

THE TESTIMONY ALL IN. COUNCIL FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE TRIAL OF

The Chicago Anarchists Close Their Case--The Man Who Saw the Bomb Thrown.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 7.--There was another crush of spectators present at the resumption of the trial of the anarchists before Judge Gary today. It was estimated that the benches would close their testimony this afternoon, but this could not be stated with any degree of certainty. This would complete that none of the remaining defendants would be given testimony.

SAMUEL FIELDEN was called to the stand again, and was questioned by Mr. Foster, of the defense.

Question--Do you know Detective Bonfield? Answer--Yes (in a low voice).

Ques--Did you state to him that you ran through Crane's alley? Ans--No, sir; I never stated to him or to anyone else.

Ques--You say you were born in England? Ans--Yes, sir.

Ques--How old were you when you came to America? Ans--Twenty-one years.

Ques--When did you become a socialist? Ans--In 1874.

Ques--When did you become an anarchist? Ans--Well, about the same time.

Ques--How long have you believed in overturning the present government by force? Ans--I do not know as I have ever believed in changing the present government by force. I have believed that in the nature of things, the government would have to be changed by force.

Ques--How long have you preached anarchism? The question was objected to and disallowed.

Ques--Did you ever know of any English speaking group except the American group? Ans--No.

Ques--You have delivered socialistic and anarchistic speeches during the past four years? Ans--I have made many speeches, but not always of a socialistic and anarchistic tendency. Some were from a strictly workingmen's standpoint.

Ques--Were there those speeches delivered? Ans--In the lake front, on the Market square and at Grif's Hall?

Ques--Were you a stockholder in the Alarm? Ans--I believe I had two dollars' worth of stock.

Ques--Did you take part in its management? Capt. Black made objection. The objection was overruled.

Capt. Black rose and said: "I think I will advise the witness--" and then stepped.

Then consulting with his brother attorneys, he read his remark and took an exception to the witness, whose testimony he corroborated.

S. T. Ingram said someone handed him a circular early in the evening of May 4th, from which he learned there was a mass meeting at the hay market. He went home to supper and arrived at the hay market about five o'clock, and he was the first to enter. He occupied a position close enough to hear what was said from the speaker's wagon. When Parsons had finished speaking and it was understood that the meeting was to adjourn to Zepf's Hall, the witness went with the speaker and the speaker's wagon.

Adopting the hall saw Parsons and Fischer. Finding there was to be no speaking at the hall he returned to the hay market and heard the latter part of Fielden's speech. He saw Fielden alight from the wagon and saw him go to the wagon. He saw Fielden did not do any shooting. Although he left the vicinity as rapidly as he could, he noticed that the firing all seemed to come from the police.

The witness produced the circular which he wrote had been handed him on the street. It was one of those from which the words "Workingmen arm yourselves and appear in force" had been omitted.

This is the only circular of that kind that has been preserved since the hay market riot by a witness who was present at the meeting.

The State presented as evidence a lot of circulars taken from the Arbeiter Zeitung office from which the words mentioned had been expunged, and the defense has presented a number of the revised ones, but till now no one of them had been traced to the hands of any of the speakers at the riot who received it from a distributor. The point was a surprise to the State and every one else, and was explained in the cross examination conducted by Mr. Ingham.

"How long have you known Mr. Salomon, a lawyer for the defense?"

"About half an hour."

"How came you to meet him half an hour ago for the first time?"

"I called at his office an hour or so ago, and was brought there by someone in the office."

"Why did you wish to see Mr. Salomon?"

"To show him this circular. I had read in the papers about the kind of circulars presented in court, and discovering that mine, which I still had, was the same as the one presented by the State, I thought I might give some testimony which had not yet been drawn out in relation to the circulars which were distributed."

The witness contradicted himself on one or two immaterial points relating to the circulars as speakers at the hay market, etc., but in the main his story seemed to be told simply and honestly.

The audience and even Mrs. Parsons smiled when Mr. Zeisler asked the next witness his opinion regarding the reputation of Harry L. Gilmer for truth and veracity. The witness said he knew Gilmer four years ago, and like the dozen or other witnesses called to testify on this point, gave no illustration or explanation of how he came by his opinion.

The State ignored the testimony of the questioner or two as to the witness's place of residence.

Capt. Black announced that the defense desired to partly examine one more witness, when it would ask the court to adjourn until Monday morning.

