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NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE--BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

THOSE FLAGS OF PEACE.

Arguments in the Coxey Case Are Concluded.

ALLEGED THE POLICE CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

It Now Looks as Though the Verdict Will Be Guilty.

Hudson Says the Commonwealers Are Being Tried Because of Their Political Belief, Rather Than for a Violation of Law—Northwestern Industrials Steal a Train, but Are Repulsed—Kelly May Get Out of Des Moines Today—Coxey Sympathizers Condemned in St. Paul—Randall's Vandals Split by Dissension.

Washington, May 7.—The defense had its inning today in the trial of Coxey, Browne and Jones for the May day demonstrations. Attorney Hyman made the opening statement for the defense. There was no denial or defense for what the commonwealers had done. He began to say that the defense would consist in the lawfulness of their action. He could remember but one similar occurrence in history, and thereupon he produced a Bible and began to read a scriptural passage.

"The gentleman should confine himself to the statement of facts," interposed the district attorney.

"Does the attorney deny that this is a fact?" demanded the young attorney, holding the Bible aloft dramatically.

He was permitted to read a passage of the Old Testament citing that the Lord commanded Moses to take off his shoes because he trod on holy ground. From his discursive statement it was gathered that the defense would be based largely on the brutality of the police clubbing the citizens. It would be shown that Coxey had not walked on the grass and Browne had been driven through the shrubbery by the police.

Coxey Was Not on the Grass.

Frank Harper, a newspaper man from Alexandria, Va., testified that the police had driven the citizens on the grass before the procession arrived, in order to clear the pathways. Coxey walked so quietly to the steps that he was not recognized until the people pointed him out. Thirteen police surrounded the general when he arrived. Witness was certain Coxey had not walked on the grass. On examination he said there were 50,000 or 60,000 people waiting and cheering for Coxey.

"Disorderly, were they not?" inquired the district attorney.

"Oh no, they had the right to cheer; they were American citizens."

The police came near running down a little girl in front of Harper. He had been ordered off the asphalt streets two or three times but returned every time.

"Then you disobeyed the police?" said the district attorney.

"The police are not the law; they are the agents of the people to carry out the law," was the reply. One person in the crowd on the grass was Senator Allen.

Witness No. 2, Samuel L. Perrick, colored, when asked his business explained: "I am one of the army of the unemployed." Until the beginning of the Democratic administration he had been employed in the treasury. He swore that Coxey did not touch the grass.

Being called upon to give a ruling on a question asked this witness, Judge Miller said it might be a mitigating circumstance bearing upon the intent to violate the law, that defendant had been forced upon the grass by circumstances. The judge added that a hundred thousand violations of law did not excuse one violation. This witness also had seen the police drive the people on the grass.

Coxey Takes the Stand.

Coxey took the stand and said he was a lobbyist in behalf of the unemployed. The men who came with him did so, Coxey said, upon the principle that they might as well be with him as anywhere. Coxey said he told Major Moore the army might break up and enter the capitol grounds as American citizens. The chief said there was no objection. "My object in going to the capitol," said Coxey, "was to present to Congress my two bills, the good road bill and the non-interest bearing bonds bill, and address the Congress of the United States and the American people on them. I demanded the protection of the police who seemed to be Colonel Bright's right hand bower, to present to Congress a petition from the labor organizations in favor of the bills."

Judge Miller would not permit the introduction as evidence of the speech Coxey intended to make or the protest he issued, saying that they had nothing to do with the trial. Coxey told his story of the march to Washington without embellishments.

Those Flags of Peace.

Concerning the flags of peace carried by the army, General Coxey said they had been provided for the men, in order to bring into notice the two bills which were designed to bring peace on earth and good will towards men. The organization, itself, was a minor affair, merely an emblem of the bills. He did not know that Browne had the banner when he started for the capitol steps and he did not consider the avenue leading to the steps as a part of the grounds.

Next came to the stand Representative Bland, of Missouri. After some wrangling over objections to questions Judge Miller refused to permit the congressman to tell how the police had clubbed the citizens.

Representative Pence argued that the defense wanted to show that all the trouble was caused by the police, and said they had a dozen members of Congress to testify to that effect.

Finally the members of Congress were allowed to tell that the police had driven women and children and men over the grass in their charge.

W. F. Longstreet, of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. Stettstust, a law student in Mr. Lipscomb's office, said that paths were made across the capitol turf by people, who took short cuts.

