests combine to recommend that silver be adopted and gold discarded until the course of events shall reverse the present relations of the two standards.

An Extraordinary Poisoning Trial.

A beautiful girl of sixteen married to a man of forty-nine, his death by poison one month after the wedding day, and the trial of the bride for his murder, are the striking features of an extraordinary criminal case which has just transfixed public attention throughout the West and Southwest.

On the 22d of last July Miss MINNIE WALLACE of New Orleans was married at Covington, Kentucky, to Mr. J. R. WALKUP, a merchant and former Mayor of Emporia in Kansas. He had already been married twice, and was the father of two daughters and a son older than his bride; but he was still full of energy. Mr. WALKUP was of handsome presence, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. The happy pair arrived at Emporia, where the City Council gave them a reception, and all went well until the night of Aug. 15, when Mr. WALKUP was taken ill. One week from that time he died.

The death of Mr. WALKUP created intense excitement. It was known that his wife had bought arsenic at drug stores twice during the week of his fatal sickness. An inquest was at once held. A careful analysis showed a considerable quantity of arsenic in the stomach and liver of the dead man, and the attendant physician testified that he died from arsenical poisoning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict against the wife, who was sent to jail. She had, in fact, been in the Sheriff's custody since her husband's death, and on the day of his funeral, which she did not attend, she gazed at the crowd from the Court House steps, where, clad in a white Mother Hubbard dress, she stood by the Sheriff's side.

She was subsequently indicted. On the morning of Oct. 19 she was arraigned for trial at Emporia before Judge CHARLES B. GRAVES and a jury composed of citizens all living outside of Emporia. The Hon. WILLIAM JAY, formerly of New Jersey, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1856, and now a prominent Prohibitionist, had been appointed her guardian.

The prisoner wore a black silk dress, and bore unflinchingly the stare of the densely packed throng. She is described as a woman of rare beauty, with long black hair, large, expressive black eyes, a finely cut nose, and exquisite mouth with lips somewhat full. Her complexion is of waxen clearness, while her cheeks are tinged with the perfect rose color. Her senior counsel was WILLIAM W. SCOTT of Emporia, who was graduated at the Columbia College Law School in this city in 1863. He was assisted in the conduct of the defence by THOMAS P. FENLON of Leavenworth, said to be the most prominent criminal lawyer in Kansas, and by the Hon. GEORGE L. DODDS of Mississippi, a distinguished orator and lawyer, who had known the accused from childhood, and who volunteered to aid in her defence. The prosecution was led by Col. FEIGHAN, a native of Buffalo and a veteran of the war, now the County Attorney, and he was assisted by the Hon. JAY BUCK, Mr. LAMBERT, and Mr. STERRY of Emporia. By 4 o'clock on the first day a jury had been obtained, and the court adjourned until the following morning.

The jury was composed of farmers from forty to sixty years of age, men who, apparently, in a doubtful case would not lean toward the side of youth and beauty. The accused appeared on the second morning in a black cashmere skirt and black silk jersey, trimmed with silk chenille fringe. She wore no hat or bonnet, and her black hair contrasted well with the wondrous beauty of her complexion, about the naturalness of which there was no doubt, as was shown by the recurrent flushing of the cheek.

Mr. WALKUP first met her in December last, at New Orleans, whither he had gone to attend the World's Exposition. He then lodged at the house of her mother, Mrs. WALLACE, and fell in love with MINNIE. He went again to New Orleans in April, and then offered himself and was accepted as her affianced husband. She visited Mr. WALKUP's home at Emporia subsequently with her mother, and on their return the marriage took place.

In his opening the prosecuting attorney stated his theory, namely, that Mrs. WALKUP had murdered her husband in order to enjoy the widow's portion of his estate; but the only evidence of such a motive, if it can be called evidence, adduced was that she bought $340 worth of goods at a dry goods shop, and that she told a carpenter the day after her husband's death that she married Mr. WALKUP supposing him to be rich, but had found since his death there was a mortgage on his furniture.

