Sunday Globe.

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DULUTH FIRE SWEPT.

Magnificent Elevators and Their Contents Reduced to Ashes Last Evening.

Three Men Killed During the Progress of the Fierce and Resistless Conflagration.

The Losses Estimated at About $1,000,000, With Fairly Good Insurance.

A List of the Companies Involved in the Catastrophe--Full Details.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 27.—At about 8 o'clock to-night fire broke out in the cupola of the elevator of the St. Paul & Duluth Elevator company, and despite all efforts of the firemen, completely destroyed the building. The blaze is supposed to have been caused by the dropping of a watchman's lantern or the friction of the driving pulleys, as when discovered it was in the cupola of the elevator, near the shaft end. Several men were in the building at the time and all but three escaped, though blinded by the smoke and flames which burst out very rapidly. Two men, Leblanch and Lee, were overcome by the smoke and their bodies are supposed to be in the ruins. A third, Charles Moore, who was a watchman, made his way to the window and jumped out to the ground, a distance of eighty feet. When found the body was

MASHED TO A JELLY

and the skull was crushed. For the past two months the elevator company has been busy putting in an addition of 700,000 bushels capacity, and as it was to be used at once the structure was built of dry lumber. It was to have been used inside of two weeks, but it caught fire and was also consumed, burning with intense heat. Elevator "A," belonging to the Union Improvement and Elevator company, was located about one hundred and fifty feet from this annex, and by hard work was protected for more than two hours after the flames broke out, but the intense heat at length warped off the iron sheeting and

THE HOUSE CAUGHT FIRE

also. It was found impossible to save either. Nine houses and stores, including Turner hall, a carriage factory, a house of ill-fame and three dwellings, caught fire from the heat. The firemen found it impossible to get near enough to do good work after the new building of the St. Paul & Duluth company fell in. The elevator of the St. Paul & Duluth company contained 40,500 bushels of wheat, nearly the entire capacity, and elevator "A" contained 30,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of flax and 10,000 bushels of oats.

THE LOSS

On wheat is about $550,000; on corn $50,000; flax $22,000; oats $30,000; total $625,000. The loss on elevator A is $125,000; elevator of St. Paul & Duluth company $80,000; annex to same, $50,000; total loss $880,000. The insurance was heavy. The grain is probably fully insured and the buildings nearly so. The Mutual Insurance company, of New York, has $30,000 loss, the Sun, of London, $15,000, the City of London $17,000, the Germania, of Freeport, $10,000, the Washington Fire and Marine $10,000, the Springfield Fire and Marine $12,000, and other companies smaller amounts. The fire wipes out a grain capacity of 18,000,000 bushels, reducing the capacity of Duluth to 11,000,000 bushels. A great part of the insurance was placed in Chicago agencies, details of which it is, of course, impossible to find out here, but

THE TOTAL INSURANCE

is probably not less than $800,000. The elevator of the St. Paul & Duluth company had been built two years and at the time of building had been condemned by the board of trade, but later, after being strengthened, had been declared regular. The foundation on one side of the house was on the rock, the other side on clay and gravel. It is thought that the house gradually settled until the friction became so great as to cause the flames. It was located in the outside harbor, and in close proximity to elevator A and a small drying elevator. The latter did not burn. Elevator A was built in 1870, and was the oldest in Duluth. The first cargo was shipped from it on the propeller Winslow in August, 1870. Until 1880 it was, with one other, the only elevator in the city. Both these houses were kept up at considerable cost, owing to their position outside of the regular harbor. Steps will be taken immediately to

MAKE GOOD THE LOSS

by the addition of more elevator capacity. The loss is particularly unfortunate at this time as all the capacity in the city is needed this winter more than ever before. Great difficulty was experienced by the firemen in saving the St. Paul & Duluth railroad's local freight house, which was just across the street from the elevator. The grain will be a partial loss. The salvage is estimated at 30 per cent. As near as can be ascertained to-night the

RISKS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

North British and Mercantile	$5,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	5,000
Providence, of Washington, R. I.	350
Orient	2,500
Sun, of London	10,000
Glens Falls	2,500
Washington Fire and Marine	7,500
Buffalo German	2,500
London and Lancashire	5,400
Williamsburg city	4,500
Hecla	3,000
Clinton	2,500
Sun, of California	2,500
Insurance Company of North America	1,500
Detroit Fire and Marine	2,500
Fire Insurance association	3,000
Anglo Nevada	5,000
Northwestern, of Duluth	1,500
Pennsylvania	1,000
Concordia	5,000
British American	3,500
Merchants, of Newark	3,000
Royal	6,000
Sun	1,000
Phœnix, of London	10,000
City of London	15,000
Fireman's funds	7,500
Syndicate, of Minneapolis	5,000
Union, of California	5,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	12,500
Mercantile, of Cleveland	5,000
German, of Freeport	10,000
National	2,500
Other companies represented by C. H. Graves & Co	110,000
Total on grain in elevator	$272,500

ON ELEVATOR Q AND ANNEX.

