

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The Chapman Fire and Its Effect on the People.

The Plankinton Busin's Rearrangement—Kershaw's Big Loss.

Those Soldier Home Outrages—Free Kindergartens—About Sidewalk Grades—Short Notes.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The Chapman fire, Thursday night, was the startling event of the week. In aggregate of loss it was one of the heaviest fires Milwaukee has ever had; and it scorched a spot on which the city is highly sensitive. Chapman carried so complete a stock and his store was so elegant in all its appointments that local pride was enlisted to an extent that cannot but be gratifying to the managing owner of the great department store. It was a dry goods store, but it was a Milwaukee store, and it was in Chicago in that department of trade, and Chapman, as the prince of the busy realm, put so much heart into his work and showed so much public spirit that not to admire him and his vast sales rooms were treasured to Milwaukee. Before Mr. Chapman took hold with vigor, much retail dry goods buying was done in Chicago by Milwaukee ladies; but he displayed such elegant goods and met the demands of the fastidious so closely that the trip to Chicago became fruitless. When it became known that Chapman's store was burning thousands flocked to the scene and viewed the work of destruction with heavy hearts; and in the morning when the late sleepers, many of them employees in the store, came down and viewed the ruins, sorrow swelled and overflowed. To the employees, about 200 in number, the fire was a veritable calamity, which strikes them at the outset of the most trying season of the year. Mr. Chapman's kindness has endeared him to his employees to such an extent that the sobbing girls who gazed on the ruins on the morning after the fire, suppressed thoughts of self and sympathized deeply with the stricken merchant. The loss of Chapman, the Stark Brothers, and other occupants of the building, aggregates \$721,000, and the insurance \$650,200. Before the ruins were cold Friday morning laborers were engaged and the clearing of the debris commenced. Mr. Chapman expects to have a new store finished by May 1, next. It will probably be a story higher than the old building.

NOTABLE BUSINESS CHANGE.

The firm of Plankinton & Armour, which was composed of John Plankinton, Philip D. Armour and Patrick Cadahy, has been dissolved. Mr. Armour and Mr. Cadahy have withdrawn from the firm. The name of the firm will now be John Plankinton & Co., the "Co." being Mr. Cadahy. The names of Plankinton and Armour are as familiar as household words in the provision markets of the world, and their severance cannot be effected by mere legal formality. They have been in business together since ante-bellum days and have built up colossal fortunes from a start of a few hundred dollars. Their first "big haul" was made when the war closed. Pork which had been selling at \$40 per barrel declined into the teens at the announcement of peace. Armour foresaw the great tumble and after a conference with Plankinton went to New York and sold the great price "short," right and left. When the price reached \$18 they filled their contracts and had a cool million to divide. The immortal bond of Avon says, "I wish, taken in the affairs of men, to divide, taken in the affairs of women, to unite." Although the decline in the brine staple was strictly speaking a new tide, it led on to fortune, all the same had they not caught it "all the voyage of their lives" might have been "bound in shadows and in misery." These meteoric streaks of what is commonly called luck almost always invest the fortunate speculators with the attributes of foresight and shrewdness, gives them a lift above the common herd; and ever after, if ordinary fact is displayed, it is taken as a sign of wisdom without comment. The patient plodder on the "level of time" is generally a doubter of the speculator's possession of the attributes mentioned, and a "lucky strike" is regarded as the genesis of all financial greatness. This is true to a large extent, especially in the case of the growing country. The growth of riches seems to be voluntary at times. One of Milwaukee's wealthiest merchants when interviewed on this subject by an aspiring but not very successful young man, answered that financial growth was generally the result of a stroke of fortune. He stated his business grew so rapidly that he soon found himself endeavoring to keep pace with demands that were far beyond his expectations. He was forced to do business "as he was forced to grow wealthy. Plankinton and Armour are both shrewd men, but one is inclined to believe that had they not made the great strike during war times, their names would not be so familiar or their fortunes up to their present high notch. Mr. Cadahy Plankinton's present partner is a man of business, and it is probable that the soft-pan of the stock pins. He is one of a family of boys who have made their way up from small beginnings to leading places in the provision trade. A sketch of this remarkable family will be one of the topics of a future article.

WHAT KERSHAW "DROPPED."