Mr. WALKUP was first taken sick late on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, with severe pains in the stomach and bowels. He recovered on Sunday morning, went out driving in the afternoon, and on Monday attended to business and presided at a meeting of the Common Council in the evening. He drove about on Tuesday morning, but at noon was taken violently ill again with terrible pains in the region of the stomach. Dr. JACOBS, who had been called in at the beginning of the attack on Saturday, and had prescribed sub-nitrate of bismuth and morphine, continued the same treatment. On Thursday morning Mr. WALKUP was so much better that he seemed to have conquered the disease, but that afternoon he ate some cove oysters with vinegar and drank some pop, and in the evening he became again terribly ill with the former symptoms, was in a state of collapse on Friday, and on Saturday morning he died.

The prosecution claimed that MINNIE WALKUP had poisoned her husband with arsenic. The evidence against her was purely circumstantial, but the links in the chain of evidence forged by circumstances are in criminal cases often the strongest. It was shown that the accused bought eight grains of strychnine of a druggist named BATES on Aug. 13. She signed the poison record in the shop, and said the drug was for a private formula of her own. On the following Sunday she sent a servant with a note saying she had lost the bottle of strychnine and wanted more, but the druggist refused to sell it. The next day she called to explain, and said she had managed to get along without the strychnine, but she did not ask for more. This druggist's wife is a sister of the second wife of Mr. WALKUP. MINNIE tried to buy strychnine of two other druggists on Aug. 14, but one had none open, and she left without buying of the other, although she signed his poison record. Dr. JACOBS, who had an evident bias against the accused, swore that the patient's condition on the first night, Aug. 15, was indicative of either acute indigestion or mild poisoning with strychnine.

We now come to the testimony in reference to arsenical poisoning, and upon that the whole weight of the prosecution rested. Mr. KELLY, a druggist, testified that Mrs. WALKUP purchased of him on the Sunday afternoon before her husband died one-half ounce of arsenic. She signed the poison record and stated she wanted arsenic as a cosmetic. BEN WHELDON, another druggist, sold four ounces of arsenic to her one Thursday before Mr. WALKUP died. She said she wanted arsenic as a cosmetic, but did not want people to suppose she used it.

A dramatic scene occurred in the room of the dying man the day before his death. Mr. BILL, his partner, talked with Mr. WALKUP about his wife's having bought poison. MINNIE came into the sick man's room after the interview. Miss LIZZIE WALKUP was there. MINNIE was crying, and she asked the daughter if she had heard the story, and exclaimed: "Oh, my GOD!" She then got up and sat on the side of the bed. Mr. WALKUP asked his wife to sit on a chair. She said to him: "You think I am guilty, and don't want me near you." To which he answered: "I do not say that, but the evidence is strong against you." MINNIE was excited and crying, and finally left the room upon the statement of the daughter that it would excite Mr. WALKUP. This daughter, Miss WALKUP, and the other daughter's husband, HARRY HOOD, paid two of the prosecuting lawyers to aid in procuring a conviction.

On the same afternoon MINNIE talked about the matter with Mr. BILL and with a Mr. SEVERY. She admitted to the latter the purchase of strychnine and arsenic, but said she bought the strychnine to mix with wine to take the stains out of clothing, and the arsenic for her complexion. She said the arsenic bought at WHELDON's was unused, and agreed to send it by Dr. JACOBS to have it weighed, and thus show that none was missing. She went up stairs for the arsenic, and as she came through the front doorway the wire door pressed against her and knocked the box from her hand, spilling its contents over the door and the porch floor. She stood surprised, then procured a table knife, scraped up some of the powder, and gave it to Dr. JACOBS, who admits that "her attitude as she stood after dropping the box was fixed, as if in surprise."

On this same Friday evening Mrs. WALKUP told Mr. SEVERY that her husband, a few days earlier, had tried to kill himself, that she heard the report of a pistol, and that she found him with a revolver in his hand. WALKUP told her that he had tried to shoot himself through the head. SEVERY, to test the truth of this story, went up to the room, and, seeing a bullet hole in the wall, asked WALKUP for an explanation, and the sick man told him that he was loading a revolver and it went off accidentally.

