

A DIREFUL DISASTER.

On the Hudson River Railroad Last Night.

An Unusually Lengthy Train Containing Senators and Assemblymen

Detained on the Track by the Failure of the Locomotives to Pull It.

Is Run Into by an Express and a Number Killed and Injured.

State Senator Wagner, the Palace Car Inventor, Burned to Death.

Probability that the Tammany Crowd is Materially Lessened by the Accident.

As the Car They Occupied was Telescoped by the One Behind It.

Full Particulars of the Dreadful Occurrence.

National Associated Press.

New York, January 13.—A frightful collision occurred this evening on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad at Spuyten Duyvil, a small village at the head of this island. Six persons, and perhaps more, were killed, among them being State Senator Wagner, the inventor and owner of the Wagner palace car. A number of senators and assemblymen were returning from Albany to New York, the legislature having adjourned last Monday. The western express took on fifteen cars at Albany, and at least 500 passengers were on the train. The horrors of the accident were increased by the two rear cars of the Albany train taking fire immediately after the accident. Some of the occupants were roasted to death in sight of hundreds who were unable to rescue them. The people of Spuyten Duyvil went to the wreck and tried to quench the flames but their efforts were useless. Two women were seen clasped in each other's arms between the framework of a car and the colliding engines, the flames wrapped around them, and amidst the groans of the spectators they died.

The western express from Chicago to New York reached Albany 23 minutes late. Owing to the crowd of legislators and others, fifteen cars (eight of them palace coaches) were added to the train and two extra engines were attached. In the cars were all the notables of the republican and democratic parties interested at Albany. Tammany men were in the rear car. At East Albany another car was attached in which were about ten passengers. The train ran rapidly to make up lost time, but owing to its length some difficulty was experienced and there seemed to be something wrong with the air brake. Just after turning the curve at Spuyten Duyvil the train stopped, as the engines could not pull her ahead. The trainmen examined the air brakes. Senator Wagner started for the rear car to see a friend. As he stepped on the platform a whistle startled everybody and instantly the Tarrytown train crashed into the rear car of the Albany train. The rear car telescoped the car in front of it and men were sent tumbling over each other. Several men were enclosed in the telescoped portion. The roof fell and flames broke out. The engine of the Tarrytown train had forced its way into the center of the rear car. The men in the telescoped cars were crushed, but the party had to be dragged out through the windows. Two ladies were rescued in this way. The cries that followed were appalling. Men and women rushed about, many shrieking with the pain of injuries, others looking for friends. The cars burned rapidly, and at first it was not known who was safe.

The most intense excitement prevailed when the news reached this city. It was known many legislators were on the train. Only one of the New York delegation remained at Albany.

The length of the train caused a block on the New York Central. The Tarrytown train crashing into the rear cars, wrecked three of them, leaving the others free to come into the Grand Central depot at New York. The Hudson River road remained open and the western express came in on that road at 10:30, thirty minutes late.

Superintendent Bissel, of the New Haven road, left for the scene with a wrecking train as soon as the news reached the depot. The accident was between 7 and 7:30 p. m., and occurred between Spuyten Duyvil and King's Bridge. The occupants of the forward cars were more or less injured by the force of the collision. The 'Ideswold,' the last car, contained Senator Wagner, who was crushed and then burned. In this car were also Mr. and Mrs. Park Valentine, who were married in Troy on Thursday night, and who were en route to Florida. They were instantly killed. The father of the bride had gone forward and was saved. Two unknown women were also lost in this car. Ambulances were sent from Bellevue and other New York hospitals.

Alderman Hawa, who was among the passengers in the forward car and who was only slightly hurt, said: "It was an awful moment, I can tell you. We were all happy and conversing pleasantly, not dreaming of danger,

when the collision took place like a flash. I was fortunate in being at one end of the forward car, and I managed to get out. The rear cars were already burning and people were running around frantically. No one could tell who were killed, but soon the bodies of two women were taken from the wreck. I saw Mr. Van Allen, of the Seventh assembly district. He was pretty badly scaled. George William Curtis was also on board, but he was not hurt."

Alderman Levi, another passenger on the train, said he was sitting in the car "Emerald," toward the forward part of it, talking to a friend. "When the collision occurred, I found myself all of a heap not many yards away with glass and timber flying all around. Picking myself up, as quickly as possible, I saw I had escaped much better than many others. I was badly shaken up, but not otherwise injured. We got out of the car, after helping out several who were crushed in between timbers, and by that time the cars were on fire. Senator Wagner had passed through the car, and entered the rear car about a minute before the accident took place. It was an awful time, and I witnessed some scenes which I wouldn't care to look on again."