Council Bluff, Ia	$1,500
Manufacturers' of Wheeling	1,500
German Fire, of Wheeling	1,000
Peabody, of Wheeling	1,500
Standard Fire, of Trenton, N. J	1,500
Southern, of New Orleans	2,000
Indiana, of Indianapolis	1,000
Cincinnati	1,500
Farmers', of Cincinnati	2,500
Fireman's, of Cincinnati	1,500
Aurora Fire and Marine	1,500
Allemania, of Pittsburg	2,000
City of Pittsburg	1,500
Commercial, of Cincinnati	2,500
German-American, of Washington	1,250
Merchants' & Manufacturers', of Cincinnati	1,500
Citizens' of Cincinnati	1,560
Miami Valley of Cincinnati	1,000
Vanderbilt Mutual	1,000
Potomac Fire	1,000
German-American of Baltimore	1,250
Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' and Merchants	7,500
Factors Fire of Memphis	1,500
Washington of Cincinnati	2,500
German Fire and Marine of Cincinnati	2,500
Fidelity Fire and Marine of Cincinnati	2,000
American of Wheeling	2,000
Sun Mutual of New Orleans	2,500
Eureka Fire and Marine	2,500
Security Insurance company of Cincinnati	2,500
New York Underwriters' agency	1,500
Fireman's of Newark	1,500
Merchants' of Louisville	1,500
Globe of Cincinnati	2,500
National, of Cincinnati	2,500
Hope Insurance Co., of New Orleans	2,500
Mutual Fire Insurance Co., New York	30,000
Total	$100,000

ON CONTENTS.

Northwestern, of Duluth	$5,000
Continental, of New York	2,500
Germania, of New York	5,000
Home, of New York	2,500
Hamburg, Bremen and German	7,500
Firemen's, of New Jersey	500
New York Underwriters	5,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	7,500
Traders', of Chicago	10,000
Insurance Company of North America	7,100
Detroit Fire and Marine	2,500
Fire Insurance association	2,500
Anglo-Nevada	2,000
Pennsylvania	1,000
Concordia	5,000
British-American	3,500
Merchants, of Newark	3,000
Orient	5,000
Sun, of London	5,000
Glens Falls	2,000
Washington Fire and Marine	2,100
Buffalo German	2,500
Hecla	3,000
Sun of California	2,500
City of London	2,500
Other companies, names not learned	59,900
Total on grain	$152,100

THE TOTAL OF ALL INSURANCE

on elevators is as follows as far as known:

Elevator A, building	$87,750
Elevator A's contents	273,750
Elevator Q and annex	100,000
Elevator Q's contents	152,100
Total	$613,600

It is impossible to give Graves & Co.'s insurance in detail. The loss is estimated by some as high as $1,250,000, but probably will not exceed $900,000. A large amount of insurance is placed in outside agencies and it is believed the loss on elevators and grain is fully covered, but on other buildings is not. Carl Berkelman saved all the furniture from the warehouse with little damage.

Oyster Boats Lost.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Capt. Veasey, of the steamboat Enoch Pratt, which arrived this morning, reports that during the storm Thursday afternoon and night, two luggers engaged in oyster catching in the mouth of the Malokin river, off Piney Island, were capsized and all hands drowned except the captain of one of the boats. The names could not be learned prior to the departure of the Pratt for Baltimore. Capt. Veasey also reports that on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Honga river, off Crap's wharf, the R. J. Smith and the sloop California were both capsized by the gale. Allen Boyd, colored, who lived on the Plankitank river, and a hand on board the R. J. Smith were drowned. It is probable that other disasters will be reported, as many oyster boats were exposed to the gale, which was unusually severe.

A Wheelsman's Error.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—At 2 o'clock this morning the steamer Alaska left her dock on her last trip of the season. She had just cleared the river when she noticed lights dead ahead, apparently ten minutes away. The proper signs were given by both boats, but a green wheelsman on the Alaska misunderstood the order, and before the mate, who had noticed his error, could stop her, she had struck the stranger a terrific blow. The Alaska sheered off and, finding she was not making much water, returned to Detroit. The other craft proved to be the steamship Oregon, whose captain, to save her from sinking, beached her on Bois Blanc island. The Oregon was built in 1882 and was of 364 tons burthen. She was owned by J. C. Gilchrist, of Cleveland, and valued at $34,000.