The medical evidence was striking. Dr. JACOBS held the post-mortem examination in the presence of five other physicians. The stomach was red and inflamed, and the inner coat of one of the larger intestines was eaten away. The corrosion was of recent origin. The liver was fatty, a condition which arsenic might well produce. Dr. JACOBS admitted on his cross-examination that until Mr. BILL told him on the day before deceased's death of the purchase of poison by Mrs. WALKUP, he supposed the sick man was suffering from acute indigestion, and also that even after his suspicions were aroused he gave no antidote. Most of the other physicians examined for the former view—the theory of the prosecution—was given by ten of the prominent physicians of the county, and men doubtless well known to the jury, and it alone would have influenced a weak jury to convict. But the defence proved beyond doubt by many witnesses, first, that early in the morning of Aug. 15, the day on which it was asserted Mrs. WALKUP gave the first dose of arsenic, her husband came home from Topeka a very ill man, and, secondly, that for years he had been in the habit of eating arsenic.

These two facts entitled the prisoner to the benefit of the doubt, and made it probable that her husband's death was the result of his own folly. He did not realize the day before he died that dissolution was impending, or he might have spoken out. Damning as the purchase of the poison by the wife otherwise would have been, in view of the arsenic-eating habit of the husband it lost much of its force; and the explanation given that it was bought for her complexion was corroborated by the fact that at the time of purchase she signed the poison record readily. On the whole, all the facts proved were reasonably consistent with the possible innocence of the accused, and it would have been wrong to convict her. The case was tried with rare ability on both sides, and was most creditable to the Court and to the distinguished lawyers engaged.

The President's Chinese Proclamation.

A noticeable feature of the proclamation issued by President CLEVELAND on Saturday is that, although intended for the protection of the Chinese against violence, it does not mention this fact, nor so much as use the word Chinese. It is a proclamation based on the existence of "unlawful obstructions and combinations and the assemblage of evil-disposed persons," which render it "impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States." This is substantially the language made familiar in many such proclamations, from that of President LINCOLN, issued on the 15th of April, 1861, for the maintenance of the Union itself, to those which have preceded Federal intervention in railway riots.

This time-honored form is the result of a wise provision in the Constitution of the United States, which refrains from attempting to draw distinctions between the causes of riots, but lays down instead this broad rule:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence."

Another provision of the Constitution empowers Congress to make all needful regulations concerning the Territories of the United States; and to the Territories accordingly have been extended those provisions of the statutes under which in defined emergencies Federal assistance may be called for. Article 3 of the last treaty negotiated with China makes this stipulation:

"If Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty."

At Tacoma and Seattle, as at Rock Springs, the treaty rights and privileges of the Chinese laborers were unquestionably violated; but in Washington Territory, as in Wyoming, the particular responsibility of the Government under the treaty was not adverted to by a mention of these rights, and the President's proclamation of Saturday simply commanded all insurgents and rioters in Washington Territory to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes" by noon of the day following.

This peaceable retirement to their homes the Tacoma people, whose action brought out the proclamation, had in fact already accomplished before it appeared. They had easily expelled the Chinese, since their numbers were overwhelming; and prominent people in the town are among those who have been indicted at Vancouver for the offence. But the President's proclamation undoubtedly justifies the inference not only that lawless assemblages must disperse, but that the treaty provisions for the protection of Chinese will be enforced. Article 3 of the Constitution declares that the judicial power extends to cases arising not only under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but also under the treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; and article 6 expressly declares that "All treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land."

In this view of the case, the news sent from Tacoma that the people long ago dispersed to their abodes, and that everything is quiet there, is not enough to prove that no Federal interposition is required. The violation of a treaty is a continuing violation of the law of the land, and although there may be technically at any given moment no riotous assemblage for the troops to disperse, yet until the Chinese enjoy freely the same privileges as the most favored nation, the Government will apparently have a duty to perform. It is presumably to aid in the restoration of these privileges that the Fourteenth Infantry, Col. LEWIS C. HUNT commanding, has gone from Vancouver Barracks to the scenes of the recent disturbances.

Political Mistakes.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Buffalo Courier*, imagines that there is "a bare possibility that the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER may now regret that he declined."

We do not know how this is, but we have never seen much sign of regret about ROSWELL. He is a sturdy and happy-going philosopher, knowing what he is about, and wasting few tears on the irrevocable past.

But there is one most estimable and distinguished gentleman in this State who may very properly deplore the part he declined to take in the recent election. We refer to Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM of Brooklyn. When Mr. FLOWER stepped down and out, Gen. SLOCUM was requested to take the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and he would not do it. But had he yielded, a great many people would have been sure after the victory that his name had helped Gov. HILL through, and that without him the Democracy of the Empire State would have been left in the lurch.