W. O. Shelby, a lawyer, described Browne's arrest, telling how the policemen placed their clubs on people and that the officer who arrested Browne had shown him the stick taken from Browne. It had no flag on it.

What the Judge Will Charge.

The defense closed its case and Mr. Liscomb asked Judge Miller to charge the jury that the act of 1885 was not intended to restrict the right of citizens to peaceably assemble and petition Congress, and also that the banner carried was displayed and designed to bring the organization to notice. They must acquit Coxey, since he had not advised or abetted the others to display a banner and to walk on the grass.

Judge Miller said he would charge that the jury must find the defendants fully and knowingly trod on the grass.

The attorneys for Christopher Columbus Jones asked the judge to instruct that his client was to be acquitted of the second count; that there was no evidence that he had walked on the grass.

Assistant District Attorney Mullowney made the opening speech.

Representative Hudson, of Kansas, who began for the defense, said it was plain the defendants were not tried on technical charges against them, but because they held political opinions contrary to the opinions of those in power.

"These men are not being tried for stepping on the grass," he argued. "The district attorney will argue to you against Mr. Coxey himself and the Coxey movement."

Mr. Hudson was followed by Mr. Lipscomb, also for the defense, and then the court adjourned.

DEFIANT AT SPRAGUE.

Coxeys Stop a Train, But the Company Will Not Have Them.

Sprague, Wash., May 7.—The Coxeyites in this vicinity this evening sprung a neat coup on the Northern Pacific, which has been working every possible scheme to avoid taking a large mob of several hundred east from Sprague. The yards here are full of cars. It was impossible to move the cars without carrying the Coxeyites, who soaped the rails on the heavy up grade east of the city and defied the United States marshals and the local police officers.

This evening, however, a train of live stock east-bound, stopped at Harrison, ten miles west, and the officials of the railroad sent a crew and an engine from here to take the train east through Sprague, without stopping its speed. The Coxeyites were alert and one of them, evidently a railroad man familiar with the air brakes, rode the pilot of the engine back to Harrison concealing himself on the trucks of a stock car. This man put on the air brakes as the train reached Sprague, neatly stopping it at the depot, to the intense dismay of the railroad officials, and amid the applause of a large mob of Coxeyites and sympathizers.

The officials have ordered the stock to be unloaded and swear they will not carry the commonwealers out of town if not a wheel turns for a month. The industrials are equally determined to ride, and the situation is becoming badly strained. Scattered along the road west are hundreds of Coxeyites from Seattle and Tacoma, who constantly arrive in small squads and the army here is assuming formidable proportions.

The Coxeyites are now closely watching the next move of the railway officials, who are now devising means to circumvent the industrials.

STOLE THE "ANGEL OF PEACE."

Coxey and Browne to Be Arrested for Abduction.

Massilon, O., May 7.—The prospect of arrest on the charge of abduction awaits Messrs. Coxey and Browne when Judge Miller, of Washington, is done with them. This trouble is in consequence of the appearance of the "Angel of Peace" in Coxey's May Day parade. The "Angel" was Miss Mamie Coxey, who is still in Washington, and who got there without her mother's knowledge or consent. The mother, Mrs. Caroline Coxey, the divorced wife of the "General," secured her decree on the ground of excessive cruelty and was made the legal custodian of the girl. Young Jesse Coxey was sent from Rockville, Md., and succeeded in getting his sister to run away with him. After their departure, a letter was found in Mamie's room, written by Carl Browne, in which that gentleman says:

"There can be no harm in your visiting Washington and being with your brother."

Mrs. Coxey announces her intention of having Browne and Coxey arrested the moment they put foot in Ohio and she may carry the war into the District of Columbia.

KELLY'S PECK OF TROUBLE.

Sovereign and Debs Appeal for Aid for Him.

Des Moines, May 7.—Kelly's army will resume work on the fleet today. It is said the army will move some time tomorrow. Professor King, who has been giving exhibitions here, will lead the flotilla on an aquatic bicycle.

Up to this evening 118 of the 150 barges had been completed. Kelly has been compelled to draw nearly $500 from his army chest to help pay for lumber.

The provisions have been falling low and today an appeal for help was sent out signed by J. R. Sovereign, general master workman of the Knights of Labor; Eugene Debs, president of the state federation of labor, and others. The appeal is for organized labor all over the country to help Kelly's army. It says:

"Kelly's army is largely composed of members of organized labor. They are engaged in a crusade calculated to benefit labor in various ways and especially in an educational way. The army is sadly in need of material support. Every effort is being put forth by a combination of corporations to impede the course of its march, and if possible to annihilate the army as a body of unemployed workmen.