An Operator's Blunder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 27.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train, due here at 7:30 this morning, collided with a freight train near Greenwood. The engines were wrecked and the freight engine was hurled upon the forward part of the mail car, crushing it, and killing Elijah Magoffin, a postal clerk. F. H. Beebe, a clerk, is in a dying condition. None of the passengers were hurt. The accident was caused by a blunder of the telegraph operator at Greenwood, who sent forwrad train No. 3 instead of 123. The track was cleared this afternoon.

No One Has Died.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 27.—The excitement at the Conyngham shaft having subsided, an investigation was made to-day to ascertain the extent of the damage caused by the explosion. It was found that the company will suffer but little loss by the damage to the workings. The Baltimore slope suspended operations to-day, owing to the large quantities of gas working in from the Conyngham mine, with which it is connected. None of the twelve men, who were reported yesterday as having been fatally burned, have died.

An Engineer Killed.

RAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 27.—Two freight trains on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railway collided at Lowell, Mich., this afternoon. The locomotives were telescoped, and Engineer Price, of the east bound train, was killed. No one else was hurt. The trains were uninjured.

The Factory Demolished.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 27.—The ammonia boiler in the ice factory at Apalachicola exploded to-day, killing C. A. Glazier and fatally injuring Capt. William Moore, of Columbus, Ga., and seriously cutting several others. The factory was demolished.

The Storm's Work.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 27.—Returns to the marine department show that the storm which swept all the lakes on the 17th and 18th insts. are terribly disastrous. Thirty-seven lives are lost and thirty-three vessels, worth $639,100.

A Chicago Blaze.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A fire in the four-story brick building, Nos. 46 and 48 Michigan avenue, caused damage to the extent of $10,000. The loss is very evenly divided between O. Van Bekkelen, representing Anderson's preserved fruits, and Hamlin's Wizard Oil company.

Fatal Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 27.—Another fatal explosion took place this morning at the Wyoming colliery, caused by the carelessness of a miner. William Cosgrove was instantly killed and John Vandling and Henry Park seriously, perhaps fatally, burned.

An Elevator Accident.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.—The elevator at the new building of the Allegheny County Electric Light company fell from the fourth story to the cellar at noon to-day, killing Beverly Harris, colored, and seriously injuring James White and Edward Barten.

A WIZARD WALLOPED.

Jake Schaefer Defeated in the First Game of the St. Louis Billiard Contest.

George Slosson Carries Off the Honors of a Long and Tedious Contest.

Harry Wilkes the Conqueror in the San Francisco Trotting Match.

Yale Takes the Disputed Foot-Ball Game--Langdon Knocked Out.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—The first of the two games at cushion carom billiards between George Slossen, of Chicago, and Jacob Schaeffer, of this city, took place this evening. The games are each for $2,000 a side and gate receipts, 500 points on a regulation 5x10 table. The crowd gathered slowly, and at 7:50 p. m., when Judge Chester H. Krum stepped to the table to make a few introductory remarks, some 400 people were present, but a stream of would-be spectators was pouring through the door. Judge Krum announced Mr. "Dump" Rhines, of Chicago, as referee, and Matthews, of this city, as marker, and then introduced the contestants, who were enthusiastically received and

BOWED THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

At 8:10 the bank was won by Schaefer, who chose the white ball and missed, leaving an easy one for Slosson in the lower left corner of the table. The opportunity was improved by the Chicago man, who sat down with 7 to his credit. Schaefer made three, missing on an easy cross-table shot. Slosson failed to score. Schaefer made 4 and again missed an easy one. At this stage both players seemed a little nervous and the playing was indifferent, and few shots of a brilliant character had been made. Then Schaefer made several difficult plays, adding 16 to his score, leaving the totals at the end of the eleventh inning: Schaefer 31, Slosson 27. From this time to the thirty-first inning the game was interesting and marked by a number of pretty shots on each side, which received applause. However, Schaefer seemed