In the excitement of the city is reported Senator Grady and ex-Senator Wagstaff were terribly injured, but the rumor is not confirmed. The Grand Central depot affords little news, as it is closed to reporters.

Chancellor M. Depew, counsel for the Central railroad, was seen, but declined to give any information. It is ascertained that two wrecking trains have been sent up, and that the passengers were brought to this city in a special on the Hudson river. Many people visited Senator Wagner's residence, but nothing was to be learned there. The loss of life is variously estimated at from six to sixteen. The passengers say that the sight was one of the most horrible ever witnessed while the two cars were burning.

Albany, January 13.—The first rumors of the accident on the Hudson River railroad reached this city at 9 o'clock, when Mr. Leland, of the Delaware house, received a telephone message asking for particulars. Nearly all of the legislators have left the city, and therefore no messages have been received. The only senators in Albany are Messrs. Grady, Boyd and Tamm. The assemblymen here are Messrs. Costello and Green, and some others who board in private houses. A dispatch was received here by Mrs. John F. Smith, stating her husband was safe. A great number of people assembled at the depot to meet the 10:20 train, but that had passed Spuyten Duyvil before the accident occurred. Central railroad employes and telegraph operators refused to answer any questions.

The first news of the accident received here in the shape of a dispatch from John F. Smith to his wife stating that Senator Wagner was badly burned, a later dispatch announcing his death. Great consternation ensued, which was intensified by the rumor of Senator Kernan's death. The source from which the information was expected was closed to all inquiries, but the conductor of the 2:40 train, who came up on the 10:25 train, was heard to say he had seen four bodies in the ruins.

According to the report of the police captain in charge of the wreck, nine bodies have been recovered. Twelve are supposed to have been killed. Mr. George Williams was on the train, and is reported killed. On the train were Police Commissioner Nichols, Edward Kearney, Senator Browning, Assemblymen Cullen, Sheehy, Robb, Costello and McLannan, and ex-Assemblyman F. M. Haloran. Assemblyman Levy, Commissioner Ulrich, Assemblyman Chapin, of Brooklyn, H. F. Pinney, A. Abel (a reporter), Joseph Doyle and two others of Albany, names unknown, Commissioner Herbert O. Thompson, ex-Assemblyman Keenan, Senator Fitzgerald, Senators Daly, Kernan, Jacobs, Kovert, Assemblymen Murphy, Meagher, Melntyre, Abert, Patten, Robb, Gideon, Cooper, Morrison, Cullen, Costello, Sheehy of New York, and Assemblymen Shanley, Nichols and Kearney, were badly, though not dangerously, bruised. Senator Wagner and son were killed; also Mary Daniels, aged 38, of Troy; Park Valentine, aged 21, of Bennington, Vt., and Mary Valentine, his wife, aged 21; A. Kellogg, aged 31, of Spring Valley. One or two others are supposed to have been killed. Two more were fatally injured. A second report says Mary Daniels was not killed, but seriously injured. Four bodies were buried to date. It was a special train and not the western express that suffered the accident.

There are several conflicting stories as to the cause of and responsibility for the accident. George Handford, conductor of the Albany train, says that when the train rounded the curve and came to a stand still he told a brakeman to go back on the track with danger signals to warn any coming train not to advance. Some say he did not leave the train at all, while others claim he went back only a short distance, and that he remained on this side of the curve so that the incoming train could not see his signal until it was too late to avert a collision.

Marice Intelligence. National Associated Press. New York, January 13.—Arrived—The Elvira from Marseilles, the Jason from Amsterdam. BALTIMORE, January 13.—Sailed—The Hohenzollern for Bremen. COFENHAGEN, January 13.—Sailed—The Griset for New York. GLASGOW, January 13.—Arrived—The Furthra from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, January 13.—Arrived—The Leipzig from Baltimore for Bremen. LIVERPOOL, January 12.—Arrived—The Lake Nepigon from New York. QUEENSTOWN, January 12.—Sailed—The City of Boston for New York.

FINAL ARGUMENT.

Daivide Closes His Opening Speech to the Jury.

And Picking Up Thread by Thread the Line of Defense Disposes of It.

To the Great Wrath of the Assessor and Discomfiture of His Counsel.