Constantly there was a flutter of excitement among the spectators, who took this to mean that another of the defendants was to be placed upon the stand. The spectators were disappointed, however, for the name called was not Spies or Schwab, but John Burgett, an ordinary looking young German, who said he was a candy maker. He was standing thirty-eight feet south of the mouth of Crane's alley at the hay market when the bomb exploded.

The State's attorneys picked up their hats and left.

"Did you see the bomb thrown?"

"I did."

"Did you see the man who threw the bomb?"

"I did."

"How did he throw the bomb?"

He testified for the State, who called him to the stand. He said that he was at Zepf's Hall on the night of May 5th, who testified for the State, who called him to the stand.

He said Ling was present, and, as far as the witness knew, was there during the entire meeting. The meeting continued from 8 until 11 o'clock.

On the cross examination he said there was 800 or 1000 persons present, and that the people were coming and going all the time.

The witness recalled in an effort to show that Ling was not present at the so-called conspiracy meeting and the same night at No. 54 West Lake street near Zepf's Hall. Jacob Sherman said he was present at the meeting during the meeting.

Fielden was recalled and asked if at the cross-examination anything was said about his firing at the police. He objected and disallowed.

Mr. Nebe, wife of one of the defendants, was called but her testimony was objected to and disallowed.

Heinrich Linnemeyer, the calculator, was called and shown the document found in the Arbeiter Zeitung office and said he did not see it when he searched the closet in that office on the morning of May 5th.

The morning session commenced with the examination of Joseph Bach, a socialist, who was present at the meeting held in the Arbeiter Zeitung office just prior to the hay market demonstration. The point of his testimony was its corroboration of that of other witnesses to the effect that Schwab accepted an invitation to speak at a meeting of the employes of the Deering Harvester Company, and was at the hay market. He was present at the hay market meeting, and saw Henry Spies, brother of the defendant, there. The remainder of his testimony was a repetition of that of other eye witnesses of the riot who have testified for the defense.

"Cross examination by Mr. Grinnell: 'How long have you been connected with the Alarm?'"

"I have nothing to do with the Alarm."

"But you are one of the Bureau of Information advertised in the Alarm?"

"That may be."

"Yes or no?"

"Well, yes."

"And you are interested in the Arbeiter Zeitung?"

"That may be."

"In what way?"

"I am one of the directors."

At this stage of the cross examination the witness had lost much of the interest of the audience. He had maintained, and was caught napping as to one or two minor details in his direct testimony.

The Court here announced that he had found an authority for his decision given this morning excluding the testimony of Mrs. Nebe, wife of the defendant.

The Supreme Court decision was read and the defense called Max Mitchell to the stand.

He said he attended the hay market meeting with his brother-in-law, Bach, and that he saw the witness, whose testimony he corroborated.

S. T. Ingram said someone handed him a circular early in the evening of May 4th, from which he learned there was a mass meeting at the hay market. He went home to supper and arrived at the hay market about five o'clock, and he was the first to enter. He occupied a position close enough to hear what was said from the speaker's wagon. When Parsons had finished speaking and it was understood that the meeting was to adjourn to Zepf's Hall, the witness went with the speaker and the speaker's wagon.

Adopting the hall saw Parsons and Fischer. Finding there was to be no speaking at the hall he returned to the hay market and heard the latter part of Fielden's speech. He saw Fielden alight from the wagon and saw him go to the wagon. He saw Fielden did not do any shooting. Although he left the vicinity as rapidly as he could, he noticed that the firing all seemed to come from the police.

The witness produced the circular which he wrote had been handed him on the street. It was one of those from which the words "Workingmen arm yourselves and appear in force" had been omitted.

This is the only circular of that kind that has been preserved since the hay market riot by a witness who was present at the meeting.

The State presented as evidence a lot of circulars taken from the Arbeiter Zeitung office from which the words mentioned had been expunged, and the defense has presented a number of the revised ones, but till now no one of them had been traced to the hands of any of the speakers at the riot who received it from a distributor. The point was a surprise to the State and every one else, and was explained in the cross examination conducted by Mr. Ingham.

"How long have you known Mr. Salomon, a lawyer for the defense?"

"About half an hour."

"How came you to meet him half an hour ago for the first time?"

"I called at his office an hour or so ago, and was brought there by someone in the office."

"Why did you wish to see Mr. Salomon?"

"To show him this circular. I had read in the papers about the kind of circulars presented in court, and discovering that mine, which I still had, was the same as the one presented by the State, I thought I might give some testimony which had not yet been drawn out in relation to the circulars which were distributed."