IN BETTER FORM

and continued to increase the lead over his rival, who seemed unable to get the balls in good position for a run of any size. In his half of the thirty-first, Schaefer crossed the hundred line with a run of 18. Slosson followed with 15, the score standing, Schaefer 113, Slosson 73. Slosson seemed to gather himself up after this point and in the next five innings succeeded in passing the hundred point, the score standing at the end of the thirty-seventh inning Schaefer, 128; Slosson, 111. The next eight innings were without feature, but the Chicagoan was playing the better billards, and notwithstanding Schaefer had doffed his coat, continued to narrow the breach between himself and his opponent, and in the forty-fifth tied the score at 137 amid a round of applause. Close together the strings kept for the next ten innings, alternating in the lead until in the fifty-fifth, when Schaefer, by a run of 26, placed his score at 199, with Slosson 191. In the fifty-sixth, Schaefer put

THE SECOND HUNDRED

to his credit, with a run of 23, the score then standing: Schaefer 221, Slosson 191. Ten more innings served to place Slosson in the lead once more, he having 263 to 258 for his opponent. In the seventy-third inning chaefer got to his 300th point, with Slosson 279. In his eighty-third inning Slosson passed his third hundred, making two and leaving the score, Schaefer 331, Slosson 301. Slosson then obtained the lead, and continued it, getting 400 before his opponent, the score standing at the end of the 104th, Slosson 403, Schaefer 391. Three innings later Schaefer had made 400 and Slosson 421. In the 110th Schaefer succeeded in getting one point ahead of his adversary, the score standing 422 to 421, but he held the lead for only a moment, Slosson taking it again and holding it to the finish, winning by 31 points. Toward the close Shaefer rallied, but could not last, and the close was rather tame. Following is

THE SCORE IN DETAIL:

Slosson—7, 0, 5, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 3, 7, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 3, 0, 15, 3, 5, 10, 8, 3, 9, 0, 0, 0, 1, 7, 8, 1, 9, 7, 19, 4, 3, 0, 1, 2, 1, 16, 1, 0, 1, 5, 3, 5, 17, 14, 8, 9, 11, 0, 1, 9, 2, 1, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 4, 5, 0, 6, 1, 2, 1, 10, 4, 1, 18, 5, 0, 5, 1, 4, 4, 6, 0, 12, 0, 0, 19, 3, 4, 0, 4, 9, 6, 3, 0, 0 3, 0, 1, 26, 2, 5, 0, 2, 2, 17, 0, 3, 10, 7—500. Average, 4 8-123; best runs, 19, 19, 26.

Schaefer—0, 3, 4, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 16, 7, 3, 15, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 6, 1, 8, 4, 2, 9, 2, 1, 19, 0, 7, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 2, 10, 9, 2, 3, 5, 0, 10, 0, 2, 26, 23, 11, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1, 1, 8, 0, 17, 1, 1, 11, 0, 0, 16, 0, 0, 0, 7, 10, 0, 9, 1, 1, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 5, 4, 2, 8, 1, 5, 0, 1, 4, 6, 4, 1, 1, 4, 4, 3, 1, 5, 3, 13, 1, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 7, 7, 2, 1, 1, 7, 13—469.

Average, 8 9-823, best runs, 26, 13.

Time of game three hours and fifty minutes.

HARRY WILKES WINS.

The Greatest Trotting Match Ever Seen on the Coast Captured by the Favorite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—One of the greatest trotting matches that ever occurred on this coast, and one which has been the subject of much interest all over the country, took place at Bay District park to-day. The attendance was the largest ever seen here in many years, it being estimated at nearly 10,000. There was a heavy influx of visitors from outside the city. Most of the sporting fraternity from all over the coast were present. The weather was most favorable, the sun shining brightly while not a breath of air was stirring. The fair sex were present in goodly numbers, and were much interested in the sport. The match was for a purse of $5,000, $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second and $500 to third. The following horses started: Harry Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Arab, Antevolo and Charlie Hilton. Oliver, who was advertised to start, did not make his appearance. The betting was very heavy and lively. Before the first heat Harry Wilkes was

A BIG FAVORITE,

selling for $120, Guy Wilkes bringing $50 and Arab, Hilton and Antevolo comprising the field, selling for $40.

A good start was effected for the first heat, Arab and Antevolo slightly leading. They maintained the lead to the quarter, when Harry Wilkes moved up and was leading the procession by a length at the half. When the three-quarters was reached, Harry had increased his lead two lengths, while Guy moved up to second place. Coming down the stretch, Harry increased the lead and jogged in an easy winner, Guy second, Antevolo a good third; times, 2:15¼.