It will be remembered that several months ago C. J. Kershaw, a prominent speculator of this city failed on the Chicago board of trade—that is, he closed out his deals in order to square himself with the members of the board, which is one way of falling. It was hinted at the time that although the "doomed" speculator was even with the members of the board of trade, he was buried under mortgages to a heavy capitalist. The extent of the failure was revealed the other day, by the records at the office of the register of deeds, where the transfer by Kershaw to Alex Mitchell was recorded of seven lots in Glidden & Lockwood's addition, running from Farwell avenue to Prospect street, two lots in Rogers' addition running from Farwell to Prospect street (Kershaw's home-stand), two lots on the corner of Wisconsin and Jackson streets, some property on Hatton's canal, in the Menomonee valley, and a tract of land in the Eleventh ward. The property transferred to Mitchell is valued at \$15,000.

LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST.

The National Soldiers' Home in the Menomonee valley, an imposing structure situated in beautiful grounds and apparently surrounded with every convenience for the disabled veterans who are there endeavoring to find rest from worldly care, seems at times to be a veritable castle of discontent. Out of rumples of complaint come occasional sharp flashes of anger and a discharge of imprecations against Gen. Sharpe, the commandant and his subordinates; and the long-faced veteran in blue with a written roll of charges is not unfamiliar sight in the city newspaper offices. Some of the documents unfolded the grievances of the writer in dignified language, but the majority are far from temperate statements of imaginary wrongs. The "boys" are growing more and more impatient, and are beginning to get their hands off the "outrages upon humanity" and "insults to old soldiers." Besides the recent regular government investigation, about a year ago, Robert Chivas Post, G. M. placed the home under the supervision of a committee without any startling result. And in view of fresh charges of "outrage" against veterans the same post sent a new committee on a few days ago. The report after stating that the home is an overcrowded condition, commences with a list of charges against the commandant and gives him credit for being in sympathy with all "true soldiers." The committee consisted of Dr. A. J. Marden, E. West, and Dr. F. J. M. White and J. C. L.

HE STUPID DID HIS PUBLIC DUTY

On the faith of Catholic journals in New York we echoed the charge of opposition to the Freedom of Worship bill against Gov. Cleveland before he was nominated for President by the Democratic party. It is only just to record in our columns that the papers (except the Catholic Review) now withdraw the charge and exonerate Mr. Cleveland from all fault in regard to the miscarriage of that measure. Gen. Tracey, in a letter to the Boston Globe, even goes so far as to say that the bill was supported by him, although the good intentions of the supporters of the measure cannot be doubted. The general says that if the bill had passed in the shape in which it was offered it would have caused, in the opinion of several thoughtful priests, serious embarrassment to the Catholic hierarchy. The bill, as it is, is a full and ample detail that have now been laid before the public, and which we have examined with keen interest, we are prepared to say that Gov. Cleveland, so far from opposing the rights of Catholics, has, on the contrary, shown them full justice in his official career.

DO NOT FOR A MOMENT LET YOUR CONSCIENCE BETRAY YOU INTO SUPPORTING YOURSELF INCAPABLE OF MISTAKE.

It is indeed a serious blunder to refuse to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when you even suspect you have taken cold.

Holzhauser. The grumblers will now probably remain quiet for a few weeks.

FREE KINDERGARTENS.

The philanthropic women of Milwaukee are never idle. Last week's letter chronicled the establishment of an old ladies' home by ladies of the various Protestant churches; this week the good women inaugurated a movement looking to the establishment of free kindergartens. The proposed organization is to be called the "Milwaukee Kindergarten association." At a meeting held in the Plymouth church, Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were selected: President, Mrs. G. C. Swallow; vice presidents, Mrs. Alex. Mitchell, Mrs. W. P. Lavale and eight others; secretary, Mrs. C. A. Maynard; treasurer, Miss Lizzie Plankinton. Referring to the Old Ladies' home, it may be well to state that it will be styled "The Milwaukee Protestant Home for the aged." Roman Catholic interest in the new home is not necessary, as that church has made ample provision for its aged people by erecting the immense establishment on Wells street, in charge of the untiring Little Sisters of the Poor. Although All Saints cathedral parish (Episcopal) has a home for aged women, St. Paul's congregation will probably represent the Episcopalians in the new scheme.

A MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

The erratic grades of the sidewalks along Milwaukee's business streets has furnished the press from time immemorial with food for editorials and locals. They have also furnished city attorneys with labor of defense for suits for damages for injuries received in accidents attributable to unevenness in walks. The city ordinance, on the matter like many another ordinance, was very elastic. It provided that the grade of the sidewalk should conform to the grade of the street as far as possible, and the height to which practicality has carried some of the walks is truly astonishing. Now there is to be a new order of things in this particular. The evil has become so apparent that the board of aldermen was forced to provide a remedy in a new law which has just gone into effect. It specifies that the grade of sidewalks at the curb line shall be the same as the established grade at the center of the street, and that the grade of sidewalks on the lot line shall vary according to the width of the walks from 2-10 to 5-10 of a foot higher. But passing and enforcing an ordinance are two different things, and it remains to be seen whether this legal promise of reform will be more than a dead letter. The board of aldermen, however, is commended for the faithfulness of the old ordinance cannot consistently pass the new one by without an effort at enforcement.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

H. A. Bohn, a letter carrier since 1866, is dead. He was in the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin regiment, and lost an arm in the service. Wm. R. King, an attaché of the Evening Wisconsin, was married Tuesday evening to Miss Maria A. Dunbar, at the residence of the bride's parents on Twenty-seventh street. Rev. A. F. Mason tied the knot. Miss Selma Glauzitz, daughter of Louis Glauzitz, of the Shawano Lumber company, was married to Frank Trenkamp, Tuesday evening. After the wedding a reception was held in the club house at Seitz park. Among the gifts was a check for \$1,000 from an uncle of the groom, who lives in Germany. The monument to be erected at Calvary (Catholic) cemetery over thirty victims of the Newhall house fire buried there, has arrived. It will be placed in position November 3, "All Souls' Day."

The executors of the estate of the late Napoleon B. Caswell, have filed their annual report in the probate court. They state that during the year they received \$178,097.74, which was the net income of the estate at the beginning of the year. They disbursed \$125,138.37, and on the 14th of October had a balance of \$52,959.47 in hand. The management of the new morning paper called the Daily Globe is making good, so to speak. During the past week W. A. Bowdish, the city editor, was made managing editor, Paul Rountree, a reporter, in the editor's chair. W. G. Roberts, the business manager, is doing very well with the institution, but his successor has not been named. C. B. Harger, the father of the paper, says he is gratified with the paper's reception by the people, and has bright hopes of success.

SUICIDE AT PRESTON.

Anthony Daeh, one of the Old Settlers. Takes His Life by Shooting Through the Heart. A Tripple Tragedy in West Virginia—Bold Burglars in Massachusetts—Miscellaneous.

ENDED HIS EXISTENCE.

PRESTON, Minn., Oct. 25.—Anthony Daeh, one of the oldest settlers of this country, shot himself through the heart with a revolver at 9 o'clock this morning. Cause, financial embarrassment. Dr. J. H. Phillips, coroner, summoned a jury, consisting of A. W. Thompson, John Brady, J. B. Jaquish, W. M. Taylor, Wm. McNeely and Phil. Brady, who returned the following: On this, the 25th day of October, said Anthony Daeh came to his death by pistol shot, inflicted in the region of the heart by himself. Deceased was a member of the I. O. O. F., and will be buried by that society Monday.

A TRIPPLE TRAGEDY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—News of a horrible triple tragedy in Calhoun county, West Virginia, reached here to-day. Mrs. Johnson, while temporarily insane, mixed some arsenic with sugar and gave it to her three step children. One refused to eat, but the other two partook of the fatal compound and died in a few minutes. Mrs. Johnson then swallowed the poison herself and soon died. She was a sister-in-law of the late James Freeman, who recently defrauded the government of \$10,000 and then eloped with a woman. He was afterwards arrested at Covington, Ky.

BOLD BURGLARS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Burglars entered the dwellings of Prof. Austin Phelps and John P. Taylor at Andover last night. At the former's residence they stole \$5,000 in bonds belonging to Phelps and the same amount belonging to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Mr. Phelps' bonds were \$2,500, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy percent, and a \$2,500 bond issued by Albert Cook, of Toledo, O. At Taylor's house they carried off \$40, two gold watches, an overcoat, jewelry and other property valued at \$800.

SULLIVAN WILL HANG.