The witness contradicted himself on one or two immaterial points relating to the circulars as speakers at the hay market, etc., but in the main his story seemed to be told simply and honestly.

The audience and even Mrs. Parsons smiled when Mr. Zeisler asked the next witness his opinion regarding the reputation of Harry L. Gilmer for truth and veracity. The witness said he knew Gilmer four years ago, and like the dozen or other witnesses called to testify on this point, gave no illustration or explanation of how he came by his opinion.

The State ignored the testimony of the questioner or two as to the witness's place of residence.

Capt. Black announced that the defense desired to partly examine one more witness, when it would ask the court to adjourn until Monday morning.

Constantly there was a flutter of excitement among the spectators, who took this to mean that another of the defendants was to be placed upon the stand. The spectators were disappointed, however, for the name called was not Spies or Schwab, but John Burgett, an ordinary looking young German, who said he was a candy maker. He was standing thirty-eight feet south of the mouth of Crane's alley at the hay market when the bomb exploded.

The State's attorneys picked up their hats and left.

"Did you see the bomb thrown?"

"I did."

"Did you see the man who threw the bomb?"

"I did."

"How did he throw the bomb?"

He testified for the State, who called him to the stand. He said that he was at Zepf's Hall on the night of May 5th, who testified for the State, who called him to the stand.

Stand up and show the jury how he did it."

The witness stood up and went through the motion of throwing something into the air, with his right hand to the northwest.

The witness was then given a picture of Schwanitz.

"Is that the man you saw throw the bomb?"

"I don't think it is."

The cross examination was devoted to a comparison of the witness's present statements with those he made to the State's Attorney on May 7th. Since that time the witness had viewed the scene of the riot and taken measurements of the distances between the entrance to the alley and where he stood and where the bomb was thrown. He had then carefully entered in a note book, and were as nearly the same as those given the State's Attorney as could be expected, taking into consideration that the night was dark and witness's memory unaided. The State's attorney claimed that the witness was then very near the entrance to the alley. Barnett's testimony makes the spot further south by nearly thirty feet.

The cross examination was conducted somewhat dramatically by the State's Attorney, as follows, after which the court adjourned till Monday morning.

"What did you do when the bomb exploded?"

"I went away."

"What for?"

"Because I didn't wish to be killed."

"You say you saw the bomb explode?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you know it was a bomb?"

"Yes, sir."

"You may go."

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. SOCIALISM THE PROMINENT SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

A Radical Change in the Educational System--The Paris Exhibition The Gasteln Interview.

Berlin, August 7.--The sentences pronounced on the socialist deputies from a dominant subject of excited discussion throughout Germany. With the exception of the Central and Conservative newspapers, all candidly admitted there is danger that the verdict of an attack upon the rights of political associations apart from socialist organizations. The National Liberal papers point out that the effect of the judgment will be to establish an axiom of law that a political party supported by over one million electors can be treated as a secret society. The proposition, the papers say, failed to establish a single point that the accused belonged to a secret society. They were virtually acquitted because they were voters' adherents of the socialist party. A movement is on foot to raise funds to pay the costs of the trial of the convicted deputies. The police of Berlin do not relax the severity of the socialist hunt. No public mention of workmen, even under a police permit, is allowed a free discussion. For instance, a meeting of cartwrights, after disposing of the society's business, discussed the programme for a trade fest. One speaker advocated the holding of the fest on a Sunday, that being "the only day suitable for persons who are already exhausted in the month." The Commissioner of Police held that the use of this phrase was an intrusion of the law, and he dissolved the meeting. The Liberal Press ridicules this action on the part of the Commissioner, but the police persist in their course.

HERB VON OSTLAGE, Prussian Minister of Public Worship and Instruction, has ordered that private schools in Prussia shall be permitted only be allowed in places where the public instruction of children of the legal school age is insufficient. This measure will tend to suppress the whole system of private education except in regard to domestic tutors and governesses. Under the new arrangement every tutor must be registered as a Mitheladense Hauslehrer, member of the household, and every private teacher will require a certificate of professional scientific competence. The teachers themselves approve the system. Public communitarianism is opposing the government's interference with the schools. The municipal authorities of Lissa and Rogasen were offered a grant to establish an inferior school for girls, but they refused to accept the grant on the ground that such schools were not wanted, as they already existing were sufficient. Others oppose the government by simple inertia, thus thwarting the government's plans for the Germanization of Poland.