Arab went lame and was withdrawn after this heat. Pools before the second heat sold: Harry, $100; field, $25. They were sent off to a capital start, Harry and Guy slightly leading. Before the eighth pole was reached they both broke badly. Guy, however, was the first on his feet, and immediately

ASSUMED THE LEAD,

Harry acting badly. At the quarter they were all strung out, Guy leading, Antevolo second, Hilton third, Harry fourth, fully fifteen lengths behind. Going down the backstretch Harry trotted very fast and decreased Guy's lead to a half a dozen lengths. When they reached the three-quarter pole Guy was leading by three lengths, Harry now being second. By a terrible burst of speed down the stretch he was nearly on even terms with the leader, 100 yards from the string. At this point Guy broke and Harry forged ahead, winning the heat by a half length, Guy second, Antevolo third; time, 2:16½.

After the heat it was considered almost certain that Harry would win, and there were no pools sold. After several attempts they were sent off to a rather bad start, in which Harry was three lengths in the rear. Guy took the pole and trotted very fast. He was first at the quarter by half a dozen lengths, and at the half by the same distance, the others strung out, Harry being last. When the three-quarters was reached Guy was still several lengths in the van, while Harry was now second. Harry, seeing no show for this heat,

MADE NO EFFORT,

and Guy came in an easy winner by six lengths, Harry second, Antevolo third; time, 2:16¾.

The enthusiasm that prevailed knew no bounds. The spectators in the grand stand cheered loudly, while ladies were seen to jump up in their seats and wave their handkerchiefs wildly. The result of this heat did not seem to influence the betting, as the talent stuck to Harry, and he continued a favorite.

For the fourth heat they got word to a fair start. On the first turn Harry took the pole and was leading Guy by two lengths at the quarter, Antevolo third. At the half positions were unchanged, and when the three-quarters was reached Harry had increased his lead to three lengths. The race was all over now, and Harry Wilkes crossed the wire first by three lengths, Guy second, Antevolo third, Hilton last; time, 2:15. The fractions of the last mile were: Quarter, 35; half, 1:07¾; three-quarters, 1:42.

WON BY WOODSIDE.

Washington Rink, Minneapolis, the Scene of a Close and Exciting Race.

The fifty-mile race at the Washington rink last evening between Woodside and Morgan was an interesting affair and was witnessed by a large audience. The rink was crowded and the enthusiasm was unlimited. Woodside was the favorite and considerable money was put up on him by his friends. Precisely at 8:50 a pistol shot started the contestants, Woodside slightly in the lead. He wore a suit of blue, with red vest, and a yellow bar running from his right hip to his left shoulder. Morgan was dressed entirely in red and wore a blue cap. Both men appeared well and confident. Woodside kept the lead for a long time, but finally Morgan surged ahead and held the lead for a few laps. Woodside soon regained his former place. The first twenty miles was made in 1 h., 4 m. and 28 s. When 22 miles was called Morgan pushed to the front and began laying out the distance between himself and Woodside. He was now riding like the wind, and a tired look settled down on Woodside's face when Morgan turned the lower corner as he was turning the upper. The cheering was deafening, and this seemed to give "Woody" courage, for he speedily began to close up, and soon trailed Morgan's little wheel. As the music began, laps were rolled off in 20 and 21 seconds. Three miles further on Woodside repassed Morgan and gracefully assumed the position he took at the start. He soon fell behind again and Morgan once more passed to the front, and before many minutes had pased was a lap ahead. Three or four miles were traveled this way, when Woodside suddenly picked up and began to travel at a pace that puzzled Morgan, who began to fall behind. Woodside now saw an opportunity to regain his lost lap, and, pushing ahead for that object, he made it. Woodside then let Morgan make the pace, and for some miles rode close on Morgan's rapidly moving wheel. At the beginning of the forty-eighth mile Woodside pushed ahead and rolled along, closely followed by his antagonist. The interest now was intense, and the last two miles was ridden amidst deafening applause. When "one mile more" was announced both men began to ride as never before, and Woodside kept surging to the front until he led Morgan by some fifty feet. This lead he kept gaining on, and made his fifty miles half a lap ahead of Morgan. The time was 2:46.50.

Langdon Knocked Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Jack Langdon, of Philadelphia, and Pete McCoy, of Boston, fought three vicious rounds here last night with small gloves. Pete was in the pink of condition and forced the battle from the start, punishing his adversary severely about the face and head. In the third round McCoy sent a swift right-hand blow on Langdon's neck, flooring him like an ox. Before falling Langdon staggered for a moment, dropped his head, and then went down like a falling log. He remained unconscious for twenty-five seconds, and McCoy was awarded the stakes.

