The Bolivar Bulletin.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

News from Everywhere.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ON the 15th the joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenses of the Government until July 31 was submitted to the President, and was at once approved.

SPEAKER CARLISLE vindicates Congressman Hatch from the charge of neglecting or opposing the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

AT its meeting on the 15th the Cabinet discussed the action of the House in passing a resolution providing for the use of the Treasury surplus in excess of $100,000,000 in redemption of United States bonds, and the prospects for the resolution in the Senate.

THE funeral services over the remains of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, on the 16th, were very impressive.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL is reported in a sinking condition at Bloomingdale Asylum.

GENERAL BOULANGER, French Minister of War, and Baron Larienty were to fight a duel at nine o'clock the morning of the 17th.

THE London *Times* argues that the lack of personal weight among the Conservatives necessitates a Conservative-Liberal-Unionist coalition.

COLONEL JUNIUS B. WHEELER, formerly a professor at the West Point Military Academy, died at LeNoir, N. C., on the 16th.

THE contemplated clerical changes in the Treasury Department, which were to have taken place on the 15th instant, will be made as soon as the Legislative bill becomes a law. The list is now being prepared, and while it will not be as large as at first supposed, the axe will be swung with considerable effect.

TO signalize the celebration of her jubilee Queen Victoria intends to create three royal dukedoms. The princes selected for this honor are Albert Victor, Christian and Henry of Battenberg.

MARTIN IRONS, the leader of the late Southwestern railroad strike, has resigned as chairman of the executive board of District Assembly No. 101, K. of L., and is said to be in Kansas, broken in pocket, influence and spirits.

PAYMASTER GEORGE R. WATKINS of the United States war ship Ossipee, who was recently convicted by a court-martial on board that vessel, at Yokohama, of embezzlement, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in a United States prison with hard labor and dismissal from the service at the expiration of his sentence.

IT is reported that Paymaster Charles P. Thompson and several other officers of the United States war ship Lancaster are to be court-martialed for alleged crookedness in purchasing supplies at Cape Town.

AN English crank named James Junior wrote a letter to Queen Victoria soliciting her hand in marriage, and followed the letter up by a personal call at Windsor Castle for an answer. He has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

ON the 17th a duel between General Boulanger, French Minister of War, and Baron de Lareinty was fought near Mendon. The latter's shot went wide, the General's pistol hung fire, and honor was satisfied. General Boulanger gained a little cheap notoriety by the spread of a story that he had fired in the air after facing Lareinty's fire.

THE American prima donna, Marie Van Zandt, is suffering from paralysis at Vichy, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

REV HENRY WARD BEECHER is overwhelmed with solicitations to preach and lecture in England, and requires the services of four secretaries to keep up with his daily correspondence. He is a popular success, but not so much of a social lion as he might be.

SECRETARY BAYARD warmly commends United States Consul-General Phelan at Halifax, N. S., for the able manner in which he has conducted our side of the fisheries trouble with the Nova Scotian authorities.

THE Postmaster-General has issued an order calling attention of the employes of his department to the recent letter of the President in relation to interference in political matters, and enjoins a strict compliance with the letter and spirit of that document.

MINISTER WEST has left Washington for a visit to Canada, where he is the guest of Lord and Lady Landsdowne. His mission is supposed to have some connection with the fisheries question.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

THE man calling himself James Hull, who was arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago while attempting to pawn some articles of underclothing, proved to be James J. Mason, who is wanted in New Orleans to answer the charge of embezzling over $20,000.

ON the night of the 14th Patrolman Reem, of Indianapolis, caught Charles Gill, colored, in a store robbing the money drawer. He accompanied the officer to the street, but then overpowered him and broke away. Reem fired three shots after him, the third of which struck the negro hear the heard and killed him instantly.

ON the 15th five new business blocks in the center of Bloomer, Chippewa County, Wisconsin, burned. The loss is estimated at between $60,000 and $75,000; insured for about one-half.

ON the 15th, while an iron dealer of St Petersburg was unloading a wagon filled with old artillery material he had purchased at a Government auction, a nine-inch shell, supposed to be harmless exploded, killing sixteen persons and wounding many others. Four of those killed were children.

ON the 15th Henry Furry was sentenced at Des Moines, Ia., to the penitentiary for life for the murder of Floyd West at Runnells in February last. The crime was one of the most cold-blooded in the annals of the State.

THE steamship St. Andrew, from Bluefields, Nicaragua, for Philadelphia, with bananas, was wrecked on Fortune Island, Bahama, and is a total loss, together with the cargo. The crew are probably saved.

A BELGIAN coal-passer named J. Ichterhausen, on the steamship Belgeh Land, which arrived in New York on the 15th, came on deck while the vessel was at sea on July 6 and deliberately jumped overboard. Every effort to save him proved unavailing.