Reed Expects to Finish His Speech This Afternoon.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—As soon as court was opened, Guitau asserted the audience that he mistaken in the opinion he yesterday expressed of Mr. Davidge. The expressions were based upon a letter about the lawyer which he had received, but he now believed Mr. Davidge was a high-toned Christian gentleman. "But I still have a very poor opinion of Corkhill. [Laughter.] I am told I am right on Corkhill but wrong on Davidge."

Davidge, resuming his argument, recapitulated the points of yesterday and disposed of Mrs. Scoville's testimony by remarking it could be easily accounted for by any one who realized how blood was thicker than water. The fact that John W. Guitau, brother of the prisoner, testified he was convinced by an interview with the assessor in the jail that the latter had become insane, although before that the witness had always considered him as sane, should be remembered in connection with the fact that the witness was a brother with a brother's natural desire towards his blood and of shielding the family name. While all the prisoner's family were willing to shield him and ward off the family disgrace by claiming he was mentally irresponsible, every one of them when pressed refused to admit his entire life had been one of evil and wickedness. Rather than cut off from the family tree this rotten limb and cast it into the fire, they naturally preferred to shield him.

"That's all said for money," interrupted Guitau. Proceeding to comment on the testimony of the assessor, Davidge said his perception was keen and acute, his logic was good; was considerably above the average man in intellectual ability; he was capable of writing lectures; he was a lawyer; he practiced law, tried cases; he went lecturing to make money.

"That's false," cried the prisoner. "I want time it to testify the Lord." When it was intimated that he wished to work in the name field with Moody, Guitau cried: "I was different. I was a theologian." Davidge said: "It was not until the law claimed him as a sacrifice on the altar of justice that we heard of his insanity. There is no doubt that Guitau is sufficiently responsible to be hanged."

Davidge here referred to the prisoner's declared intention to emulate Wilkes Booth to gain notoriety, and said he had the ambition of the wretch who fired the Ephesian dome and outlived in fact the pious fool who built it. The assessor was after immortality, and he had secured to himself an evil eminence and an evil immortality. In regard to the Inter-Ocean project one of the witnesses said that there was nothing wild about it, and that certain portions thereof had been subsequently adopted.

"Y's," said Guitau, "they are running that paper on my brain now." The fondness of the assessor for church services was next described, counsel remarking Guitau knew the value of stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in.

"That's very pretty," was the prisoner's sneering comment. The evidence of Mrs. Dunmire was commented on as that of a witness who ought, from her intimate association with Guitau, know of what she was speaking when she positively declared him sane.

Mrs. Scoville, who had been restless during the entire morning and whispered remarks complimentary to Davidge when he made a particular point against the prisoner, but laughed at every remark of her brother, at his point spoke out loudly and excitedly, saying: "If she said that she is a liar." [Sensation.] Davidge then called attention to the evidence of Spitzka, who pronounced Guitau a moral monstrosity but admitted that he knew the difference between right and wrong. It had been stated by this witness that the prisoner had a one-sided head. The one-sidedness was in his soul.

"I have a square soul," exclaimed Guitau. "If you have as good a one Davidge you are all right." Davidge pronounced Spitzka's testimony a miserably monstrous effort to build up a wretchedly rotten case. Reces.

After recess Davidge, resuming, said had this crime happened in continental Europe the authorities would have crushed the prisoner like an insect. In this land of law and liberty the assassin was allowed to summon witnesses at the expense of the government. The prisoner claims he committed the crime under divine pressure. Where Guitau used the word "God" if the word "devil" was substituted his claim could be allowed. The New Testament says: "God tempts no man to do evil; that wickedness springs from his own heart and it can bringeth forth death." Guitau boasted himself a writer when this passage was quoted. Some commotion was caused by the fainting of a man in the audience. Guitau cried: "We had better have

some more air. It is close and people are fainting away."

Mr. Davidge went on to read copious extracts from the prisoner's testimony, commenting on the striking passages, Guitau interrupting all the time. Once he exclaimed: "I always lived in good style and I always paid my bills when I had the money. That's more than Corkhill does." Some of his remarks were unusually blasphemous and served to shock the juries.

With regard to the prisoner and his concoction of the foul deed, counsel said that any christian who found such a thought in his mind would have rushed to the sanctuary, rushed to a friend, and asked aid to drive away the wicked thought.