Then SLOCUM would have been the greatest man among us all. But when he rejected the offer of a place seemingly more modest than his ambition desired, he threw aside the chance of a greatness which perhaps he may now not realize.

Those who are interested in the completion of the great tunnel under the Hudson, work upon which was long ago suspended, may perhaps take courage from the success which has at last crowned a similar enterprise under the River Severn in England. The Great Western Railway undertook this task, with Sir JOHN HAWKSHAW and Mr. RICHARDSON as its engineers, in order to reduce the railroad distance between London and Cardiff by about a dozen miles. The tunnel proceeds for at least 4¼ miles directly beneath the bed of the river at its broad mouth; but so capacious is it, being twenty-six feet wide, with a double track, and twenty feet high to the crown of the arch inside, so well, too, is it ventilated, that the journey of ten minutes through it is far from disagreeable. It will hardly be open to general traffic much before Christmas; but preliminary trips have demonstrated its success in point of dryness and good atmosphere. Those who are engaged in like tasks elsewhere, or who contemplate them, may recall that the Severn tunnel was begun fully twelve years ago, and that during the first half of this time it made slow progress, the present contractor having been at work less than six years.

IS THE SUN able to tell us now what political camp SCHURZ resides in?—*Albany Times.*

It makes no difference. Whatever the camp, it isn't proud of him, and he isn't happy.

Our new State Administration is going to be strong in oratorical ability. Lieut.-Gov. JONES made a capital speech to the citizens of Binghamton the other evening. He proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and a foe of the Mugwumps; and he didn't take a whole column of print to do it in, either. Gen. JONES has evidently been a great reader of THE SUN, and has learned its art of condensation and of striking on the vital point. Success to him!

The *Morning News* of New Haven avers that the "anger of THE SUN against CLEVELAND is redoubled on discovering that the election has made him still firmer in his policy." The same intelligent journal also finds that THE SUN makes "frenzied attacks" on Mr. CLEVELAND. Fudge!

Lord TENNYSON's recent poem on Vastness is vastly bad.

LOUIS RIEL RESPITED.

Intense Excitement in Montreal—Fears of Another Outbreak in the Northwest.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9.—The excitement here regarding Riel's fate is intense. His stanch friend, L. O. David, still hopes that he will not be hanged before a commission of medical experts has decided on his mental condition. Well-informed politicians from Ottawa say that the French Catholic members of the Government will not resign. It is said that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday night it was decided that Riel should be hanged, and that strict secrecy is being observed to prevent rioting in Montreal, where the masses are most excited and ready for anything.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—A special from Ottawa to the *Globe* says a rumor is current that the warrant ordering Riel's execution was forwarded to Regina some days ago by a special messenger.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—Up to noon today F. X. Lemieux, who is executed the petition to the Dominion Government asking the appointment of a medical commission to examine into the question of the sanity of Louis Riel, had received no intimation of the Government's intention. Lemieux does not believe his client will be hanged.

Since the return of the detachment of B Battery from the Northwest grave rumors have been circulating in military circles, and the members of the battery are convinced that their officers have received orders from Ottawa to hold everything in readiness for a return to the Northwest, in anticipation of more trouble there, especially of a raid upon some of the forts in the Territory. Their conviction on the subject is strengthened by a recent decision respecting the doubling of the force at Regina.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 9.—Riel has been respited until the 16th inst. Preparations are already being made for his hanging on that date, although the warrant has not yet arrived.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The question of Riel's fate has caused serious dissensions in the Dominion Cabinet. Some of the Ministers are very much opposed to the appointment of the proposed lunacy commission, and threaten to resign if any other course than hanging is followed by the Government. Premier Macdonald, being anxious to have entire unanimity of the Cabinet in the disposal of Riel's case, has probably granted the respite of a week in order to bring pressure to bear on the dissenting Ministers to obtain their concurrence in the appointment of a lunacy commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Major Edmond Mallet of this city, the well-known worker in the French cause in the United States, and an intimate personal friend of Louis Riel, had an interview with the President this afternoon and made a strong appeal for the interference of this Government to prevent the hanging of Riel. The President concurred with Mr. Bayard's opinion previously given that it was not a case in which the United States Government could properly interfere.