THE paper mill at Rockton, Ill., owned by Bradner, Smith & Co., of Chicago, and operated by W. T. Randall, of Beloit, Wis., burned the evening of the 16th. Loss estimated at $30,000; well insured.

GEORGE HARRISON, colored, was hanged at Shreveport, La., on the 16th, for the murder of Geo. Allen.

THE Dubuque (Ia.) oat-meal mills were destroyed by fire the evening of the 16th. Loss estimated at $100,000; insurance, $40,000.

BERNARD JUSSELL and Martin Benker, of Akron, O., while attending a church picnic at Cleveland on the 16th, got into a boat for a row. The boat capsized and both were drowned. Their bodies were not recovered.

JOHN W. PHELPS has been arrested at Fishkill Landing, N. Y., on a charge of bigamy.

SAMPSON ROLAND and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged at Donaldsonville, La., on the 16th, for murder.

ONE of the boilers in the Port Austin (Mich.) Manufacturing Company's salt block exploded with terrific force on the 16th, shattering the engine room, injuring two men and killing a boy.

FOREPAUGH'S circus train was wrecked on the Maine Central railroad at Vassalboro, on the 16th, four cars plunging down a fifty-foot embankment. Twenty-five valuable trick horses were killed and a number of others badly injured. A number of the employes were caught in the wreck and injured.

ON the 18th the Knapp & Stout lumber yards at St. Louis burned, thirty acres of ground being swept clean. The loss is estimated at over a half million of dollars, with an aggregate of $300,000 insurance.

CHIEF CLERK SAMUEL K. GAY of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) pension office has joined the United States contingent in Canada, taking with him $20,000, which he secured by forgery and embezzlement, with which to make himself solid with the gang.

ON the morning of the 18th Benjamin Ramage, a merchant at Union coal works, eleven miles down the Ohio river from Wheeling, on the Ohio side, was killed and his store blown to atoms by dynamite deposited beneath. Henry Campbel, a former partner of Ramage, was arrested on suspicion.

ON the 18th James Johnson, a Burlington & Missouri railroad bridgeman, fell off the Platt river bridge near Ashland, Neb., and was drowned.

ON the 18th an unused house near the city of Cork, Ireland, was blown up, and the bodies of two men, supposed to have been making dynamite, were found in the wreck.

ON the 18th the walls of an old building located on South and Roosevelt streets, New York, and containing a stock of about 5,000 barrels of flour belonging to M. T. Sweezey and Co., gave way. Three persons were seriously hurt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON the 14th the Western Nail Association met at Pittsburgh, Pa., and reaffirmed the card rate on nails.

THE National Bureau of Statistics reports that exports of beef and pork products for the eight months ended June 30 last aggregated in value $59,845,229, against $61,339,752 during the same period in 1885.

THIS year soldiers' reunions must provide their own tents, the Government not having them to spare.

IN New York City a street and park have been named for General Hancock.

THE three-mile single-scull race for $1,000 between Enright, of Toronto, and Griffin, of Buffalo, at Silver lake, N. Y., on the 14th, was won by Enright by three lengths. Time, 21:40.

CHOLERA returns from Italy on the 14th were as follows: Brindisi, 115 new cases; 36 deaths; Fontana, 44 new cases, 17 deaths; Latiano, 25 new cases, 10 deaths; San Vito, 20 new cases, 1 death; Cordigro, 3 new cases, 2 deaths; Trieste 3 new cases, 1 death; Fiume, 6 new cases, 3 deaths.

THE Peruvians propose to use the American gold dollar as the basis of all monetary transactions.

THE revolutionists in Tamaulipas, Mexico, have captured the town of Aguas Leguas, five persons being killed in the fight.

AN English bank with a capital of $10,000,000 is to be established in Madagascar.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows the receipts of the Government so far this month to be decidedly less than the expenditures, and unless an improvement occurs before the end of the month the public debt statement to be issued August 1 will show little, if any, decrease.

THE Mexican congressional elections resulted in a large majority for the Government.

ON the 15th the bodies of Adrian and Lucie Cruey were removed from their late home, No. 69 Lexington avenue, New York, to Greenwood cemetery. The church authorities were to the last unyielding in their decision that the interment could not take place in Calvary.

GEORGE W. WHITE, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced his intention of swimming the rapids at Niagara Falls on the 16th. He was at the falls on the 15th studying the whirlpool.

A RIOT occurred among the prisoners in the Richmond (Va.) city jail on the 15th, but a squad of efficient policemen, numbering about twenty, succeeded in suppressing the affair before serious trouble occurred, by arresting the ringleaders.

THE coroner's jury in the case of Policeman Gardner, of Belfast, who died from the effects of wounds received in the recent riot, failed to agree after five hours' deliberation, and were discharged.