"Without committing itself to any particular theory or legislative policy, now is certainly one of the times when organized labor can further its cause and the interests of labor in general by doing a simple act of charity. We, therefore, appeal to you in this emergency to contribute something toward helping Kelly feed his men. We trust every trades or labor organization in the country will contribute $1 each and that all organized labor will do its full work. Remit to J. R. Sovereign, master workman K. of L., Des Moines, Iowa."

Coxey Sympathizers Condemned.

St. Paul, Minn., May 7.—In the chamber of commerce today, General Andrews introduced resolutions condemning the individuals, communities and states that aid the Coxey movement and urging the settlement of the unemployed upon the unoccupied government lands.

Randall's Vandals Split in Two.

Valparaiso, Ind., May 7.—The dissatisfaction with Randall's methods resulted in a revolt of a portion of that division of the Coxey army today, and the men left Valparaiso as two armies.

Will Go in Small Bands.

Portland, Ogn., May 7.—The Portland contingent of the industrial army, being unable to proceed to Washington in a body, has adopted the expedient of travelling in small bands. Two divi-

(Continued on Page 2.)

FOUR DEAD AND ONE HUNDRED WOUNDED.

Results of an Anti-Jewish Riot in Russian Poland.

BOB KNEEBES NOW ON TRIAL IN BERLIN.

Woman Murdered by Her Divorced Husband in St. Louis.

California Murderer Arrested in Pueblo for a Crime Committed Three Years Ago—Killed by a Policeman—The Indian Murderers—Alleged Fraud in the Handling of Money That Should Have Been Used in Decorating the Graves of Soldiers

Berlin, May 7.—During an anti-Jewish riot at Grajew, Russian Poland, a number of workmen attacked the Jewish shop keepers and looted their houses and shops. Troops were summoned to quell the riot. After a fierce fight, the soldiers using their drawn swords, the mob was dispersed. Four of the workmen were killed and 100 wounded.

MEYER POISONING CASE.

The Missing Witness Has Been Heard From.

New York, May 7.—Frank Burke, the witness for the state in the Meyer poisoning case, who disappeared last Wednesday, has written to Assistant State Attorney McIntyre, saying he was sorry after putting the state to the expense of bringing him here, but he had not the heart to go on the stand and give evidence against the man who had befriended him at one time, and later was his partner in wrong-doing; so he went away and hoped the district attorney would not attempt to hunt him, as it would be useless.

Mary Meuller, wife of Carl Meuller, testified that Dr. Meyer told her he had Brandt's life insured.

Simon B. Minden, who was called in during Brandt's last hours, and visited him twenty-one times, testified that on his visits Mrs. Meyer was introduced to him as Baum's wife. Baum did not exhibit symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

It leaked out this afternoon that Mrs. Meyer recently wrote to Daniel G. Gillette, stating that she was innocent and asking him to use his influence to have her set at liberty.

Coroner's Physician O'Hare, who was present at the autopsy on Brandt's body, was on the stand when the court adjourned until tomorrow.

KNEEBES NOW ON TRIAL.

He Denies the Identity of the Horses He Ran.

Berlin, May 7.—The first examination of Robert F. Kneebes, the American trotting horse owner, who was arrested Saturday after three of his mares had been seized and who is charged with winning races by fraudulent practices, took place today. Kneebes denied the identity of the horses.

The prosecutors are the officers of the New Berlin Trotting club and the Hamburg Trotting club. They have had the horses photographed. The friends of Kneebes, among whom is the well known sportsman, Wooloner, have sent to the United States for funds with which to defend the prisoner.

Bail for Kneebes, if it is accepted, will amount to at least $5,000. It is believed the inquiry into the case will last between three and five months.

Juliette is the name of another of the horses said to belong to Kneebes now in the hands of the authorities.

FRIGHTENED THE FARMER.

Suing for Gold Lost During a Kiss.