Yale Should Have the Game.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Inter-Collegiate Foot Ball association held a stormy session here to-night to decide the dispute between the Yale and Princeton teams over the game played at Pinceton on Thanksgiving day. The teams are tied in the series of games so far, and this game was to decide the championship. The referee of the game declared it a draw. It was finally left to arbitrators from Harvard, Wesleyan and the University of Pennsylvania. Their decision was: "No official championship shall be awarded for 1886, but according to points made Yale should have the game."

Manchester Races.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—This was the third and last day of the Manchester November meeting. The race for the Manchester November handicap was won by A. Taylor's five-year-old bay horse Stourhead. Mr. Houldsworth's three-year-old filly, by Springfield, out of Morgiana, was second, and Chevalier Ginstrelli's five-year-old chestnut horse Raffaelo third. There were ten starters.

Racing Stable Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—R. Porter Ashe's racing stable, consisting of six horses, was sold to-day at the Bay District park. Guenn went to Haggin for $5,000. Binnette to Claypole for $2,500, and the remaining four brought $2,200.

Small Talk.

P. F. Sheedy, manager of John L. Sullivan, writes that as soon as he can make definite dates on his way east for the combination he will announce the date of the Sullivan-Cardiff match at once. Meanwhile Cardiff is in active training, and contemplates making his training headquarters at Lake Calhoun, commencing Monday next.

Manager Barnes, of the St. Paul club, has so far signed for next year Messrs. Cleveland, Sage, Wilmot, Duryea, Murphy, Pickett, Tuckerman and Crooks. The Sowders' contract is in dispute.

SLUGGED AN OFFICER.

A Policeman Knocked Senseless Near the Turner Hall.

At 1 o'clock this morning Officer Hammond was assauited and knocked senseless by a tough in front of Turner hall, on Sixth street. The officer was standing near the door of the hall when a man attempted to enter the dance without a ticket. The officer ordered him to go home, and followed the fellow out on the street. Just then two men, one of them wearing a coonskin overcoat and the other a cloth coat with fur collar, came out of the hall, accompanied by two women. Recognizing the fellow as an acquaintance the two stopped and inquired what was the trouble. A short explanation was given, when suddenly the man with a coonskin coat struck the officer on the head, knocking him senseless. The men and women hurried away, and a pedestrian who was passing on the other side of the street went to the officer's assistance. Half an hour later Ed Smith, a plumber, was arrested at the dance on suspicion of being one of the parties to the assault. While being taken to the station Smith broke away from the officer and was captured after a long chase. Smith claims he knows nothing about the assault, and only ran to escape getting his name in the paper.

Confessed Their Guilt.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 27.—Hazeltine Johnson and Albert Jones, both colored, were placed in jail here to-day, charged with poisoning with strychnine Alexander Johnson, the husband of a woman with whom Jones had been intimate for some time. The parties acknowledge their guilt. The woman has five children by the murdered man.

LORD COLIN'S INNINGS.

Yesterday's Developments in the Notorious Campbell Divorce Case at London.

The Plaintiff Closes Her Case, and the Defendant's Attorney Turns Loose.

A Railway Robbery in Belgium Nets the Thieves About $200,000.

Parisian Sympathy for the Chicago Anarchists--General Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the action for divorce brought by Lady Campbell against Lord Colin Campbell, the plaintiff's counsel closed her side of the case to-day. Lady Miles was cross examined. She said she was not aware that a cabman, bearing a letter from the Duke of Marlborough, once entered Lady Campbell's bed-room. A cabman might, witness thought, have handed Lady Campbell a letter indoors instead of a servant, and might have received from her a reply direct, because under the circumstances in which she was placed, Lady Campbell might have suspected her servants, especially her husband's nurse, and feared to intrust them with any correspondence. At this point certain letters written by witness to the defendant were produced, and she was asked if they were hers. She said they were and added that when she wrote them she thought she was writing to a man of honor and not to such a person as Lord Colin Campbell had turned out to be [sensation] and that she still thought a woman's letters should be considered sacred. [Applause.] Mrs. Duffy, Lord Campbell's nurse, Lady Miles continued,