AN immense gathering is expected at Albany, N. Y., on the occasion of the bi-centennial exercises and the Mardi Gras festival and parade. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 100,000 strangers.

THE Albany (N. Y.) bi-centennial celebration opened on the 18th.

THE business failures in the United States for the seven days ended the 16th numbered 163.

A PERSONAL encounter occurred in the Capitol building at Washington on the 16th between Congressmen Cobb, of Indiana, and Laird, of Nebraska.

THE rehearing in the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke, opened by the Queen's procter, was begun at London on the 16th. The evidence puts a new color on the matter.

THE grand juyr's investigation of the charges against members of the St. Louis House of Delegates resulted in five bench warrants being issued on the 16th for delegates and lobbyists.

THE receiver of the Provident Savings Band of St. Louis has not yet been able to find out what the condition of the wrecked bank is. He only seems to know that no payment can be made to depositors before October.

THE committee on pensions recommend the passage over the President's veto of the bill granting a pension to John W. Farris, of Missouri.

Two clerks and a chief of division in the Treasury Department at Washington have been dismissed for tampering with examination papers.

AFTER being locked up five hours, the coroner's jury in the case of Policeman Gardner, who was shot in the Belfast riots, were discharged, being unable to agree.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided to construct one of the new cruisers on the plans and designs of the Naniwakan recently built abroad, and the other on the plans of the bureau of construction.

THE cholera returns from Italy on the 17th were: Brindisi, 8 new cases, 6 deaths; Province of Brindisi, 47 new cases, 31 deaths; Fontana, 22 new cases, 7 deaths; Latiano, 8 new cases, 6 deaths. The disease is abating and the symptoms becoming milder.

THE first train of eighteen car-loads of tea bound from Japan to Europe, passed through Omaha on the 16th, having made better than passenger time on the run from San Francisco to that city. This is a test to determine whether tea can be shipped from China and Japan to Europe quicker by the American overland route or by the Suez canal route.

THE meeting of the National Educational Association at Topeka, Kas., was brought to a close on the evening of the 16th. It proved to be the largest and most successful in the history of the organization. No decision has been reached by the executive board as to the place for the next annual meeting. William E. Sheldon, of Massachusetts, was elected president, and J. H. Canfield, of Kansas, secretary.

ON the 18th a meeting of London Socialists refused to disperse when requested to do so by the police, and they were not disturbed.

FOR twenty years the Shoshone Indians have been friendly with the Government, but they are now said to be threatening revolt, being on the verge of starvation.

A COMMERCIAL treaty has been consummated between France and Corea.

THE modified extradition treaty with Great Britain applies to embezzlement or larceny where the amount involved exceeds fifty dollars, burglary, malicious injury to property, endangering life and manslaughter.

ON the 18th a damper was thrown on Albany's bi-centennial celebration by a terrible thunderstorm accompanied by a heavy rain and a high wind. Some of the outdoor decorations were ruined.

AT the session of the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias on the 18th, at Toronto, Ont., it was decided that it was inexpedient at the present time to take any measure looking to the establishment of a rank for ladies. A large committee was appointed to assist in erecting a suitable memorial in honor of Samuel Holder Hines, who lost his life while endeavoring to rescue a friend from a burning building.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN the Senate on the 13th the resolutions of the Ohio editors regarding the Payne election case, were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. An appropriation for a monument at Stony Point to commemorate the revolutionary battle there was passed. Mr. Teller's bill appropriating $250,000 for a military post at Denver was favorably reported, and the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed.....In the House the substitute for Mr. Glover's senatorial concurrent in the Lancaster was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Legislative bill were then taken up, and after considerable debate a conference committee was appointed. Bills were reported from the ways and means committee. One regulating the manufacture of tobacco passed; also one providing for appointment of tobacco inspectors; also one concerning immediate transportation of dutiable goods. The joint resolution providing for paying the public debt with the treasury surplus was then taken up in committee of the whole, and debated by the ways and means committee.

IN the Senate on the 14th, after some unimportant business the River and Harbor bill was taken up and several amendments proposed and debated, but no progress was made with the measure.....In the House bills were passed for the public building at Oshkosh, Wis., and increasing appropriation for the building at Galveston. The treasury surplus resolution was taken up in committee of the whole and debated through the entire day's session and finally adopted.

IN the Senate on the 15th three reports on the Payne case were made from the committee on privileges and elections. After some minor business, the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented. The Senate decided to insist on its amendments, and another committee was appointed. The River and Harbor bill was then taken up and voting on amendments occupied the rest of the session.....In the House, after a lively row between Messrs. Lowry and Glover, the resolution was adopted for an inquiry into certain interpolations in the Record. District of Columbia business occupied the rest of the session.