Patterson, N. J., May 7.—A kiss imprinted on his sweetheart's lips has involved Henry Ives, a Bergen county farmer, in a suit. Several months ago Ives met and wooed Miss Annie Rafferty a comely young woman, living in Manchester township. Hiss wooing soon ripened into a bethrothal. Miss Rafferty had told him during their first tryst that she would permit none but her future husband to give her a lover's kiss and her coyness won Henry's heart. When about to go away one evening several weeks ago, Mr. Ives gave his sweetheart a long parting kiss, during which the gold filling in Miss Rafferty's teeth came out. She told him of the mishap, thinking he would compensate her for her loss. He did not, however, and Miss Rafferty has retained counsel and has brought suit against Ives. She had the teeth refilled and has furnished her lawyer with a bill of expenses. The young woman's suit has frightened the farmer and the engagement is off.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

Horrible Crime Perpetrated in St. Louis Yesterday.

St. Louis, May 7.—Julia E. Gilson, proprietress of a furnished room house, was today found in her home with her head almost completely severed from her body, which was lying in a pool of blood surrounded by evidences of a frightful struggle. Near by was a large knife with which the crime had evidently been committed. The last person seen with the woman was her divorced husband, William E. Glamott, and for him the police, on the discovery of the murder, began a search.

They had a quarrel yesterday on a street car on which they met. Glamott called at the house today and it is supposed the quarrel was renewed with the result noted.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS.

Witnesses to Be Used Against Them Summoned.

Chadron, Neb., May 7.—United States Marshal Robinson, of South Dakota, has arrived here with a band of Indians from Pine Ridge Agency, en route to Deadwood to attend United States court. All the Indians are witnesses against the Indians who were arrested a week ago for the murder of two men named Bailey and Smith. The authorities say the Indians that are causing so much trouble are the renegades who refused to return to their agencies after the late Indian war. They say they are a bad lot and always causing trouble. May 8, Agent Gomer said, they would buy 4,000 cattle and soon after commence to pay out the annuity per capita, which will amount to about $75,000.

Killed by a Policeman.

St. Louis, May 7.—George Kennedy, formerly of the Feed company here, was killed today by Police Sergeant Woodlock. Kennedy threatened to kill the first policeman he met. Woodlock attempted to arrest him. The two fell, Kennedy on top, chewing Woodlock's face. Woodlock drew a gun and shot Kennedy.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

A California Murderer Caught in Pueblo.

Pueblo, Colo., May 7.—Will Daniels, alias C. F. Glover, was arrested today upon request from Auburn, Placer county Cal., where it is alleged he committed amurder three years ago.

Two weeks ago, Glover called at the First National bank and presented a check drawn by Will Daniels on the Placer county bank. The check was returned by the Placer county bank, and Glover, who had been waiting for the money, paid a second visit to the bank and was informed that there were no funds to the credit of Daniels, whereupon Glover stated that he knew there were ample funds, for the signer of the check was his brother-in-law, and that in 1891, $162 were placed on deposit, only $12 of which had been drawn. The money had been undisturbed for so great a length of time, because the depositor had gotten into trouble.

The result of this statement was a telegram from the Placer county officials asking Chief Abbey to arrest Glover for murder. Glover or Daniels has been working in a restaurant here for about a year.

SAYS THERE IS FRAUD.

Serious Charges Made by a Department Commander.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 7.—Department Commander Watrous, of the Wisconsin G. A. R. today gave out a statement to the effect that funds which have annually been sent to Virginia to be used in decorating the graves of Union soldiers buried on or near southern battle fields, have not been used for the purpose intended. The matter is one that will interest G. A. R. men in every part of the country and will cause a stir. Commander Watrous intimates that a large portion of the money received by the Richmond post has been used to build a memorial hall in the city of Richmond.

THE DEMON JEALOUS.

Tragedy in the Home of an Aristocratic Italian.

Rome, May 7.—A young man named Venzi belonging to one of the most aristocratic Roman families, called at the house of Signor Liberati, a high official in the war office, to visit Signor Liberati's daughter, Miss Glorinda, to whom he was betrothed. As she stepped forward to greet him on entering in the reception room, Venzi drew a revolver and fired two shots at the girl, both of which took effect, and she fell dead at his feet. Venzi then put the pistol to his head and sent a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly. It is supposed the deed was caused by jealousy.

LASTED HALF AN HOUR.

Brief Open Session of the Senate—Milliken's Humor.

Washington, May 7.—The open session of the Senate lasted but half an hour today, and was devoid of all public interest save the introduction by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, who is defending Coxey and his lieutenants, in the police court, of a resolution for the appointment of an assistant committee of five senators to investigate the alleged clubbing by the Washington police of the leaders of the commonweal, when the army tried to break into the capitol grounds last Tuesday. The resolution went over until tomorrow, and will probably be called up as soon as the Senate meets.