HERB VON MENZEL'S ORGAN, the National Liberal Correspondence, discussing the subject of German industrial representation at the Paris Exhibition in 1889, says: "If the French Government is strong enough to prevent hostile demonstrations against German exhibitors and visitors, German manufacturers will not hesitate to send exhibits. The arrangement may depend on French diplomacy. If France can persuade the German Government to send exhibits and Austria will not hesitate to follow."

APART FROM THE HEDERBERG JUBILEE the papers are filled with stories of the Gasteln interview. Every movement of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck is noted. It is recorded that Bismarck, accompanied by his dogs, takes his usual walking exercise, whether the weather be damp or clear, and that he is usually accompanied by the rain streaming down on his black suit. He is knowledgeable all salutes, raising his hat just as he would in fair weather. The following incident is mentioned: Emperor William, while at Eins, met the young ladies of the school on the promenade. The girls lined each side of the walk, and the Emperor stopped and chatted with them. He singled out three English girls, and conversed with them about his own English daughter-in-law. The girls, who were charmed by his affability, climbed together and sang a song in honor of their father-in-law, as a graceful acknowledgment of his courtesy.

NOTES.

Progress is being made in military ballooning. Subscribers are being trained in balloon steering, and two sergeants have been awarded certificates of efficiency in the management of balloons.

The memoirs of Abbe Liset are full of quaint details written by himself. They will be published soon under the title of "My Life."

The Street Car Trouble at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 7.--As forebadowed yesterday the city authorities are today stopping street car travel in attempt to enforce payment of the delinquent license tax on street cars. About sixty cars have been stopped since 11 o'clock today on five lines and the drivers arrested. These lines are all the property of the Metropolitan Railway Company, which recently bought out the Corrigan Consolidated Company. The back tax in question, \$150 per car, has not been paid and is contested by the new company. A new case will be heard next Tuesday. Meanwhile the public are anxiously inquiring when obstructed traffic will resume. The Mayor says the cars cannot start until the tax is paid. The street car company officials say delay only increases the city's liability in the way of damages. A temporary restraining order was issued late this afternoon by Judge Slover enjoining the authorities from interfering with street car travel, and it was accordingly resumed. The order was made returnable the 16th instant. The present demand of the city, it appears, is not for the old tax, but for license for July let, when the new company assumed control. The latter officials maintain that under a recent ordinance they need not pay until January next.

Business FOR SALE.

On account of other engagements requiring my entire personal attention, I have concluded to quit the mercantile part of my business, and now for my entire stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE

for sale. Will rent or lease to purchaser, I desired, my two-story iron-front building containing stock, on reasonable terms. Any one wishing to go into business can secure a bargain by calling on GEO. LAKE, July 8, 1886. OKENADA, MISS.

Memphis City Fire & Gen'l Ins. Co. DOES A GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS. A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS FULL PAID CAPITAL. DIRECTORS: H. FURSTENBERG, W. M. I. COLI, JAMES REILLY, JOHN LOAGUE, R. MANSFIELD, D. MYERS, W. D. BETHELL. Office--19 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Tomlin & Benjes, 179 Main St., Memphis. Offer special inducements in Open Buggy of our own make, at \$50; Top Buggies of our own make, at \$120. All work was rated. Call before you buy. Having disposed of our entire stock of Vehicles and the Manufacturing Department to Messrs. TOMLIN & BENJES, we bespeak for their continuation of the patronage so long extended us. WOODRUFF-OLIVER CARRIAGE & HARDWARE COMPANY.

WOODRUFF & OLIVER, 209 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN. Carriages, Buggies, Saddlery, Harness.

Fulmer, Thornton & Co Cotton Factors, Wholesale Grocers No. 306 Front street. Memphis, Tenn.

M. C. Pearce & Co. Cotton Factors & Commission Merch'ts, No. 276 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

SLUDGE & NORFLEET, Nos. 356 and 358 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

RUGBY SCHOOL, Louisville, SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ALSTON, CROWELL & CO. Grain Dealers And Commission Merchants, Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Chop Feed, Oil-Meal, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Building and Fire Brick, Etc. Cor. Front and Union, 1 Howard's Row, Memphis.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO. Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers 296-298 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO. Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, No. 116 South Main St., St. Louis.

KELLY, ROPER & REILLY, WHOLESALE Grocers & Cotton Factors, No. 392 Main Street, Gayoso Block.