SALEM, N. J., Oct. 25.—Howard Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Ella Watson, was sentenced to-day to be hung December 23.

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[Catholic Mirror.] On the faith of Catholic journals in New York we echoed the charge of opposition to the Freedom of Worship bill against Gov. Cleveland before he was nominated for President by the Democratic party. It is only just to record in our columns that the papers (except the Catholic Review) now withdraw the charge and exonerate Mr. Cleveland from all fault in regard to the miscarriage of that measure. Gen. Tracey, in a letter to the Boston Globe, even goes so far as to say that the bill was supported by him, although the good intentions of the supporters of the measure cannot be doubted. The general says that if the bill had passed in the shape in which it was offered it would have caused, in the opinion of several thoughtful priests, serious embarrassment to the Catholic hierarchy. The bill, as it is, is a full and ample detail that have now been laid before the public, and which we have examined with keen interest, we are prepared to say that Gov. Cleveland, so far from opposing the rights of Catholics, has, on the contrary, shown them full justice in his official career.

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[Republished from Sunday Globe.]

Election Districts or Precincts—Polling Places and Judges of Election.

Election Districts or Precincts and Polling Places for the November, 1884, Election in the City of St. Paul, Minn.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—All that portion of the First ward lying south of the center line of Tenth street. Polls will be held at Fire Engine house No. 2, on the east side of Wacouta, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Judges of election—John Allen, C. S. Cummings, Geo. Gallagher.

Second Precinct—All that portion of the First ward lying north of the center line of Tenth street and south of the tracks of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. Polls will be held at the building on north east corner of Tenth and Broadway streets. Judges of election—John Dowlan, C. L. Grant, Daniel McCallane.

Third Precinct—All that portion of the First ward lying north of election precinct number two. Polls will be held at the butcher shop on the north side of Acker street, between Mississippi and Buffalo streets. Judges of election—W. A. Johnson, Paul Lavale, Dennis Sullivan.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—All that portion lying south of the center line of Eighth street. Polls will be held at the building on north east corner of Tenth and Broadway streets. Judges of election—John Dowlan, C. L. Grant, Daniel McCallane.

Second Precinct—All that portion of the Second ward lying north of the center line of Eighth street, near the southeast corner of Twelfth and Robert streets. Judges of election—C. C. King, Geo. Lynch, Frank Hoyt.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—All that part of the Third ward of the city lying south of College avenue and east of the following line: commencing on College avenue at a point being the intersection of Rice and Tenth streets; thence easterly along Tenth street to Hospital alley (so called), being along the lot line of the four (4), of Bazille & Guerin's addition to St. Paul; thence southerly along said alley to Exchange street; thence southerly along Exchange street to Ninth street; thence easterly along Ninth street to Franklin street; thence southerly along Franklin street to Eagle street; thence along Eagle street to the Mississippi river. Polls will be held at the city hall building. Judges of election—E. L. Larpenture, A. L. Perkins, C. L. Horst.

Second Precinct—All that part of the Third ward lying south of College avenue, and west of the line last above described, as being the west line of the First election district. Polls will be held at the "Armory" on Sixth street between Exchange and Fort streets. Judges of election, J. O. Vervais, C. H. Williams, Stephen Deizer, E. P. Myuro, R. J. Markoe.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—All that portion of the Fourth ward south of the center line of Pleasant avenue and north of the center line of Goodrich street and east of Dousman street to a point where said Dousman street intersects with the center line of the Mississippi river. Polls will be held at Fire Engine House No. 3, on Ramsey near Fort streets. Judges of election, Peter Thauwald, S. McConnell, John Clarkin.

Second Precinct—All that portion of the Fourth ward lying north of the center line of Pleasant avenue, to Marshall avenue, and thence along said Marshall avenue easterly to the intersection with Louis street; thence southerly to Nelson avenue; and thence easterly to Summit avenue; thence southerly to the intersection with Pleasant avenue. Polls will be held at Fire Engine House No. 5, corner of Mackubin street and Selby avenue. Judges of election, Edwin Bell, Wm. West, Charles Manly.