IN the Senate on the 16th three private pension bills were passed and the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the committee amendment reducing the appropriations twenty-five per cent. was agreed to. The bill was then passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the committee amendments agreed to and the bill passed.....In the House the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was agreed to and motions to pass bills granting pensions to Elizabeth Lace and Catherine Metcalf over the President's veto were defeated. The bill granting a pension to Joseph Rom ser was passed over the President's veto. In Executive session at its night session passed one pension bill.

IN the Senate on the 17th the day's session was taken up in discussion of the Oleomargarine bill, the understanding being that a vote would be taken on the measure on the 20th.....In the House, after the transaction of some minor business, the Fortifications Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and occupied the attention of the House during the entire session.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

REPORTS from various points in Northern Texas show the mercury registered at 100 to 120 in the shade on the 17th.

THE cholera returns from Italy for the 16th are as follows: Brindisi, 75 new cases, 44 deaths; Fontano, 37 new cases, 19 deaths; Latiano, 16 new cases, 7 deaths; Cadignio, 7 new cases, 2 deaths; Venice, 1 new case, 1 death.

WARREN COUNTY, MISS., including Vicksburg, in the election held on the 17th, gave a majority of about 3,000 against prohibition.

A DISPATCH from Topeka says the present drouth in Kansas is the severest the State has known since 1874.

FIRE destroyed 25,000,000 feet of lumber at St. Louis on the 18th, causing a loss of $400,000.

SEVENTY-FIVE ladies were poisoned by eating ice cream at a picnic at Charleston, Ill., on the 17th. None of the cases proved fatal.

A SERIOUS fight occurred among a number of white and colored roustabouts on the docks at Chicago, on the 17th, and two men were fatally injured.

THE revolution in Tamaulipas, Mexico, appears to be increasing rapidly, and the troops in that section seem utterly unable to cope with it.

AT Wurtemburg, Pa., on the 17th, by the premature explosion of a blast three Italians were hurled into the air. One of them, Petro Banks, recieved injuries that will terminate fatally. The surrounding buildings were shattered by the explosion.

THERE has been no rain in Colarado during the past three months, and in consequence the rivers are drying up and the crops and live stock, as well as the families of the ranchmen, are suffering greatly for want of water.

HON. C. W. WEST, Governor of Utah, on the 15th, issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants to abandon polygamy at once, and warning proselytes against coming to that Territory to enter into or maintain any unlawful marriages relations.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on July 17th, was as follows: Wheat, 29,142,274 bushels; corn, 9,317,628; oats, 205,396; rye, 242,160; barley, 220,119.

THE spring wheat crop of the Northwest will not exceed 50 per cent. of an average yield.

MRS. MARY FENN, better known as Mary Davis, and one of the earliest promoters of the anti-slavery movement, died at Orange, N. J., on the 19th.

THE Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session at Toronto, on the 19th, decided that it was inexpedient at the present to take any measure looking to the establishment of a rank for ladies.

A COUNTER-BOMB.

States' Attorney Grinnell Surprises the Accused Anarchists,

By Producing a Witness From Their Own Ranks Who Knows Whereof He Testifies in Regard to the Chicago Haymarket Tragedy.

CHICAGO, July 16.—After many weeks spent in exhausting every device for delay employed by crafty lawyers, the trial of the Anarchists is to begin in earnest. This morning the eight men who are to answer for the Haymarket massacre take their seats in Judge Gray's Court. They are composed in their manner, and betray no sense of uneasiness. Apparently they are careless of the past and indifferent as to the future.

Another delay has been asked for. This time the State requests it. On opening of the court, Mr. Grinnell told Judge Gary that he was reluctantly compelled to request an adjournment until five o'clock. He said he had a good reason for asking this. He did not want to say what this reason was, but that it was of great importance to the case. Then his assistant, Mr. Walker, whispered in his ear, and Mr. Grinnell said an adjournment until eleven o'clock would do Mr. Fisher inquired what was the reason. Mr. Grinnell did not want to declare it publicly, but assured the lawyer he would tell him privately. He did so and the desired adjournment was allowed.

Promptly at eleven o'clock the jurors came back to the court room and the first witness in this famous case stepped upon the stand. He was Felix Busebeck, an architect and draughtsman. He had a big parchment map of the scene of the tragedy, together with another representing the premises known as Kneff's Hall—the Anarchists' den. The witness described this meeting hall of the conspirators as that of a dark, noisome, underground hole, approached by several stone steps, which lead into an area, which area in turn conducted to the subterranean room.