DISCUSSING THE STERLING CASE.

The First Meeting of the New Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Col. W. L. Trenholm, who succeeds Judge Thoman as Civil Service Commissioner, arrived in the city last night. To-day he took the oath of office, and with the other two Commissioners called on the President. After leaving the White House the new Commission held its first meeting. The only business transacted was the election of Mr. Edgerton as President. The Sterling case was discussed informally, but no conclusion was arrived at. The report of the examiners at New York was received to-day. It shows that Mr. Sterling passed twenty-fourth on the list of thirty, with an average of a fraction over 69. The Commission will hold another meeting to-morrow, when the question of whether the entire list of those who passed a successful examination for weigher at the New York Custom House shall be sent to the appointing power, or whether only the four highest on the list shall be certified, will be decided.

Guardian Appointed for Alfred Smith.

NEWPORT, Nov. 9.—Application was made this morning to Judge Baker of the Probate Court for the appointment of a guardian for the person and property of Alfred Smith, the well-known millionaire real estate agent and broker of this city. The applicants were Ellen P. Baker, Howard Smith, and two other of Mr. Smith's children. They set forth that a short time ago their father was stricken with paralysis and is now of unsound mind. This action was precipitated by the recent sale of "The Breakers," on which Mr. Smith holds a mortgage of $80,000, to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The latter desired to pay off the mortgage, but no legal receipt could be given by Mr. Smith in his present condition. Dr. Folsom of Boston is of the opinion that Mr. Smith will not recover his reason. Judge Baker appointed A. Prescott Baker, son-in-law of Mr. Smith, guardian of his person and estate. It is believed that the children will carry out their father's published intention of giving a parsonage to the Channing Memorial Church here; a large hall and parsonage to the Unitarians of Dedham, Mass.; $10,000 to keep Morton Park in order, and to present a fine city hall to Newport.

Break in the Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—There was a bad break in the miner's ranks on the Monongahela River this morning, and from the indications today the first strike of the river miners under the auspices of the Knights of Labor will be a failure. In the fourth pool this morning eleven mines were in operation at 1¾ cents and 2 cents. In the third pool the Gilmore and Black Diamond are running with a small number of men. Foster, Clark & Woods are also operating their mine in the second pool. Several of the labor leaders admitted this morning that the strike was practically at an end, but while they were firmly of the opinion that the miners should receive more wages, they thought it was a bad time to strike, as low wages were being paid everywhere. Great destitution is reported in the strikers' families.

Suing for $50,000 Damages.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Henry E. Sharpe this afternoon began an action in the Circuit Court against P. V. Powderly, Frederick Turner, T. B. Barry, and others, comprising the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor for $50,000 damages for libel. Sharpe, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a lecturer, alleges that the defendants were instrumental in having published in a newspaper of Scranton, Pa., an article in which it was alleged that he (Sharpe) was expelled from the Scranton lodge of Knights of Labor for conduct unbecoming a Knight, when in reality there was no truth in the publication.

A Physician Committed for Malpractice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The Deputy Coroner, this afternoon, held an inquest in the case of Elizabeth R. Thompson, aged 28 years, a chambermaid at the St. Elmo Hotel, who died at that place on Oct. 28 from criminal malpractice. The evidence showed that she had been living at the hotel for several months and recently had been receiving medical treatment from Dr. Joseph Fisher. The jury returned a verdict of death from criminal malpractice at the hands of Dr. Fisher, and the latter was committed to prison to await the action of the District Attorney.

For the McClellan Monument.

F. J. C. sends us one dollar for this purpose.

A New Definition of Goodness.

From Professor J. Burden Sanderson's Address on Dr. Columbia.

The good man is he who knows what the aim and purpose of his life is, and has the will and the power to live up to it.

Kept His Word.

From the Utica Observer.

Gen. Carr kept his word, after all. It was "Governor or nothing."

A NEW POWER IN CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The Knights of Labor Beat the Republicans, and They Mean to Beat Joe Hawley.