INVENTED THE STORY

that Lady Campbell had miscarried. The invention was made to conceal the real nature of Lady Campbell's affliction. Lord Colin Campbell had told witness he was endeavoring to obtain all the information he possibly could against his wife, in order to sue her for divorce, and had subsequently told witness that he had failed to obtain any. Mr. Russell, plaintiff's counsel, corrected his opening statement by adding to it that Lady Campbell, when she married the defendant, brought him a fortune of $30,000. Mr. Russell then gave notice that the plaintiff's case was closed. Mr. Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Queen's counsel, opened the case for the defense. He said it afforded inexpressible relief to Lord Colin Campbell to have an opportunity to defend himself in open court from the gross and cruel imputations which had been put upon him, and from the charge of adultery which had been trumped up. The malady from which the defendant suffered was not venereal, although the result of youthful indiscretion. Lady Campbell's mother had been told the nature of the defendant's ailment before the marriage, but she nevertheless urged on the union, saying her daughter was willing to merely act as a nurse to her husband, and even wrote to the Duke of Argyll to press upon him a fulfillment of the engagement. The marriage was

AUTHORIZED BY A PHYSICIAN,

who said it was desirable that defendant should have the marriage relationship with the plaintiff. During the Easter session of 1882 the Duke of Marlborough, who had been corresponding with her, was often seen in Lady Campbell's company. They visited Leigh Court at the same time and their bedrooms therein adjoined. Doubtless, Mr. Finley contended, the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Campbell at this time were criminally intimate, if they had not been before. After this Lady Campbell went to Paris and on this journey she was chaperoned by Lady Miles. They remained in Paris one month, the Duke of Marlborough being there also. When Lady Campbell returned from Paris she sent her maid to Switzerland, evidently, the lawyer said, because the maid knew too much. That maid would be called by the defense and would testify. On the 12th of August Lady Campbell went to the Purfleet hotel and remained there with the Duke of Marlborough until the following Monday. Gen. Butler

VISITED LADY CAMPBELL

during her husband's absence, and used to remain with her as long as three hours at a time. Once during one of these interviews some one called to Lady Campbell. She came out of her room, her hair disarranged, shouted "not at home," and returned to Gen. Butler. In the meantime Lord Colin Campbell came home unexpectedly, and while he was still in one of the rooms down-stairs Gen. Butler slipped out on tiptoe without meeting the husband. That same evening Lady Campbell was taken ill. Lord Colin Campbell remained in Leigh court from August, 1882, to February, 1883, and during this time Lady Campbell went to and from London and committed adultery with Dr. Bird. Lord Colin Campbell then knew nothing about his wife's bad conduct, but she had a guilty conscience, and she got Solicitor Lewis to write a letter charging Lord Collin Campbell with giving her a loathsome disease and refusing to live with him as his wife. Lord Colin Campbell had never heard of such a charge before, and of course refused to agree that they should not live as man and wife.

BULGARIA.

Austria-Hungary's Attitude Regarding the Recent Complications.

PESTH, Nov. 27.—At the meeting of the Hungarian delegation to-day Herr Falk referred to the disclosures made by M. Karaveloff, Bulgarian ex-regent, regarding the conspiracy which resulted in Prince Alexander's deposition. Herr Falk asked whether Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, had possessed previous information of the plot, and had conferred with Prince Bismarck about it at Kissingen during their conference on July 22; also whether Count Kalnoky had tactily supported the Russian plans in Bulgaria, and whether his negotiations in their support had continued until August, resulting in the

RUSSIAN DESIGNS BEING COUNTENANCED.

Herr Szogyenyi, of the imperial foreign office, replied for Count Kalnoky that M. Karaveloff's disclosures were known to the foreign minister from the newspaper reports of them only. The speaker referred Herr Falk to the Hungarian Premier Tisza's positive contradiction in the diet on Sept. 30 last, that the Austrian foreign office had been concerned in, or been previously cognizant of, the plot against Prince Alexander. Herr Szogyenyi added that the circumstances which M. Falk had suggested were all absolutely untrue.

Le Nord, the Russian organ, published at Brussels, commenting on Emperor William's speech, says those desiring to prevent Russia from establishing safeguards around her interests, and from causing her legitimate claims to prevail in Bulgaria, must renounce the hope of having Germany as an ally. The proclamation of this fact, Le Nord says, will produce the proper effect in London, Vienna and Sofia.

Enormous Mail Robbery.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—Twenty-two sacks containing mails from England to Germany, Russia, Austria and the East, while in transit on a train in Belgium were cut open and plundered of all the registered letters. Other letters were not touched. The robbery was discovered upon the arrival of the train—the Ostend express—at Vervirs. Letters from America containing money and diamonds to the amount of £40,000, were stolen. It is supposed the authors of the robbery are a gang of thieves who were implicated in the recent thefts of the English mail.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Supt. Bell, of the foreign mail office, reports to-night the receipt of a dispatch from the postmaster general of Belgium informing the department that the United States mail for Russia, while passing through that country last night, was robbed of 141 registered packages. This is believed to have been the mail that left New York on the 17th, on the Elder, and left London for St. Petersburg on the 26th.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN.