The Senate spent six hours behind closed doors and then opened them in order to agree to a conference on a bill regulating liquor licenses in the district.

Milliken Was Amusing.

Washington, May 7.—The House began its business today by making some committee provision for the newly-elected members of the House. The printing office bill was discussed until 5:07 p. m., but long before that hour the debate fell into a tariff discussion and Mr. Milliken, of Maine, delivered an amusing speech, arraigning the Democratic party for bringing on the financial depression which the country has been suffering from.

At 5:12 the House adjourned.

RICHARD CROKER'S POSITION.

He Merely Wants to Be Relieved from Routine Work.

New York, May 7.—Concerning the report that he intended resigning the leadership of Tammany, Richard Croker said today:

"I have no intention of resigning the leadership of Tammany Hall, or of shirking any of the responsibilities of leadership, but I am going to ask the executive committee to relieve me of the routine work of the position.

"I have devoted thirty years of my life to the work of organization, and I feel the need of a rest. My physicians advised that I must get out of doors more. I shall ask the executive committee to appoint one or more sub-committee to relieve me of routine work. I am not trying to dodge any duty or responsibility, and shall continue to do all in my power for the success of the organization and for Democratic principles.

"I simply want rest from the labor because I need it, and feel I am entitled to it. This does not mean that I have any intention of resigning.

"I shall talk the matter over with the members of the executive committee between now and the meeting of the committee on Thursday, and I hope they will agree to name the committee I ask for.

"TAKE OFF YOUR HAT, SIR!"

Attending the session of the supreme court of the United States on Monday was a lady who differed from the other ladies in the chamber for two things: First, she was seated within the space reserved for the members of the bar; second, she wore no bonnet or hat. The lady was Mrs. Belva Lockwood, and she was waiting with her attorney, ex-Chief Justice Christian, of the Virginia court of appeals, for the announcement of the ruling of the supreme court upon her motion for a writ of mandamus upon the Virginia court to show cause why it should not permit her to practice at its bar. She had made the application, and it had been refused. As she sat thus without headgear of any kind, some of the older practitioners were reminded of an incident that occurred when Mrs. Lockwood was admitted to practice before the court of claims. The late Judge Drake was chief justice of the court and a great stickler for the proprieties was he. Having expressed the willingness of the court to admit the lady to practice, he directed her to proceed to the clerk's desk and take the customary oath. Just as she was putting out her hand to touch the Bible, while the clerk delivered himself of the formula of the oath, she and every one else in the court room was startled by hearing Judge Drake say in severest tones: "Take off your hat, sir!" When Mrs. Lockwood understood the situation, which required a few moments, the hat was removed and business proceeded.—Washington Post.

GIVEN TO GRIFFO AMID HISSES AND CHEERS.

One of the Hardest Fights Ever Seen in Years.

MURPHY GOES OUT IN THE EIGHTH ROUND.

Two Thousand Five Hundred People Were Present.

Abbott, of England, and Bowen, of New Orleans, Amuse Four Thousand People with a Very Clumsy Exhibition of Ten Rounds, and Divide the Purse—News of the Race Tracks of the Country, and Scores of the Ball Games Played Yesterday.

Boston, May 7.—Tonight, in one of the hardest fights seen in Boston for a long time, young Griffo was declared the winner over Billy Murphy at the end of the eighth round.

The men lost no time in getting together after the call.

Murphy was the first to lead, landing a light one on Griffo's nose. They came together at once in a rapid exchange, Griffo landing his right twice lightly on Murphy's eye. It was an even thing to the finish.

The second round was warm. Murphy let go his right again, but this time the black-haired boy was too quick for him and had put in his right on Billy's stomach. It was give and take for the next minute, with the odds in favor of Murphy. Griffo secured first blood, landing his left on Murphy's nose with good effect.

Murphy seemed tired when the men responded for the third round, and Griffo went at him with a view to finishing him. Murphy went to his knees from a right-hander on the jaw, but was up at once and hot at it. Murphy managed to get in a few good ones on Griffo's belly.

Griffo got in his left twice in rapid succession in the fourth round, and the blood began to flow down Murphy's cheek. Griffo was doing all the leading, while Murphy seemed content to wait.

The fifth and sixth rounds were warm ones. Although both men landed many blows, neither of them had the strength to floor his opponent.

In the seventh, Murphy got in his right in on Griffo's neck, but the blow glanced off.