WATERBURY, Nov. 9.—"Do you want to know who slaughtered the Republicans last Tuesday?" asked Henry C. Baldwin, the smart lawyer and well-known Ben Butler man, as he poked his cane into the ribs of a fellow passenger sitting a little ahead of him on a Naugatuck train last week. There were a good many others in the smoker who heard the question, saw the cane, and pricked up their ears. "Well, I will tell you," he went on, "although if you put a little brains into studying the returns you don't need to be told.

"It was the Knights of Labor. They swore to get even with Henry B. Harrison for appointing a college professor, young Hadley of Yale, to the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, when the Governor was virtually pledged to give the place to one of Labor's nominees if a suitable man should be proposed. I guess Mr. Harrison knows by this time what it costs to go back on the Knights; and I guess Joe Hawley may know what their opposition means when, in '87, he wants to receive another term on his bed of roses in the United States Senate. Mark my prediction, old fellow: the Knights of Labor will hold the balance of power in the Legislature which will choose Joe Hawley's successor—and Joe Hawley will not be his own successor. It may be Barnum, and then, again, it may not." And, with a portentous wink, the genial lawyer, who loves politics and hunting a good deal more than musty papers and wrangles with professional brethren, hobbled out of the car on to the Waterbury platform, favoring a badly sprained ankle that he caught the last time he followed the dogs.

Mr. Baldwin may be a crank, but there is no doubt that Connecticut politicians are feeling very uneasy over the showing that the Knights of Labor made in the last election, little as the matter is talked up in the press. Party papers on both sides consider it healthy to ignore it, lest publicity may increase the power of this singularly effective organization. Just how many members of the coming Legislature the Knights control it would be hard to say. Some they elected outright by forcing nominations of their own members at the older parties' caucuses; others, not openly identified with them, they have bound by secret pledges of quiet support; and all business men in manufacturing towns know well the penalty of breaking faith with the Knights.

It is certain that a new factor in political and business life is now asserting itself in the Naugatuck valley, of which the last election is only one of many manifestations. Here in Waterbury the Knights are as yet dormant. The general prosperity of all citizens of this Brass City, unbroken by hard times, extending to almost all the factory help, who are largely property owners, and who live in their own houses, due in great measure to the willing recognition by those in charge of the factories of actual just claims of their men upon them—this general prosperity, thus developed and conditioned, has made Waterbury a poor preaching place for the apostles of labor's wrongs. But in this Waterbury is exceptional.

If we wish to see what the Knights of Labor can do in a typical New England manufacturing place of average prosperity, look at Ansonia, half way between here and Bridgeport. There the Knights compelled the Democracy to nominate one of two representatives to the Legislature from their own organization, and nearly overawed the Republican caucuses. It was determined to descend upon it in a body, and its integrity as a Republican meeting was only preserved by stationing stalwart guards at the door, and allowing none but those of undoubted orthodoxy of political faith to come in.

There is no question that the rise of this new spirit of menace on the part of labor is deeply agitating those at the head of the Ansonia manufacturing interests. It was some years ago that one concern imported negro labor to take the place of Italian obnoxious strikers—an experiment which began reluctantly but successful. It was also there that a prominent Republican manufacturer got himself appointed a judge of elections in the last Presidential contest, so that he might stand over the ballot box and see with his own eyes that his employees voted, and that they voted for Blaine. This experiment worked, and Ansonia rolled up an unexpected majority for the great advocate of a free ballot and a fair count—in the South.

Given these manifestations of a spirit of dictation on the part of employers, and the fact that the manufacturing concerns stand together in not employing those whom one of them has discharged, forcing such to leave the town if they wish to secure work, and it is not hard to see why among employees the general sentiment should not be ripe to approve even extreme measures on the part of the Knights of Labor.

A store in Ansonia, which keeps a full line of furnishing goods for men, refused to keep the cooperative hats, and there was an end to its sale of cheap hats of any kind. That store had been boycotted by the Knights of Labor. Two months went by and the firm yielded. A big card in its window announced its surrender, and in less than a week the shop hat trade had reached its former large dimensions. This is a typical incident. Ansonia shopkeepers know the meaning of the word "boycott" a good deal better than any correspondent writing from Ireland can explain it to them.