The maps were offered in evidence, and the witness stepped down, and was soon succeeded by Inspector Bonfield. The inspector stated in a touching manner the massacre of his men at the Haymarket and the events immediately preceding it. The afternoon of the tragedy, he said, his attention had been called to the "Revenge" circular. He then went to the mayor and laid the matter before him. According to his instructions, he ordered the men to assemble at the Desplaines Street station to be in readiness in case an outbreak should occur. About ten o'clock the men who had been detailed to watch the meeting reported that it was time to break it up. On hearing this he formed his men in Waldo place and marched them north on Desplaines street. When the front rank was about opposite the alley north of Randolph street, he ordered them to halt while Captain Ward, turning to the crowd, ordered them to disperse, as soon as the order was given Fielden, who had been speaking, stepped from the track and said in a loud voice:

"WE ARE PEACEABLE."

"A moment later," said the inspector, "I heard a hissing noise behind me, and before I could turn there was a terrific explosion. On looking behind me I saw nearly all of the first platoon lying on the ground. The crowd then commenced firing. Part of them fell back on Desplaines street to Lake, while the majority massed themselves on the sidewalk and poured their fire into our flanks. After about seventy-five shots had been fired I gave the order to cease firing, and as the streets were nearly cleared, we busied ourselves in helping the wounded officers. Fielden, there, stood and fired over the truck into our midst until it was evident that we would carry all before us, when he ran away."

Inspector Bonfield was closely cross examined by Captain Black, who endeavored to shake his testimony, but all in vain. At the close of the inspector's testimony the court adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session State's-Attorney Grinnell, after a moments' consultation with his associates, called in a loud voice the name of Gottfried Waller. As this name was passed through the room the faces of the prisoners grew deadly pale, and, turning to one another they gazed anxiously in each others eyes, as if seeking some information. Not a word, however, passed their lips, but with an expectant look they watched the door through which the witness was to come. A moment later the witness appeared and took the stand.

Mr. Grinnell explained that the witness was unable to speak English, and accordingly an interpreter was sworn in.

The witness stated that he was born in Switzerland, but came to this country three years ago, and for the past two years had lived in this city, working as a cabinet-maker. He was a member of the Lehr Unt Wehr Verein, but left them about four months ago. He was a member of the second company of that society, and had been drilled in the use of arms. On Monday evening preceding the night of the Haymarket riot he went to Greif's Hall, at 54 West Lake street, about eight o'clock. He went there in answer to an advertisement in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. The advertisement was the German letter "Y" followed by the words "Kommc am Montag," or "Come on Monday." It was a sign that the meeting of the armed society was to take place. He saw Engle at the meeting. As Engle heard his name mentioned his face grew livid, and clenching his fists he gazed at the witness with a perfectly fiendish expression.

The witness said there were about seventy or eighty persons present at the meeting. A number of men called "Waller," and he was selected as chairman of the meeting. Engle and Fisher were present, but the witness did not remember about others. After he called the meeting to order copies of the "Revenge" circular were distributed. Engle brought forward a resolution of a prior meeting which showed what was to be done.

"What did Engle say?"

"He said that if through the fall of the strikers the other men should come into an encounter with the police, we should aid them. He then told us that the northwest group had resolved to bring aid. That if, on account of this work, something should happen to the police we must assemble at the corners as we had agreed. The word 'Ruhe' would be published, and as soon as that appeared we were to meet.

"Was anything said as to when it would be published?"

"Nothing, beyond the fact that it would appear in the letter-box of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*."

"What else did Engle say?"

"He said that if tumults occurred in the city then we should meet, armed, in Wicker's Park. If the word should appear in the paper the northwest group and the Lehr Unt Wehr Verein would assemble in the park with their arms. After Engle said this a committee was appointed to watch the movements in the city and report to us if a riot should occur. We were then to storm the police stations and cut the telegraph wires. After we had destroyed the stations we were to kill all the policemen we met and by our deeds cause more workingmen to join us. We were to attack North avenue station first, and after that we could do as we pleased."

"Was anything said about dynamite or bombs?"

"Yes. It was said that dynamite and bombs would give us the easiest means of destroying the police. Engle said that."

The witness, continuing, said that it was resolved to call a meeting at eight o'clock next night in Haymarket square. "It was decided that as a body we should not participate in the Haymarket meeting, but should meet at our regular places, while only a committee would be at the Haymarket. If the committee reported that something had happened, we should attack the police where it had been arranged for each group to do so. In addition to the police, we would attack the militia and fire department. It was planned to destroy the North avenue station so as to prevent the police interfering if there should be a fight in the city. Attacks were to be made on all sides at the same time. No preparations were made if the police should disperse the Haymarket meeting. We were simply instructed to shoot the police in case there should be trouble. In case trouble should arise in the day time the committee would cause the word "Ruhe" to be published. If it was at night they would report to us at our houses. The word "Ruhe" was to be published in case of a downright revolution, and was to be a signal for the armed to meet.

I left the meeting about half past ten and went home. Next night I came down to a meeting of the furniture workers' at Zepp's hall, and while there the bomb was exploded. After the bomb exploded I went home. On the way I stopped at Engle's house and told him. He said it would be better to go home."