Third Precinct—All that portion of the Fourth ward lying north of the center line of Marshall avenue, west from the city limits to the center of Louis street; thence south to Nelson avenue; thence east to Summit avenue; thence along Summit avenue to its intersection with the center line of the Mississippi river north of the city limits. Polls will be held at the building on southwest corner of Carroll and Josette streets. Judges of election—B. W. Lott, Jacob Richter, A. L. Larpenture.

Fourth Precinct—All that portion of the Fourth ward west of Dousman street, south of Goodrich avenue and Pleasant street extended to the city limits. Polls will be held at the building on south side of Fort street, near Goodrich street. Judges of election—Patsick Doherty, A. Moore, Leo Bruggemann.

Fifth Precinct—All that portion of the Fourth ward lying north of University avenue and west of Rice street. Polls will be held at the barber shop on University avenue near McKubin street. Judges of election—Carl Schuchert, Geo. W. Gray, Jos. Matz.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—All that part of the Fifth ward of the city of St. Paul lying westwardly of the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and southwardly of the following described land, viz: Commencing at the intersection of Mount Airy and Mississippi streets, thence easterly along the center of Mount Airy street to its intersection with De Bow street; thence southerly to the center line of De Bow street; thence easterly along the center line of De Bow street to its intersection with Olmstead street; thence northerly along the center of Stillwater street to the southerly line of Warren & Winslow's addition to the city of St. Paul; thence easterly along the southerly line of said Warren & Winslow's addition to its intersection with Lafayette avenue; thence northerly along the center of Lafayette avenue to its intersection with Collins street; thence easterly along the center of Collins street to its intersection with the center line of the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Polls will be held at Fire Engine house No. 4, corner of Broadway and Tenth streets. Judges of election—J. W. Fisher, John Sandell, Geo. W. Gray.

Second Precinct—All that part of the Fifth ward of the city of St. Paul lying east of the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and south of the following described line, commencing at a point on the east line of the right of way of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and extending easterly to the center line of Decatur street to the center line of Greenbrier avenue; thence south along the center line of Greenbrier avenue to the center line of Margaret street; thence east along the center line of Margaret street to the center line of Hope street; thence southerly along the center line of Hope street to a point in the center line of Fifth street, if said Fifth street was extended; thence northerly to the center line of Francis street; thence east on the center line of Francis street to the center line of Cypress street; thence south along the center line of Cypress street to the center line of Conway street; thence east along the center line of Conway street to the east line of the city of St. Paul. Polls will be held at the building on 707 East Third street, corner of Bates avenue, entrance on Bates avenue. Judges of election John Geary, Geo. Soutten, C. E. Keller.

Third Precinct—All that part of the Fifth ward of the city of St. Paul lying northwardly of the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and north of the line of the Second election district of said ward. Polls will be held at the building No. 949 East Seventh street, near Farquhar street. Judges of election—David Getchell, Robert Gilman, Geo. W. Gray.

Fourth Precinct—All that part of the Fifth ward of the city of St. Paul lying northwardly of the election district number one (1), as aforesaid, and westwardly of the track of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Polls will be held at the corner of the building on Lafayette avenue, near the tracks of the Manitoba railway. Judges of election—John H. Gibbons, James O'Brien, C. A. Passavant.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—All that part of the Sixth ward of the city of St. Paul lying northwardly of the following described line, viz: Commencing at the easterly line of said

ward, where the creek known as O'Dell's creek intersects the same; thence westerly along said creek to its intersection with Custer street; thence southerly along the center of Custer street to the southerly corner of block No. six (6), of the lot owned by Paul property; thence westerly to the center of the east end of Prospect terrace; thence along the center of Prospect terrace to its intersection with Bellows street; thence along the center of Bellows street to its intersection with Indiana avenue; thence along the center of Indiana avenue to its intersection with Ethel street; thence along the center of Ethel street to its intersection with Ohio street; thence along the center of Ohio street, and continuing westerly along the brow of the bluff to the westerly limit of said ward.

Polls will be held at the building on the east side of Dakota avenue, corner of Fairfield avenue. Judges of election, H. C. Walker, Chas. Fitzler, D. Hickey.

Second Precinct—All that part of the Sixth ward of the city of St. Paul lying southwardly of the above and foregoing described line. Polls will be held on east side of Dakota avenue, between Isabel and Delos streets. Judges of election, Doc. Watson, Louis Gaudier, M. S. Gray.