There has been an in-tructive fight between the Knights of Labor in Naugatuck and a rubber manufacturing concern. For some months the concern stood idle, it having refused certain wages demands of its employees. Finally it yielded, and started up again. It did better than that, for it raised the pay of its help above what had been asked. This fact was advertised generally the country over. The word went out to patronize this company's goods. In every town and city where the Knights of Labor exist in any number inquiries were made of the local dealers for this particular make of rubbers. Never has this concern done such a rushing business as it is doing to-day.

These are some manifestations of the new power which is making itself felt in Connecticut politics, and which purposes to dictate the choice of Joe Hawley's successor. Add to this the odium which Joe Hawley's paper, the *Hartford Courant*, has drawn down upon itself by turning Mugwump and bolting Harbison, one of the regular Republican nominees for the Legislature from the capital city, besides Gen. Hawley's own narrow range of popularity, and his reélection to the Senate is a matter of doubt. In the words of Mr. Baldwin, "it may be Barnum, and then again it may not."

Canon Farrar and the Poet Joyce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Your facetious article linking my name with the late Mr. Dante of Italy and the present Mr. Farrar of England is real good; and I know that these gentlemen will be delighted to see their names mingled with the only living poet since the untimely death of Homer. Archdeacon Farrar recently wrote me thus:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the very beautiful lines on Dante.

Also for the kind words of commendation to myself.

Yours truly, F. W. FARRAR.

I have not heard from Mr. Dante up to the present writing. JOHN A. JOYCE.

Good for Jones!

From the Utica Observer.

For three years to come Jones of Binghamton will hold the scales of justice, approved pattern, in the Senate Chamber.

Lyrics of Boston Culture.

From the Boston Courier.

LET WINTER COME.

Let gloomy winter when it will begin,
And biting Boreas blow his bitter blast;
The plants are safely housed, the coal is in,
The stove is up, the winter's out at last.

SO FAR SO GOOD.

Gay Corydon no longer Phyllis courts,
In scented lane or fragrant wood;
He to the pleasant parlor now resorts,
And there arriving says, "Sofa so good."

THE FAULT IS IN THE GUN, OF COURSE.

'Tis now the modern Winkle seeks for game
Where piping quail and tricky rabbits run,
And at each shot in wonder doth exclaim,
"What! missed again? What ails the peaky gun?"

THE HOUSEWIFE'S REASON.

The rose is withered and the butterfly
Has vanished from the meadows sere and brown,
And housewives now preserves are putting up
Which through the winter months will be put down.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

It seems but a short while ago
That the fields all their beauty were wearing;
Now his ode to the "Beautiful Snow"
The poet's already preparing.

The rose was red
The violet blue;
The rose is dead,
The violet too.

It seems but yesterday she trod the strand
And listened to the music of the band—
But yesterday she gambolled in the sea;
Now close beside the stove she wants to be.
Thus time speeds on. How swift the seasons fly;
The natty bathing suit is scarcely dry
Before the time for wearing furs is nigh.

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

She was brimfull of intellect,
For she had been to college,
And had acquired every known kind
And every class of knowledge.
She could converse quite easily
On ologies and isms,
And ne'er in conversation dipped
Except in syllogisms.
She knew Italian, Spanish, Greek,
Philosophy and such,
She loved him; but he loved not her,
Because she knew so much.

You may smile at the woes that your being oppress;
You may smile in the hour of life's deepest distress;
You may smile when you really should rue;
With mirth you the griefs of your soul may beguile,
But in vain do you try to pass off with a smile
A sharp peg in the heel of your shoe.

He lingered on the doorstep,
And pressed her little hand,
And with a tender fervor
Her lovely faced he scanned.
A few soft words he murmured,
And then he took to flight,
But not before she bade him
Return to morrow night.
She watched him as he vanished
And gave a sigh forlorn;
Then thought with joy ecstatic,
"I am glad the fool is gone."

ACCIDENT ON THE WEST SHORE.

The Wife of Assemblyman Pratt of Rochester Killed and Others Injured.