"That's not the way Paul did," shouted the prisoner. "He conforted neither with flesh or blood. Neither did I. I made sure of the Deity and I put my life on it. You don't know anything about the Deity. That's the trouble with you. I will probably be released some day, down below. When his repeated violations of law were touched on, he said: "How about those Mormons out in Utah!" [Laughter.]

After a long review of the prisoner's career, Davidge said: "In all these things you have the outcome of the same boundless egotism and the same indecipherable love of notoriety. In your way of looking at things, in order to secure a bad audience in the court now and hereafter for a bad audience was better to him than none—I say, as I said at the beginning, that this man conceived this infernal idea, the underlying element of which was simply that other men were as wicked as himself, and that the men who should be benefited by it would find some way to relieve him from the frightful situation in which he would be placed by its perpetration."

"The money you get for this," bawled Guitau, "will burn in your pockets, and God Almighty will curse you."

Mr. Davidge then discussed the evidence of General Reynolds, stating that it was damaging proof in claiming he was mentally irresponsible, but in twenty-four hours that the trunk line trouble has been settled and rates will be restored in forty-eight hours afterward. It was further reported at the Windsor last night that an informal meeting of W. H. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Cassatt, Drexel and Bliss had been held in the afternoon and another conference was expected to be held in the evening. It was declared and it might be announced in this morning's papers. The extraordinary large buying of Trunk line stocks yesterday by the principal brokers was regarded as sufficiently significant of the end of the war.

The general sentiment was bullish last night at the Windsor and at the clubs, and a further great advance was expected to-day. Hiram Sibley said last night that Vanderbilt had informed him that the Reading election would go to the courts for decision. The largest foreign bankers forwarded cables to London last night to buy the Vanderbilt stocks this morning.

Vanderbilt, in conversation with a Press reporter last night, declared he had made up his mind to do as much to restore harmony as any other; that he would meet other roads half way, and finally said the New York Central managers would not stand in the way of an honorable compromise on any fair terms.

The Illinois Railroad Association. National Associated Press.

CHICAGO, January 13.—The Illinois Protective Rate association concluded its labors for the time being to-day, but failed to accomplish any of the purposes for which it was called. All the roads represented are agreed to the commissioners' tariff, but the absence of many thus negatives its enforcement. Another effort will be made to bring all Illinois roads together and when this is accomplished a majority of action will follow. H. C. Diehl, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, was elected president for one year; J. M. Osborn, of the Wash, vice president; H. O. Canfield, secretary, with headquarters at Peoria. The association was joined by the Lake Erie & Western. The secretary was instructed to invite the other Illinois roads to join the association, and an adjournment was taken to the call of the chairman.

Failures This Week. National Associated Press.

New York, January 13.—Reports received at Bradstreet's state that 293 failures were reported in the United States during the past week, the largest number for any one week for more than a fifty-one, and over the corresponding week last year twenty-five. This large increase was entirely in the western and southern states. The middle and New England states both show a decrease of failures. The cars attributed for most of them were the failure of crops in the south, large purchases, an open winter and tight trade in other sections. The middle states had three failures, New England seven, southern sixty-five, western sixty-six, California and the territories fifty-eight, Canada four.

The Pitney Investigation. National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The treasury investigating committee examined some local tradespeople who had dealings with Pitney while he was in custody. Nothing was brought out. The testimony, when published, will show grave irregularities and misuse of public money upon the part of Pitney and subordinates, and collusion with him on the part of several persons who have furnished articles for the case under consideration.

Capital Notes. National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The judicial committee did not meet because of the illness of Senator Edmonds. Only routine matters were discussed in the cabinet meeting this afternoon, with one exception. The secretary of war presented certain recommendations regarding his annual report.

The house judiciary committee held a meeting to-day and appointed sub-committees. That on the Mormon question is composed of Messrs. Willets, Robinson, Taylor, Knott and Culbertson. On bills relating to Dearborn park, Chicago, Messrs. Robinson, Briggs, Taylor, Knott and Hammond. The committee decided to re-

port favorably bills for the relief of the First National bank, of Boston, and to establish two district courts in Georgia, and also decided to hear persons on the Geneva award claims on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The commissioner of public lands today appointed the following sub-committees: Homesteads and pre-emptions, Messrs. Rice, Dwight and Mutchler. Swamp and overflowed lands, Messrs. Sullivan, Watson and Phister. Land grants and forfeitures, Messrs. Hepburn, Straight and Mutchler. School lands, timber lands and tree culture, Messrs. Dwight, Rice and Cobb. Reservation and mineral lands, Messrs. Watson, Belford and Crave. Land offices and surveys, Messrs. Straight, Hepburn and Phister. Claims of states to net proceeds of the sale of public lands, Messrs. Cobb, Belford, Straight, Craven and Rice. The appropriations committee decided to postpone for the present the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, and probably at the next meeting take up the consular and diplomatic and fortification appropriation bills.