"Did you ever have any bombs?"

"Yes. About six months ago Fisher gave me one. It was a piece of pipe six inches long. I don't know what it was filled with. It was at Thalia Hall. Fisher had a large number of bombs, and distributed them among members of the northwest group. All the members of the Lehr and Wehr Verein were known by numbers. My number was 19. Quite a number of us took bombs that day. I remember Fisher, Engle, Breitenfeld, Huber, Rheinholdt, Lehman, Herman Schradel, Gruenswald and Huebner."

At this point in the witness' testimony the court adjourned.

During the whole of the testimony the prisoners kept their eyes fastened on the witness. Their appearance was anything but pleasant as they stared at him, but he stood the scrutiny bravely.

"That man," said State's Attorney Grinnell after adjournment, "is in constant danger of his life. His testimony is going to convict the prisoners, and friends of the Anarchists would be only too glad to kill him. We have to him constantly guarded, so that any attempt would be instantly detected and the assassins would be convicted.

A Batch of Rascales Turned Out of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Captain Peck, of New York, chief of the division of issue in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and J. Edward Desaulds and Charles B. Hinckley, of the District of Columbia, $1,400 clerks in the same office, have been dismissed for tampering with examination papers. The dismissals caused quite a sensation. It was stated this morning on official authority that the department has suspected for some time that crooked work was being done in the examinations. A Treasury official said to a representative of the United Press to-day: "We were quietly waiting to catch somebody, being convinced that frauds were being perpetrated in that line. Why, right here in my desk now is an examination paper that was handed in and in which the answers given to the questions are word for word the same as the answers furnished by the examiners. There has been a number of such instances, and they opened our eyes to the fact that something was wrong. Yesterday, when this chief of division was charged with having furnished answers to his two favorites he denied it up and down, but when he was confronted with a list of the answers in his own handwriting he could say no more. Of course, after he had acted that way and then lied to us, a summary dismissal was necessary. In order to prevent such frauds in the future a committee consisting of Messrs. Trenholm, Maynard and Tounor has been appointed to institute a safer method of examinations."

A Farmers' Boycott.

DETROIT, Mich., July 16.—The boycott has broken out in a new spot. The thriving little city of Battle Creek, in this State, is unfortunate in having rather narrow streets. When the farmers from miles around come in to trade and hitch their teams at the edge of the sidewalks with their wagons of all descriptions, loaded with every variety of produce, projecting into the center of the street, the passage ways are rendered very narrow and difficult of use, and there has been much consequent growling.

A few nights ago some one or more persons spent all night in going through the main business streets cutting down all the hitching posts. This rather pleased the citizens generally and they were disposed to applaud the work of the midnight maranders, except the merchants who foresaw trouble with their trade. Efforts to restore the missing posts by action of the village council met with resistance on the part of the citizens, when suddenly the farmers in the surrounding towns took a hand in the business and sent out word through all their borders:

"Boycott Battle Creek; it is a slur on the horny-handed granger. Take your trade to the nearest competing point."

And now there is gnashing of teeth in the town where trade is thus threatened, and excitement that reminds one of a hornets' nest with one end of a pole making things lively.

Serious Accident to One of Forepaugh's Circus Trains.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Information has been received here of a fatal accident to Forepaugh's circus train on the Maine Central railroad at Vassalboro, some fifty miles north of here. The storm having interfered with the wires, particulars are meager. The train, consisting of twenty cars, was en route for this city, and was running at a lively rate of speed when the cars jumped the track, due to a defective rail, and plunged down the fifty-feet embankment toward the Kennebec river.

Three of the cars contained animals, and one was a passenger caboose containing a number of employes. The cars rolled over and over several times, and were smashed into splinters. Twenty-five valuable trick horses were killed outright and a number of others badly injured, a number of which will have to be killed.

The caboose was occupied by ten men, several of whom escaped by jumping when the car left the track, being saved from injury by the soft earth. The others were carried down the bank and were caught in the wreck. Their companions extricated several badly, if not fatally, injured. Two men, whose names are not given, are buried beneath the wreck in the river and were, doubtless, killed instantly. A wrecking train has left for the scene.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Second Discourse of the Series on "Voices of Gardens and Fields."

The Church Militant as the Garden of Christ—Its Labors, Fruits and Flowers—Heroic Laborers—The Voice of the Gardener.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage delivered the second of his series of discourses on "Voices of Gardens and Fields" at "The Hamptons," taking for his text:

I am come into my garden.—Solomon's Song, v., 1.