He Advances Some Novel Opinions Regarding Lord Randolph Churchill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—"I think, like all other attempts at coercion, it will only result in failure," said Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of the Irish National league, to-day, when asked by a reporter what he thought of the new departure of the English government in the direction of coercion in Ireland.

It is more likely to be a failure than ever before because there is a greater feeling of sympathy for the Irish people among the masses than ever existed before. That sympathy is due primarily to Gladstone's advocacy and statement of the cause of the Irish to the English masses, and to the presence on the stump in England of Parnell, Davitt and a large number of their colleagues, who have so stated the Irish cause to the English people that the latter now understand precisely what it is. It is not a question between

RACES AND CREEDS,

but of humanity. It would not be at all surprising, in view of Churchill's peculiar tactics, and his manifest willingness to imitate the career of Disraeli, if he anticipated the failure of coercion and was anxious for its trial and failure in order to justify him in jumping over to the home rule side himself. The Irish all over the world will become more active in their organization and more liberal in their contributions. There has been no want of sympathy for or confidence in the Irish party on the part of the Irish all over the world. I should not be surprised if Churchill's enforcement of coercion was really a preparation for the advocacy of home rule by him. Of late there has been no seeming necessity for any great activity. If the Tories make that necessity manifest, they will soon hear the response of the Irish throughout the world.

France's Attitude.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Premier De Freycinet, in the chamber of deputies to-day, answering M. De Lafoose, declared that the maintenance of peace was the republic's interest, and the government's study; nevertheless, the premier continued, France must not entirely abdicate her position as a great power. She must prevent the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire and must not admit that any power may take possession of Egypt. (Repeated applause.) M. De Freycinet said the Suez canal question would soon be settled in a satisfactory manner. Referring to colonial subjects he said France must content herself with organizing her present colon al possessions. The general policy of the government comprised prudence and firmness. M. Mechelin moved the rejection of the sum asked for to maintain the embassy at the Vatican. M. De Freycinet opposed the motion, dwelling upon the practical usefulness of the embassy. France, he said, having a concordat with the Vatican by which she was charged with the protection of Catholic missions in the East, which were rendering important service to the country, could not afford to dispense with the embassy. The sum asked for was granted, the vote standing 291 against 258. The members of the extreme Left hailed the narrowness of the majority with applause. De la Fosse moved to suppress the credits for extraordinary missions intrusted to members of the chamber. M. De Freycinet explained that the money was asked for in conformity with the law and precedents. He considered that the amendment partook of the nature of censure. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 313 to 185. After seventeen votes had been taken on amendments the foreign budget was passed without opposition.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—The Roumanian chambers opened to-day. In the speech from the throne King Charles expressed himself as hopeful of the continuance of the peace. His majesty also announced that Prince Ferdinand, of Hohenzollern, had been definitely selected as the heir to the throne of Roumania, the king being childless. The king said that Roumania's foreign relations were excellent, and that political events on the frontier had not affected them. The peaceful path which the government had followed, and its calm, dignified attitude, had put Roumania in a higher position among the states of Europe. Among the bills to be submitted to the chambers by the government are measures to reform the commercial code, to create a council of state, and to renew commercial conventions.

Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—Messrs. O'Brien, O'Kelly and McDonald, Nationalist members of parliament, arrived to-day in Sligo. Great crowds had assembled at the railway station to greet them. The authorities would not allow the commoners to address the people, and the police cleared the streets amid much excitement. The proclamation of the Marquis of Londonderry, lord lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting the holding of the advertised national league meeting at Sligo to-morrow, has been posted throughout Sligo and has produced great excitement. The government has decided to prosecute the other nationalist leaders next week. The troops in Ireland will be reinforced by at least 4,000 men.

The Burmese War.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—While a force of British troops were engaged in dislodging a band of Dacoits they were subjected to an incessant fire from rebels along the road. A captain and nine privates were wounded.

Cobden's Statue.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Miss Cobden unveiled a statue of her father, Richard Cobden, the celebrated free trader, at Stockport to-day. The Marquis of Ripon delivered an oration on the benefits of free trade.

Sympathy for Anarchists.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The municipal council of Paris has requested United States Minister McLane to intercede with the governor of Illinois in behalf of the condemned anarchists of Chicago.

Burned the Jail.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—The jail at Somerville, Fayette county, Tenn., about forty miles east of Memphis, was destroyed by fire early