The committee on war claims held a meeting to-day and adopted among other resolutions providing that claims audited by and reported from a department of the government or a tribunal authorized to adjudicate the same will be reported favorably to the committee where an error is patent on the face of the paper or special cause is shown against the same on behalf of the government. Argument will not be allowed in any case.

New York Railroad News. National Associated Press.

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BURBRIDGE AGAIN.

In a Letter to the Public Generally.

Replying to Blackburn's Latest Epistle Intimating He is a Coward.

He Refers to Confederate Authorities to Sustain His Statements.

And Again Sends the Congressman to Grass.

National Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—General Burbridge today furnished the following letter for publication in reply to Mr. Blackburn's of yesterday: "To the Public:

"Mr. Blackburn having assailed me in an open letter, I am compelled to respond. On receiving his letter to me, dated January 9, I returned it to him with a fitting endorsement, which he had not the manliness to publish. He professes to feel no interest in my communications, notwithstanding my efforts to make them as interesting as possible. The defiance to formulate a charge (presumably against me) as being engaged in the damnable crime of introducing clothing infected with yellow fever into the northern cities during the war was as silly as it would have been to implicate him as an accomplice of Guitau in the murder of President Garfield. That the correspondence was commenced by me is true, but that the present insult was begun by him is equally true. In the light of that correspondence, which I am not surprised to find that he regrets, I can well afford to dispense with his good opinion. The sop which Mr. Blackburn has thrown to the soldiers of the union army comes with a poor grace from a man who on every occasion vilifies the holy cause which they represent on the battle fields and now disclaims his intention not to rest until he had wiped every vestige of republican war legislation from the statute books. To his complaint that I preferred to vindicate my good name when asspersed by men like himself only by referring people to the estimation placed on my services by the only citizens of my native state whose opinions I value—those who were loyal to her best interests—I have this to say: If the silly twaddle about formulating charges to implicate him in the yellow fever plot could be suppressed, it is enough to mock heroes, in which he affects to regret that I had not at once called him to account for the insulting way in which he referred to me in the presence of Dr. Orsly. If his persistence in the opinion as there expressed is shared by Union men in the state of Kentucky, after the reception of the letters, written by the most eminent Union men in the state, in which his opinion is emphatically contradicted, is satisfactory to himself or to his friends, it certainly cannot be to all honorable men. I dismissed him from any further controversy by returning his letters with my endorsement thereon. A decent regard for the opinion of mankind means 'the usages by which the gentleman has been governed,' could have prompted some gentleman to resort to a method less mild than an open letter to save a wounded honor. I have sent a challenge to Mr. Blackburn, and settle the personal phase of the issue by a resort to arms. I am engaged in collecting evidence from rebel sources of the atrocious character of the men with whom Blackburn claims that I dealt inhumanly—men who, in the guise of confederate soldiers, not only dotted the district, but the entire state with the cruelties of Union men. No traces of violence or challenges to test my courage on the 'field of honor' shall interrupt this most important work. We will therefore continue the exercise in a few days by reading from Duke's history of Morgan—how, after I defeated Morgan's forces, July 18, 1861, some of his men scattered over the state and became thieves and cutthroats, whose conduct was abhorrent to confederate soldiers and citizens. The rebel archives will be called up to testify to the charges made against these guerrillas by confederate officers in command to the provost marshal general of the confederate states, who, acting on them, ordered the arrest of John Morgan and his return to Richmond for trial. This portion of confederate history—now to most people—is from the original documents, and will afford ample proof of the prime necessity of exterminating a class of men who, having deserted from the confederate service, became organized bands of robbers and murderers. If in the course of their extermination a rebel soldier occasionally met his death, it might be pertinent to the occasion to ask how the said soldier came to be outside the enemy's line and within the district which I had the honor to command. I used all legitimate means to discriminate between soldiers and guerrillas, but in many cases it was a distinction without a difference. To those who can see in Mr. Blackburn's assault on me no reflection in my character which could not be settled by a resort to arms, I have nothing to say. If this reply to his letter to the public should produce the impression in the minds of my friends that I am deterred from affording Mr. Blackburn this personal satisfaction which he affects to desire through fear of the consequence, I shall deeply regret it. It certainly cannot be considered in me to say that it is hardly at this late day necessary for me to offer proof that I am not a coward. In any case

I will not jeopardize my life until I have shown up in their true colors the men whose disregard for all rules of civilized warfare render them fit subjects for the hangman. (Signed) "BURBRIDGE."