Registration Days.—Tuesday, October 29, 1884, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. Friday, October 31, 1884, between 12 o'clock noon and 10 o'clock p. m. Saturday, November 1, 1884, between 12 o'clock noon and 10 o'clock p. m.

On Tuesday, October 29, 1884, between 12 o'clock noon and 10 o'clock p. m., the name of a person on the register of electors, or before Saturday, the 1st day of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock p. m., unless such person shall furnish an affidavit as required by law, and in addition shall be personally known by the judges of election. THOMAS A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

October 25, 1884.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Narrow Escape from the Halter for Lloyd Porter—Sentences in the District Court Yesterday.

The Lloyd Porter murder case was given to the jury at 4 p. m. Friday afternoon, and the jury remained in considering their verdict until 10:15 Saturday morning, when an agreement was reached fixing the grade of Porter's crime as murder in the second degree, for which the penalty is fixed by law, imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. In the course of their long deliberation the jury took fourteen ballots, the instruction of the court being that the verdict must fix the grade of crime as murder in the first degree, or murder in the second degree, or find for acquittal, the ground for the latter being inequity. The ballots were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Verdict, Number of Jurors, and Count. 1. Murder in 1st degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 2. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 3. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 4. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 5. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 6. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 7. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 8. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 9. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 10. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 11. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 12. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 13. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4. 14. Murder in 2nd degree, 6; Acquittal, 4.

Pending the seventh ballot a proposition to return a verdict of manslaughter was entertained and discussed, but under the instructions of the court was decided to be impracticable. The tenth ballot shows the extremely narrow chance by which the accused man escaped the death penalty. The finding of the verdict of murder in the second degree was accompanied with a recommendation to clemency, while showing the humane inclination of the jury, was of no avail, as the law has shut the door to all discretion.

Porter received the verdict with an evident sense of relief, as he had clearly feared the worst. On the day of the jury Council Erwin for the defense moved for a new trial on the ground of exceptions taken by the defense during the progress of the trial and also that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, which motion was taken under advisement by the court.

In the case of Wm. Rice and Richard Wilkins, indicted by the grand jury for stealing the horse, buggy and harness of Geo. W. Turnbull, valued at \$820, to which both had pleaded not guilty at a former session of the court, Richard Wilkins was brought to court and retracting his former plea substituted the plea of guilty thereto.

Emma Brown was tried by a jury for larceny, found guilty and sentenced to three years hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater. She was defended by L. M. Hastings, who was ordered a fee of \$10 to be paid by the state.

Paul Kuhn, for the larceny of \$100 worth of dry goods from the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmer, was arraigned and sentenced to six months in the workhouse.

James Broderick was arraigned for trial for robbing the safe of \$2, being armed with dangerous weapons, and \$10 was ordered paid W. C. Gaffney by the state to defend him. After conversation with his counsel Broderick retracted his former plea of not guilty, substituted the plea of guilty of simple assault, and was sentenced to the workhouse for three months.

Charles Lucas was arraigned for uttering and publishing a false order by which he obtained 500 bags, and was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater for two years.

In the case of A. J. La Croix and Samuel Jones, for stealing two horses, wagons and harnesses from Patrick Gleason, Samuel Jones was arraigned and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary at Stillwater for three years.

Douglas Goodnow, a receiver of stolen goods, was arraigned and altered his former plea of not guilty and was sentenced to the workhouse for two years.

Barbara Reynolds, colored, who had pleaded guilty at a previous session of the court to simple assault by cutting her favorite love in the breast with a razor in a fit of drunken rage, and was arraigned and sentenced to three months in the workhouse.

Paul Magoun, indicted for arson on the charge of kindling an incendiary fire near the seven corners was arraigned and on the ground that the state had attained insufficient evidence to convict, was released.

Wm. Ryan, indicted for the larceny of a watch and chain from the person of Henry W. F. Davis, retracted his former plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$47, and was sentenced to hard labor at Stillwater for one year.

At the close of the forenoon session the court adjourned over to Monday at 10 a. m. In the afternoon court argued before Judge Brill in chambers a demurrer to the indictment found by the grand jury against F. J. Brosseau, for obtaining money on false pretenses by selling out his milk depot in the Cathedral block, on the center line of Francis street, and the verdict, which was taken under advisement.

Dress of the Opera.