The eighth and last round was a trying one for Griffo, but he kept his head well and let Murphy tire himself out. Murphy had a "do or die" expression on his face when the men were called to the center. He made straight for Griffo's body, and succeeded in getting in a few hot ones while the latter was thinking about it. He next landed his left on Griffo's face and to many it seemed as though the big fellow was getting careless. He recovered himself, however, and in the last few minutes got in a few good ones on the body and a stiff one on the face.

The men shook hands and the referee, Mr. Daly, gave the bout to Griffo amid hisses and cheers.

The pair met in the Casino before 2,500 spectators.

IT WAS VERY CLUMSY.

Abbott and Bowen Amuse Four Thousand People.

New Orleans, May 7.—Stanton Abbott of England, and Andy Bowens, of New Orleans, fought for a purse of $2,500 at the auditorium tonight, in the presence of 4,000 people. The fight was for ten rounds only, at the request of Attorney-General Cunningham.

The exhibition was clumsy and unscientific throughout.

Abbott disappointed the spectators by the poor form he displayed throughout, although the fight was fast and furious at times.

From the first to the fifth rounds, Abbott had the best of the fighting, landing some left hand jabs with telling effect.

In rounds five to nine, Bowen evened up matters, and in the eighth, the home man landed a heavy right hander on the forehead and fairly knocked the Englishman down. The latter recovered quickly, and delivered some left-hand punches which did not do much harm.

The tenth round was an exhibition of fast fighting. Both men landed many blows without a single scientific one.

At the end of the tenth round the contest was declared a draw and the purse divided between the two fighters.

St. Louis Track.

St. Louis, May 7.—The sport at the fair grounds today was very ordinary. The fields were mostly small and the class of horses very low in quality. Twenty-five hundred speculators entertained the books and broke about even on the day. Summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Adjustor won, Hiram Argo second, Henry Jenkins third. Time—1:32¼.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Belle Star won, Indian Girl second, Extravagance third. Time—:58.

Third race, one mile—Guido won, Linda second, Belisarius third. Time—1:44¾.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Wekota won, Archbishop second, Cass third. Time—1:17¼.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Prime Minister won, Walter Talbert second, Juliet third. Time—:57¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Madden won, Barefoot second, Sir Reel third. Time—1:21.

St. Louis Wins.

Louisville, Ky., May 7.—Both Stratton and Breitenstein were hit hard today, but the St. Louis twirler received the best support. Score:

Louisville—6. Base hits 13; errors 5.
St. Louis—8. Base hits 14; errors 1.
Batteries—Stratton and Grim; Breitenstein and Brown. Umpire—Swartwood.

Cincinnati's Day.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—The visitors had little trouble in defeating the home team today. They knocked Nichol and Gumbert out of the box and battered Knell's delivery all over the field. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Pittsburg—6. Base hits 9; errors 4.
Cincinnati—17. Base hits 20; errors 4.
Batteries—Nichol, Gumbert, Knell and Sugden; Vaughan and Parrott. Umpire—McQuaid.

Two Errors Did It.

New York, May 7.—Two errors by Ward in the first inning let in the one run which decided the game. Score:

Boston—1. Base hits, 6; errors, 3.
New York—0. Base hits, 3; errors, 6.
Batteries—Nichols and Ryan; Rusie and Farrell. Umpire—Lynch.

Philadelphia Wins.

Philadelphia, May 7.—Philadelphia made a fine rally at the bat in the ninth inning, and won the game with three earned runs. Score:

Philadelphia—7. Base hits, 17; errors, 3.
Brooklyn—4. Base hits, 8; errors, 3.
Batteries—Weyhing and Clements; Castright and Kinslow. Umpire—Slage.

Washington Was Weak.

Washington, May 7.—Washington played a phenomenally weak game and was beaten with ridiculous ease by Baltimore. Score:

Washington—0. Base hits, 1; errors, 11.
Baltimore—17. Base hits, 18; errors, 1.
Batteries—Esper, Maul and McGuire; Horner, Mullane and Robinson. Umpire—O'Rourke.

The Colts Are Victims.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 7.—Anson's colts were an easy mark for the Clevelands today. The visitors could not hit Young. Score:

Cleveland—7. Base hits, 14; errors, none.
Chicago—1. Base hits, 5; errors, 7.
Batteries—Young and Zimmer; McGill and Schriver. Umpire—Emslie.