He said: The Bible is a great poem. We have in its faultless rhythm, and bold imagery, and startling antithesis, and rapturous lyric, and sweet pastoral, and instructive narrative, and devotional psalm, thoughts expressed in style more solemn than that of Montgomery, more bold than that of Milton, more terrible than that of Dante, more natural than that of Wordsworth, more impassioned than that of Pollok, more tender than that of Cowper, more weird than that of Spenser. This great poem brings all the gems of the earth into its coronet, and it weaves the flames of judgment into its garlands, and pours eternal harmonies in its rhythm. Every thing this book touches it makes beautiful, from the plain stones of the summer threshing-floor to the daughters of Nabor filling the trough for the camels, and the fish-pools of Heshbon up to the Psalmist praising God with diapason of storm and whirlwind, and Job leading forth Orion, Arcturus and Pleiades.

My text leads us into a scene of summer redolence. The world has had a great many beautiful gardens. Charlemagne added to the glory of his reign by decreeing that they be established all through the realm—deciding even the names of the flowers to be planted there. Henry IV., at Montpelier, established gardens of bewitching beauty and luxuriance, gathering into them Alpine, Tyrenean and French plants. One of the sweetest spots on earth was the garden of Shenstone, the poet. His writings have made but little impression on the world, but his garden, "The Leasowes," will be immortal. To the natural advantage of this place was brought the perfection of art. Arbor, and terrace, and slope, and rustic temple, and reservoir, and urn and fountain here had their crowning. Oak and yew and hazel put forth their richest foliage. There was no life more diligent, no soul more ingenious than that of Shenstone, and all that diligence and genius he brought to the adornment of that one treasured spot. He gave $1,500 for it; he sold it for $85,000. And yet I am to tell you to-day of a richer garden than I have mentioned.

It is the garden spoken of in my text, the garden of the church, which belongs to Christ, for my text says so. He bought it, he planted it, he owns it, and he shall have it. Walter Scott, in his outlay at Abbotsford, ruined his fortune; and now, in the crimson flowers of those gardens, you can almost think or imagine that you see the blood of that old man's broken heart. The payment of the last $500,000 sacrificed him. But I have to tell you that Christ's life and Christ's death were the outlay of this beautiful garden of the church, of which my text speaks. Oh, how many sighs, and tears, and pangs, and agonies! Tell me, ye women who saw him hang! Tell me, ye executioners who laid him and let him down! Tell me, thou sun that didst hide; ye rocks that fell! "Christ loved the church and gave himself for it." If the garden of the church belongs to Christ, certainly he has a right to walk in it. Come, then, O blessed Jesus, to-day; walk up and down these aisles, and pluck what Thou wilt of sweetness for Thyself!

The church, in my text, is appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of choice flowers, of select fruits, and of thorough irrigation.

That would be a strange garden in which there were no flowers. If nowhere else, they would be along the borders or at the gateway. The homelieat taste will dictate something, if it be the old-fashioned hollyhock, or dahlia, or daffodil; but if there be larger means, then you will find the Mexican cactus, and blazing azalea, and clustering oleander. Well, now Christ comes to his garden, and he plants there some of the loveliest spirits that ever bloomed upon the world. Some of them are violets, unconspicuous, but sweet as heaven. You have to search and find them. You do not see them very often, perhaps, but you find where they have been by the brightened face of the invalid, and the sprig of geranium on the stand, and the new window curtains keeping out the glow of the sunlight. They are, perhaps, more like the ranunculus, creeping sweetly along amid the thorns and briars of life, giving kiss for sting; and many a man who has had in his way some great black rock of trouble, has found that they have covered it all over with the flowery jessamine running in and out amid the crevices. These flowers in Christ's garden are not like sunflowers, gaudy in light, but wherever darkness hovers over a soul that needs to be comforted, there they stand, night-blooming cereuses. But in Christ's garden there are plants that may be better compared to the Mexican cactus—thorns without, loveliness within; men with sharp points of character. They wound almost every one that touches them. They are hard to handle. Men pronounce them nothing but thorns, but Christ loves them notwithstanding all their sharpnesses. Many a man has had a very hard ground to cultivate, and it has only been through severe trial he has raised even the smallest scrape of grace.

A very harsh minister was talking to a very placid elder, and the placid elder said to the harsh minister:

"Doctor, I do wish you would control your temper."

"Ah," said the minister to the elder, "I control more temper in five minutes than you do in five years."

It is harder for some men to do right than for other men to do right. The grace that would elevate you to the seventh heaven might not keep your brother from knocking a man down. I had a friend who came to me and said:

"I dare not join the Church."

I said: "Why?"

"Oh," he said, "I have such a violent temper. Yesterday morning I was crossing very early at the Jersey City ferry and I saw a milkman pour a large amount of water into the milk can, and I said to him: 'I think that will do,' and he insulted me, and I knocked him down. Do you think I ought to join the church?"

Nevertheless, that very same man who was so harsh in his behavior, loved Christ and could not speak of sacred things without tears of emotion and affection. Thorns without, sweetness within—the best specimen of Mexican cactus I ever saw.