Now, that the opera season commences, a word might be said about suitable dress for ladies who attend operatic performances. Those who have the privilege to occupy the best boxes or box seats make it naturally a feature to dress handsomely. They are there to be looked at by their friends and the public generally. Those who occupy the orchestra seats, parterre, or any other less desirable seats, should not neglect to dress well or, as fancy takes them. To my mind it appears that there is no option in the case, and that the body of the house below should particularly present a cheerful and agreeable appearance. This cannot possibly be done unless the style of dress is smart, bonnets and dingy dresses are worn. Small bright bonnets should be of *de rigueur* and that dress which is called *demi toilette*. In fact, any pretty dress, with something light around the throat, will do. The lady who disregards appearance when attending the opera has no right to expect the style of her performance. It is an absolute necessity for women to be well or prettily dressed at the opera.

Silks.

In black and colored at your own prices, lower than offered at any place in St. Paul, now selling at McLean's, 354 Wabasha street.

CASUALTY RECORD.

A Train on the Manitoba Wrecked near Ada—No Lives Lost.

Brief Mention of Accidents Yesterday in Various Places.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

A MANITOBA TRAIN DITCHED.

FEROUS FALLS, Minn., Oct. 25.—Passenger No. 10 from the Devils Lake district to Brockebridge was ditched four and one-half miles south of Ada to-night. The engine tank is reported smashed and all the cars of the train wrecked. The passengers were about 10 o'clock for the scene of the accident. Officials here say that there are no lives lost, although little seems to be known. Further particulars will be sent when learned.

LATER.

In going to the office of the train dispatcher of the Manitoba railroad at 1 o'clock this morning, elicited the information that the passenger train which left Crookston on the main line of the road, met with an accident about 8 o'clock last night. The train was running about twenty miles an hour and when forty miles south of Crookston the baggage car and two coaches went off the track. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a shallow culvert which had caught fire from the sparks of a passing train and partially burned away. The engine passed over in safety but the baggage car and two of the coaches went off the track, but fortunately broke loose from the engine and were not overturned. The passengers were not badly shaken up or frightened, but one man was hurt. The accident occurred some miles from a station and considerable time was lost before relief came.

The train was due here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, but its arrival will be delayed several hours.

A TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—A terrible gas explosion occurred this morning in the residence of J. R. Hutchins, on first street, completely wrecking the house, blowing out all windows and carrying away the gable end. The furniture, beds, bedding and household effects were thrown into the street in all directions. The windows of adjoining residences were shattered, and bricks and debris carried a great distance. The servants were sleeping in the basement when the explosion occurred, and suffered most severely, two being terribly scorched, and one seriously and in one case fatal injuries. Miss Hutchins was also badly scorched about the face. Her bed was against the gable which was blown out. She had a narrow escape. Investigation proves a hole nearly an inch in diameter existed in the pipe below the meter, but how this hole occurred is a mystery unless caused by the plumbers, who were at work in the house yesterday.

TWO CANNONS BURSTED.

ROKDONT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—While firing a salute during the Democratic parade last night two cannons exploded. Wm. McGrath had a leg badly shattered, Wm. Nash collar bone broken, and John Arnold the fleshy part of his arm torn off from one explosion, and Herbert Bittner was dangerously injured from the other.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 25.—Miss Emella Burgner, a teacher in the public schools, was thrown from a buggy this evening and instantly killed.

Last Day of the W. C. T. U.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The Woman's Christian Temperance union is holding its last day's session. The forenoon session was wholly devoted to the discussion of the following resolution:

We refer to the history of ten years of the moral suasion work as fully establishing our claim to be called a non-political society, but in the following a wide range of prohibition is allowed. We will continue to do so, wherever, as individuals, allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given for the removal of the drams shop and its attendant evils, and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a national society is not binding upon states or individuals, we reaffirm the position taken by the society both at Louisville in 1882 and at Detroit in 1883, pledging our influence to that party by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of prohibition principles and will more surely protect our homes and us. We know which national party gives us the desired embodiment of principles for which our ten years' labor was expended. We will continue to do so, wherever, as individuals, allied ourselves in local and state political contests with those voters whose efforts and ballots have been given for the removal of the drams shop and its attendant evils, and at this time, while recognizing that our action as a national society is not binding upon states or individuals, we reaffirm the position taken by the society both at