Results at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., May 7.—The Kentucky association spring meeting opened today with a good attendance. The weather was beautiful and the track fast. Three thousand people attended. The chief feature was the Distillers' stake, worth $1,070 to the winner.

First race, six furlongs—Gallatin won, Shuttle second, La Joya third. Time—1:18¼.

Second race, seven furlongs—Miss Mamie won, Beatifice second, Little walter third. Time—1:30.

Third race, Distillers' stake, all ages, $1,000 added of which $100 to second, $100 to third, mile and a sixteenth—Lazzarone, 6 to 5, won; Juckwa, even, second; Daravella, 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52¾.

Fourth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Simon W won, Blood hound second, Juck Knight third. Time—:58¼.

Fifth race, one-half mile—Prince won, Fertile second, Myrtle third. Time—:51¾.

Sixth race, sevn furlongs—interior won, Jim Henry second, Harry Weldon third. Time—1:31½.

The Hawthorne Track.

Hawthorne, Ill., May 7.—First race, one-half mile—Moderico won, Lizzie N second, Katrinka C third. Time—:54.

Second race, one mile—Pat Malloy won, Pretender second, Wallace third. Time—1:50.

Third race, one mile—McLight won, Mockahi second, Ethel third. Time—1:49⅛.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Enthusiast won, Tilsit second, Gold Dust third. Time—1:34.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Joe Murphy won, Sweet Alice second, Morovia third. Time—1:19¾.

CONTRACT WAS ILLEGAL.

That Is Why the Milwaukee Was Bowled Out.

St. Paul, Minn., May 7.—The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the United States court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad vs. the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. These were the roads that, with five others, signed a pooling agreement in 1883, the division to be in the traffic itself. In the course of business, the Wabash carried more than its share, and the Milwaukee carried less. It was decided by the pool commissioner that the Wabash should pay the Milwaukee $18,504, and the suit was instituted for that amount.

The court holds that the plaintiff's action was based on an illegal contract; that with the contract ignored, there is no cause for action and accepting the contract, it states an illegal and void cause for action, and the courts will not lend their aid to enforce any contract contrary to law or public policy.

SCALPERS WIDE OPEN.

The Query Is What Will the Railroads Do Now.

Chicago, May 7.—The Chicago scalpers are not, as yet, paying any attention whatever to the law against scalping. All of them were keeping wide open and doing business as usual. The railroads are not decided as to whether they will make a fight on the scalpers or not. The law leaves not a single loophole for the scalper is he is caught doing business, and it now remains to be seen whether the roads wish the scalpers to continue or not, for the remedy is in their own hands, and if they wish to do all the ticket selling themselves they can do so.

The Burlington, on Wednesday, will send a special train of Pullman cars to the Hot Springs in the Black hills country. The cars will carry about 100 of the leading physicians of the west and northwest, who are to test the various baths and visit the various springs.

The trip will occupy about one week, the object of the road being to prove to the medical profession the excellent properties which it is claimed the springs possess.

Only on Chicago Business.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 7.—The "Soo" Pacific has announced that it will enforce its $7.50 differential on Chicago and North Pacific business, beginning May 15. This differential is via steamer from Victoria, B. C., and it is claimed on all rail lines. The Western Passenger association had agreed to it, but has never been able to enforce it. The rates apply only on Chicago business.

SPECIAL POLICE SWORN IN.

Serious Labor Troubles Are Expected at Ashland.

Ashland, Wis., May 7.—Labor matters here are assuming serious aspects. This afternoon, Mayor Hubbells swore in a special police of twenty-one men, who are employed by Charles King, who has contracted with several boats to trim ore at 2½ cents, or ½c. less than the union price. The mayor's action in swearing the police has angered the union men to such an extent that at 6 o'clock 400 of them marched in a body to the residence of Mayor Hubbells, with the avowed intention of doing him bodily harm.

The crowd could not find him and returned to town. Here they were met by half-a-dozen special policemen, who had been appointed by the mayor and for a few minutes a free fight ensued. No one was seriously injured, and the policemen arrested only two of the mob. Trouble is looked for tomorrow.

Washington, May 7.—Senator McPherson of New Jersey, has introduced today in the Senate, a bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Stanton and the officers and enlisted men of the wrecked Kearsarge. It provides remuneration for their personal losses in the wreck.

RESCUED FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH.

Tourists Have an Experience Almost Miraculous.

BURIED ALIVE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK.

Clever Work of the Engineers and a Brave Diver.