PORTER & MACRAE Cotton Factors, WHOLESALE GROCERS, NO. 300 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

LARGEST BREWERY IN AMERICA, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company, MEMPHIS BRANCH, Office and Bottling Works, 2 & 30 1/2 West and Lechance, cor. 2d & West, S. ROESCHER, Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

E. E. MEACHAM & Co. COTTON FACTORS Old Stand, No. 9 Union St., Memphis.

EDUCATIONAL. The Higbee School FOR THE HIGHER Education of Young Ladies. Beale, Lauderdale and Jesamine Sts., MEMPHIS, TENN. Incorporated with Collegiate Priv.ileges. AN INSTITUTION OF HIGH REPUTE AND KNOWN EXCELLENCE. Fall Term Opens Monday, Sept. 20.

Clara Conway Institute. WILL REOPEN Monday, October 4, 1886. Enrollment Last Term, 322. A SCHOOL for the development of vigorous thought in a noble womanhood. This result is reached by breadth and thoroughness of instruction and the awakened intellect of patients and endeavor. A few and commodious boarding department. Just been completed. Department of dress making and millinery is added for the first time. The absence of the Principal, who is in Europe for the summer, catalogue will be furnished on application to Mrs. E. P. Morton, 100 Main Street, or they will be found at any of the city book stores.

FEMALE SEMINARY STAUNTON, VA. MISS MARY J. BALDWIN, PRIN. Opened 1st September, 1885. Closes June, 1887. Unsurpassed location, buildings, grounds, appointments. Full corps teachers: untraveled students in Music, Art, Education, Art, Book-keeping, Physical Culture, Board, etc., with full English Course, 2nd to 4th year, and Latin, Greek, and French, as well as practical instruction in any or all of the above.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. WILL REOPEN Sept. 1, 1886. Located in a beautiful and delightful suburb. Instruction thorough, according to the most approved educational methods. Superior and trained specialists in the various departments of Music, Art, Education, Modern Languages, Science, Classics and French. For further particulars apply to MISS MOLLIE E. MARSHALL, Prin., No. 10 Johnson street, Memphis.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE. HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA. Thirty-third year. A desirable school for your daughters in all departments of Female Education. Superior instruction in English, Latin, French, Art, Book-keeping, and all the latest and best of the day. Charges apply to A. B. JONES, D.D., L.L.D., Huntsville, Ala.

PANTOPS ACADEMY. NEAR CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA. For Boys and Young Men. Send for catalogue. JOHN B. SANDERSON, A.M., Principal. Rev. EDWARD WOODRUFF, Associate.

NEWENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass. THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE WORLD--10 Professors, 200 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal, Instrumental, and Piano. Organ, Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Trombone, Trumpet, Saxophone, Clarinet, Flute, Piccolo, and all the latest and best of the day. Charges apply to A. B. JONES, D.D., L.L.D., Huntsville, Ala.

Hopkinsville High School. THE fourteenth scholastic year of this well established and highly respected school, for boys and young men will begin MONDAY, August 10th. Instruction is given in a full course of English, Latin, and French, and in all the latest and best of the day. Charges apply to A. B. JONES, D.D., L.L.D., Huntsville, Ala.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL, BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA. The 21st Annual Session Opens September 15, 1886. For catalogue or special information, apply to the Principal, W. R. ABBOT, Principal, 100 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WARD'S SEMINARY. Nashville, Tenn. Real Southern Home for Girls. 300 Girls last year. A non-sectarian school. Patronized by men of liberal minds in all churches. Instruction in Music, Art and Languages. For Catalogue address DR. W. E. WARD.

The Best College in the World AND CHEAPEST. Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Highest Honor and Gold Medal awarded at other Colleges. Thorough instruction in all the latest and best of the day. Charges apply to A. B. JONES, D.D., L.L.D., Huntsville, Ala.

PHYSICIAN DR. W. E. WARD, BALTIMORE, MD. This School offers to Medical Students untraveled students in all the latest and best of the day. Send for catalogue to Dr. THOMAS OPIE, Dean, 179 N. Howard street.

Virginia Military Institute, LEXINGTON, VA. In full and successful operation and supplies its enlarged course of systematic instruction in all the latest and best of the day. Charges apply to A. B. JONES, D.D., L.L.D., Huntsville, Ala.

EDGEMORTH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. H. F. LEFFLER, Principal, No. 59 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md. The 25th school year begins September 20th, 1886.

Tulane University of Louisiana. (Formerly, 1847-1884, the University of Louisiana.) ITS advantages for practical instruction in diseases of the Southwest are unrivaled, as the law requires it to superintend material from the great Charity Hospital, with its 700 beds, and 20,