Foreign News. National Associated Press.

LONDON, Spain, January 13.—The palace ball last night was a great success.

Few Portuguese believe in the proximity of the realization of any royal marriage between the sister of Alfonso and the son of King Louis, who are about the same age. The idea of such a marriage, they say, would not be popular here. Foreigners and Portuguese believe that the royal visit and the singular regard shown for Senator Sagasta by Don Luis are likely to lead to closer relations and perhaps to the early advent to office of the Portuguese liberals to combine with the present Spanish cabinet in a policy of mutual concessions purely in commercial and interior affairs. All call attention to the marked allusions of both kings in their speeches, to arts and private conversation to Portuguese independence and Spain's desire to respect it.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Rome says several eminent physicians suddenly left Naples in a government despatch boat for the island of Capri, on reports having been received of the serious illness of General Garibaldi.

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in speaking at Haddington in reference to English land reforms, said that to bring about the required reforms it would not only require the legal aid found necessary in Ireland, but that security must be given for the unexhausted improvements made by the tenant and also provisions made for the cheap, free and rapid transfer of the land there by enabling tenants in a short time to become land owners. A Madrid dispatch says that Herr Noedel, an ultramontane deputy, and several Spanish bishops are organizing a pilgrimage to Rome, and will undertake to abstain from all political manifestations.

PARIS, January 13.—The French government has intimated to the railway companies that the state will forego the duties levied on condition that a large reduction is made in passenger fares and freight rates.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—The 250 prisoners who were lately arrested in Warsaw have been brought to this city for trial. It is believed that if the trials were held in Poland it would show their connection with the nihilists.

Devilry in the Nation. National Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 13.—A special train from Parsons, Kansas, says considerably apprehension is felt among railroad men on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line who run through Indian territory, because of many obstructions placed on the track of late of such nature to wreck any train coming in contact with them. Hardly a night passes that some train is not stopped. Patrol men have been put on duty, and two of them mysteriously shot. A brakeman named Maynard, Conter recently fell through a freight train and was cut to pieces. It is now believed he was shot while on top of his train. Engineer Russel came in from Muskogee yesterday and reports that at 3 a. m. he saw the flash of a gun on the prairie and an instant later a bullet struck the cab near his window. Indian territory now swarms with cutthroats and thieves.

Hanged. National Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Thaddeus Baber and William Ward (colored) were hanged at 8:30 o'clock this morning in the jail yard. Both men were buoyed up by religious fervor. Neither had any remarks to make from the scaffold.

FREDETAWA, Ont., January 13.—The Frenchman Moreau was hanged in the jail yard at Rimouski at 8:30 this morning for the murder of his wife last fall. The fall was nine feet and death was instantaneous as his neck being broken and the head nearly severed from the trunk.

Found With Her Throat Cut. National Associated Press.

ALTON, Ill., January 13.—Firemen who entered the burning building for the purpose of extinguishing the fire found Mrs. Annie Garrett, a white woman, on a bed with her throat cut. She was house keeper for Geo. White (colored). It is not known whether she was murdered or committed suicide.

Another Construction Fraud Arrested. National Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, January 13.—Another important arrest has been made in the case of the Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe Railway building, the party arrested being Edward Doherty, a storekeeper in West Kansas City. It is claimed he has swindled the road out of \$20,000 on forged time checks.

Murderer Resisted. National Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13.—Jesse Barber (colored), sentenced to be hanged at Winnsboro, S. C., to-day, was resisted by Gov. Haygood for thirty days. He was convicted of the murder of McParry, also colored.

Ohio Legislature. National Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, January 13.—The legislature adjourned till Tuesday. In the house, Mr. Metcalf introduced a bill increasing the salaries of supreme court judges to \$4,000 and common pleas to \$3,000.

Afraid of Being Lynched. National Associated Press.

GRANTSBURG, Ind., January 13.—Garrett, the alleged instigator of the Walton assassination at St. Paul, was hurriedly brought here on the express last evening for fear of lynching.