Passengers at Sea Who Saw the Earth Tremble at Atalanta—Part of the Fortifications at Chalcis Falls—Four Persons Killed and Thirty Injured by a Sulphuric Acid Explosion in London—Other Disasters on Sea and Land.

Gratz, Australia, April 28.—A diver today reached the seven tourists imprisoned in the Stalactite cavern at Souraich, since April 29, owing to the sudden rise of water and the passage becoming blocked with timber and boulders. They were alive.

The news that the tourists who have been so long imprisoned were still alive, caused the utmost satisfaction among the crowds of people who gathered about the cavern in order to watch the work of the engineers who have been toiling night and day, ever since they were ordered to the spot when the local authorities announced their inability to force an entrance into the cavern.

The engineers had a very difficult task in making an opening into the cavern. The entrance was blocked by timber, boulders and flood bars. It was absolutely necessary to use dynamite in order to clear away the obstructions which prevented the entrance of a diver into the cavern. The engineers were compelled to work slowly and with the utmost caution as it was feared that a too severe explosion might bury the imprisoned people beneath tons of rock.

When the debris had been cleared away and all was ready for another attempt, Diver Fischer made another attempt and this time succeeded in descending into the mouth of the cave. When he appeared he notified the engineers that although the tourists were alive, they appeared like people half bereft of reason; the terrible nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost driven them mad. The tourists must have taken a considerable supply of provisions with them when they went into the cavern, over a week ago as they still had, according to the diver, a little bread and cheese left and they had some candles burning.

The imprisoned tourists informed the driver that they had passed through a period of most awful anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts to rescue them, but the work seemed to progress so slowly that they had almost abandoned hope. The noise made by the explosion of the dynamite cheered up the imprisoned people though they were in dread of being buried beneath the falling rock. Late in the afternoon the rescue was completed. Six of the tourists were able to emerge from the cave unaided, but the seventh was so exhausted that he required assistance. Emperor Francis Joseph was notified of the tourists' safety and telegraphed his extreme satisfaction.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna, says when connection was made with the entombed tourists they shouted: "We are all alive and well, and still have provisions."

As soon as possible, milk and brandy in bottles were handed to them through a small opening and they were asked to withdraw as far as they could to allow further blasting. The rescued men state that a box of provisions, which was sent by the rescuers through the water, reached them on Wednesday last and kept them alive. They heard the blasting and this renewed their hopes of rescue.

Thousand Jars Explode.

London, May 7.—At the cordite works near Waltham Abbey, this afternoon, thousands of jars of nitrate and sulphuric acid exploded. Four persons were killed and thirty injured.

Later intelligence shows that the explosion occurred at the Cordite works, in the sheds where the men were at work washing nitro glycerine. The building was situated in an extensive field about half a mile from the government gunpowder factory. The explosion set fire to a shed thirty yards distant, in which more nitro glycerine was stored, and caused a second explosion. Most of the persons injured were struck by falling glass and debris. Their injuries in most cases are slight. Portions of the bodies of the four men killed were found at a great distance from the spot where the shed was located. Mr. Bennie, the chemist in charge of the shed, is among the killed.

Emperor William as a Fireman.

Potsdam, May 5.—Gatow, near this city, suffered severely by a fire today and for a time it was threatened with destruction.

Emperor William rode to the burning village after having alarmed the Spandau garrison and sent to Berlin for engines.

Before the arrival of the firemen, Emperor William carried buckets of water and wielded an axe, cutting down dangerous beams. He was foremost in organizing succor for the people rendered homeless. Six large houses were destroyed.

Another Severe Shock.

Athens, May 7.—Another severe shock of earthquake was felt here and in the Atalanta district today. Passengers on board the steamers traversing the straits, state that they distinctly saw the earth trembling to such an extent as to cause part of the fortifications of Chalcis to fall.

CROKER WILL QUIT.

New York, May 7.—When the Tammany executive committee of sixty meets next Thursday, Richard Croker will take one more step toward withdrawal from active political work. He is quoted as saying: "I have made up my mind that I can not stand the hard work connected with the management of the Tammany organization. Hereafter routine and detail must be looked after by committees, for I will not do it."

A NEW COMET.

Chicago, Ill., May 7.—T. H. Ling, a Chicago astronomer, claims to have discovered a new comet last night. The comet, he says, was about half a degree below Zebra Hydra, south of the quadrilateral figure marking the Serpent's Head. Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., was notified. Whether the comet is approaching or receding, Mr. Ling was unable to determine.