CANAJOHARIE, Nov. 9.—At about 12:30 o'clock this morning, as the west-bound Chicago and St. Louis limited express on the West Shore road passed the curve one miles west of Little Falls station at the rate of 55 mile an hour, the engineer, Maurice Finch, felt his engine tip as though one side of the track had sunken. He quickly applied the air brakes, but the tender jumped from the track, and, breaking from the engine, rolled down the embankment. The engine shot ahead like a rocket, and was not stopped until it had gone 1,000 feet. The baggage car and two coaches ran by the wrecked tender, but the tracks and roadbed slid toward the canal, and when the Pullman sleeper, the Hindoo, reached the spot where the tender lay it telescoped with it. The car was so badly shattered as to be almost unrecognizable. In this car were Assemblyman Charles R. Pratt of Rochester and his wife, Judge Grover of Springfield, Mass.; Conductor Catlin, and two men named Cæsar and Hogans. Pratt occupied an upper berth, while his wife was in the lower section. They were both crushed in a little hole, and, notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, were not rescued for over an hour. They conversed with each other on family matters, and, as Mrs. Pratt knew she could not be saved, she told her husband what to do about their four children, and what disposition to make of $2,500 in her satchel. As her breath grew shorter she bade him an affectionate good-by, which deeply affected the bystanders who heard it. They were returning from the funeral of her sister in New York. Her remains were sent to Rochester to-day.

Mr. Pratt was rescued by chopping a hole through the car. He is seriously, if not fatally, injured, but was sent home to-day. Porter Cæsar was pinioned by one limb, which is badly wrenched. The conductor was shoved through a rear window, while the other porter was rolled out of his berth on the floor and escaped dangerous injuries. The passengers in the sleepers Luzerne and Manhattan were also more or less injured. They include James W. Weston of 168 Bleecker street, New York, one leg badly injured; Estella C. Vaughn, Worcester, Mass., head and hand cut; James Greene, Springfield, Ill., badly shaken and bruised; E. Sachs of 615 Broadway, New York, was slightly bruised. Others, whose names could not be learned, were transferred to the Central and sent home.

For 300 feet the track has slid slightly toward the canal. In the ditch are several coaches and two sleepers piled on the tender, the sleeper Hindoo and the tender being a shapeless mass. Holes are seen through the sides, top, and bottom of the cars where passengers were taken out. The railway officials hope to clear away the wreck in two days. The east track was cleared in eight hours, and trains are running regularly. The cost of the accident in rolling stock alone will be $60,000.

The accident is due to the engineers who laid out the road. On the south side is a hill 200 feet in height. This is said to contain many springs, which run across the roadbed and sink under it. There are no culverts within hundreds of feet. The heavy rain of yesterday swelled the streams, and the roadbed jarred like marshy land. It was an easy matter for a train at high speed to plough it down. The railroad officials are congratulating themselves that the light travel of Sunday night, as on other nights every coach of this train is filled.

SUN BEAMS.

—Nearly all the mines in the Seattle (W. T.) coal region are now operated without Chinamen.

—At Acworth, Ga., a few days ago, two persons, about to enter into the bonds of matrimony, stood on a tombstone to be wedded.

—A church at Terre Haute has been built in just sixteen days from the time the corner stone was laid. It is "very beautiful, finished in native woods, with windows of sapphire and ruby glass."

—The *Lancet* states that a German observer has found that cows milked three times a day give much more milk than when milked twice only, and that the proportion of fat is the same in both cases.

—The Portland (Me.) Board of Health will place an officer on the Grand Trunk trains, who will go out as far as Danville Junction and examine all passengers and baggage coming from Montreal, using a system of checks to prevent persons getting through.

—The history of a Vermont mountain town is thus epitomized by a good observer: "The early settlers cleared up good farms, and the children got rich from them. The grandchildren ran them down, and loaded the town with debts. The next generation skipped away to the West."

—Lord Rosebery will accompany Mr. Gladstone when he takes the field next week, and will act as his "voice" should the ex-Premier become disabled by hoarseness or other physical cause. The Tory papers counsel Lord Rosebery to earn ventriloquism. If he could manage to throw his voice so that it would appear to proceed from the lips of his revered chief the effect would be much enhanced.

—"Adirondack" Murray began a lecturing tour at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the other night, and after he had finished his discourse lectured his audience because a local newspaper had called his life a wasted one. He said he had graduated from the ministry, and for six years had studied to fit himself for another kind of work; and that, instead of having "dropped down and out from among forceful men," he proposed soon to appear in a quite opposite character.

—At the recent opening of a new addition to the London Temperance Hospital—an establishment started to test the question as to the value of alcohol in the treatment of disease