There are others planted in Christ's garden who are always radiant, always impressive—more like the roses of deep hue that we occasionally find called "giants of battle"—the Martin Luthers, St. Paul's, Chrysostoms, Wickliffs, Latimers and Samuel Rutherfords. What in other men is a spark in them is a conflagration. When they sweat they sweat great drops of blood. When they pray their prayer takes fire. When they preach it is a Pentecost. When they fight it is a Thermopylæ. When they die it is a martyrdom. You find a great many roses in the gardens, but only a few "giants of battle." Men say; "Why don't you have more of them in the church?" I say; "Why don't you have in the world more Humboldts and Wellingtons." God gives to some ten talents; to another one.

In this garden of the Church which Christ has planted, I also find the snowdrops, beautiful but cold looking, seemingly another phase of winter. I mean those Christians who are precise in their tastes, unimpassioned, pure as snowdrops and as cold. They never shed any tears, they never get excited, they never say any thing rashly, they never do any thing precipitately. Their pulses never flutter, their nerves never twitch, their indignation never boils over. They live longer than most people, but their life is in a minor key. They never run up to "C" above the staff. In their music of life they have no staccato passages. Christ planted them in the Church, and they must be of some service, or they would not be there; snowdrops, always snowdrops.

But I have not told you of the most beautiful flower in all this garden spoken of in the text. If you see a century plant your emotions are startled. You say: "Why, this flower has been a hundred years gathering up for one bloom, and it will be a hundred years more before other petals will come out." But I have to tell you of a plant that was gathering up from all eternity, and that 1,900 years ago put forth its bloom never to wither. It is the passion plant of the cross! Prophets foretold it; Bethlehem shepherds looked upon it in the bud; the rocks shook at its bursting; and the dead got up in their winding-sheets to see its full bloom. It is a crimson flower—blood at the roots, blood on the branches, blood on all the leaves. Its perfume is to fill all the nations. Its breath is Heaven. Come, O, winds, from the north, and winds from the south, and winds from the east, and winds from the west, and bear to all the earth the sweet-smelling savor of Christ, my Lord!

His worth it all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him too.

Again: The Church may be appropriately compared to a garden, because it is a place of select fruits. That would be a strange garden which had in it no berries, no plums, or peaches, or apricots. The coarser fruits are planted in the orchard or they are set out on the sunny hillside; but the choicest fruits are kept in the garden. So in the world outside the Church. Christ has planted a great many beautiful things—patience, charity, generosity, integrity; but he intends the choicest fruits to be in the garden, and if they are not there, then shame on the Church. Religion is not a mere flowering sentimentality. It is a practical, life-giving, healthful fruit—not posies, but apples.

"O," says somebody: "I don't see what your garden of the Church has yielded." Where did your asylums come from? and your hospitals? and your institutions of mercy? Christ planted every one of them. He planted them in his garden. When Christ gave sight to Bartimeus he laid the corner-stone of every blind asylum that has ever been built. When Christ soothed the demoniac of Galilee he laid the corner-stone of every lunatic asylum that has ever been established. When Christ said to the sick man, "Take up they bed and walk," he laid the corner-stone of every hospital the world has ever seen. When Christ said: "I was in the prison and ye visited me," he laid the corner-stone of every prison reform association that has ever been formed. The Church of Christ is a glorious garden, and is full of fruit.

I know there is some poor fruit in it. I know there are some weeds that ought to be thrown over the fence. I know there are some crab-apple trees that ought to be cut down. I know there are some wild grapes that ought to be uprooted; but are you going to destroy the whole garden because of a little gnarled fruit? You will find worm-eaten leaves in Fontainebleau, and insects that sting in the fairy groves of the Champs-Elysees. You do not tear down and destroy the whole garden because there are a few specimens of gnarled fruit. I admit there are men and women in the church who ought not to be there; but let us be just as frank and admit the fact that there are hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of glorious Christian men and women—holy, blessed, useful, consecrated and triumphant. There is no grander collection in all the earth than the collection of Christians. There are Christian men in this house whose religion is not a matter of psalm-singing and church-going. To-morrow morning that religion will keep them just as consistent and consecrated in their worldly occupation as it ever kept them at the communion-table.

There are woman here to-day of a higher type of character than Mary of Bethany. They not only sit at the feet of Christ, but they go out into the kitchen to help Martha in her work, that she may sit there too. There is a woman who has a drunken husband, who has exhibited more faith and more patience and courage than Ridley in the fire. He was consumed in twenty minutes. Here has been a twenty years' martyrdom. Yonder is a man who has been twenty years on his back, unable even to feed himself, yet calm and peaceful as though he lay on one of the green banks of heaven, watching the oarsmen dip their paddles in the crystal river! Why, it seems to me this moment as if St.