

Damage for injuries received by a child from a Mud Drum. New Orleans States.

A suit of considerable importance to the citizens of New Orleans for the better part of the past two days engaged the attention of the United States Circuit Court, Judge E. C. Billings presiding. The case is J. J. Thomas et al. against John Ward. It is a suit for damages in the amount of \$10,000. The attorney for the plaintiff is Mr. W. S. Benedict, who is pitted against a legal trio composed of Messrs. Thomas J. Semmes & Legendre and J. Ad Hocier, who appear for the defense.

The question involved is whether a business firm can unlawfully obstruct the banquet with its goods with no resultant damages accruing through accident or death to persons passing, should they in any way contribute to their own injury through coming in contact with the obstruction; whereas no accident could possibly have occurred if the obstruction had not been in the way, and unlawfully for the pedestrian to come in contact with. The facts of the case are that on the afternoon of the 15th of May, 1885, Thomas' four-year old boy, while in charge of his sister, nine years of age, in some way came in contact with a "mud drum," eighteen feet long, and occupying a portion of the banquet in front of Ward's foundry, on Callopee street. The "drum," which was on two pieces of timber across the gutter, was "scooped," to prevent it from rolling in the street or on the banquet. It had been there for some time, and on the day mentioned, while the young girl was looking elsewhere, the little boy, through some means, caused the "drum" to roll over upon him, causing a compound fracture of the thigh.

The defense is that it was negligence on the part of parents to allow their child to be on the street without being in charge of a competent nurse; consequently as the negligence of the parent contributed to the accident, the plaintiff should not recover damages.

The plaintiff claims that the streets and banquettes are free and open highways, and obstructions in either are unlawful and in direct violation of the city ordinances prohibiting such obstructions to the free use of the highways, and the plaintiff should recover for damages caused.

The court charged the jury that it was for them to decide whether the sister was a competent nurse; if so, and her inattention at the time of the accident was not unreasonable, the plaintiff should recover. If, however, the girl was incompetent to care for the child, the accident occurred through the "parental negligence" of the parents, and he cannot recover.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff John Thomas in the sum of \$500, and the minor child, Wm. P. Thomas, in the sum of \$1,000.

## THE FASHIONS

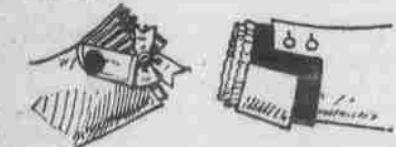
Some Small Facies.

Ribbon bows are everywhere now. Some very pretty ones are made for the hair in various ways, two of which are shown herewith.



On the left is a rosette made of ribbons cut in fish-tail points and secured to hairpins for conveniences in arranging the hair. The same style of rosette, made a trifle flatter, can be used at the belt, and if smaller will be very effective worn at the shoulder when the collar is fastened on one side.

On the right is one of the multicolored ribbon bows now fashionable for brightening the corsage and wearing in the hair. It is made of feather-edged gros grain ribbon, the colors comprising maroon, pink, chamois, lavender, gold and cream. The ribbon is arranged in pointed loops and ends, which are clasped together with a twisted cross piece in two colors.



Here are shown two tasteful ways of finishing off dress sleeves at the wrist. They relieve the severe plainness which has been in fashion so long.

With Tailor Spits.

With the severer tailor suits worn with a masculine collar and cravat young ladies wear a high straw hat the color of the dress, made of rough straw, or else in an open braid that has no lining. The rim turns up closely behind, and rolls also on the left side, while the right side is straight, or in extreme cases is flattened low against the head. The brim is bound with velvet, and a narrow velvet band encircles the crown. A ladder of cross bows of ribbon may extend up the back of the crown, or else it may have long, erect loops with a bunch of long-stemmed blossoms, usually of very small flowers.

For older ladies to wear with taller suits the newest bonnets are of rough, dark straw, made small, yet very high in the crown, so that the extremely high bows of last season may be dispensed with, and instead a rosette of velvet ribbons is used. This large rosette may be all of one color, but is more often of two or three colors, made with all the loops of each color massed together and forming a third of the rosette. Thus, on a black rough straw bonnet there are cream, pale yellow, and black loops in the rosette; for a blue dress, dark blue, dark red and cream white, or else pale blue loops form the rosette; with brown dresses are white, yellow, and brown loops. This trimming is also seen on the black tulle bonnets worn with drab and black suits, and is especially pretty when the fashionable pistache green is used with pale

lemon yellow and cream white. On a chocolate brown tulle bonnet the rosette may be of pink, cream and chocolate color. The velvet ribbon in these rosettes is only half an inch wide, and is prettily trimmed with gold. This forms the entire trimming for the bonnet. The velvet throat bow is of the darkest color in the rosette, and is made of two long loops, or else merely pointed ends that are scarcely an inch wide, yet are long enough to reach back to the ears. Small jeweled pins are thrust in these loops, and are thought to give more style to the toilet than if used as breastpins; indeed, they are almost the only jewels now worn out-of-doors.

Fabrics for the Seaside.

It is astonishing, seeing what an annual affair going to the seaside is, that people do not yet understand how the sea air will prey on knots of ribbon, pretty enough when new, and all the fittings and drapings of a costume that look well in Rotten Row and not at all well by the "lone sea wave." Gingham, seprys, holland and dark linen withstand the assaults of wind and wave best; and serge, cashmere, nun's cloth, canvas or vicuna in wool; but not cheap, badly dyed stuffs, nor muslin, which loses its stiffness in an hour or so. And yet, at the fashionable watering places, you see every day people in flimsy washing gowns and rich brocades utterly unsuitable to the occasion, and falling in the simplicity and cleanliness which should distinguish such dresses. Very big hats are worn, and far too many flowers, by the seaside.

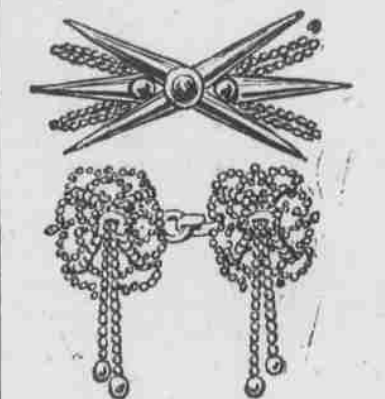
How ignorant, too, women seem to be about dyeing. The anilins dye, soluble by perspiration, not only dye arms and legs of undesired tints, but bring out eruptions. Violet, red, bright blues and yellows should be selected with care. To be healthy, clothing should only be treated with vegetable dyes. Any dye, as a broad rule, is bad that imparts undesired color to the skin.

Little Girls' Summer Gowns.

Girls from 2 to 5 years wear yoke slips, with sash of the material sewed in the side seams and tied behind. These are of the new open-worked lawns in stripes, checked gingham and white muslins, and in all cases the yokes and sleeves can be white. Gimpes of white muslin, with low-necked gingham, Chambray, cashmere or lawn dresses, are worn by girls from 4 years upward. Belled dresses, with a yoke and full round skirt tucked and hemmed, are for girls from 4 to 12, or even for girls in their teens. Two-piece dresses, with a kilt skirt and cutaway jacket, are liked for pique or the dimity fabric. Low-necked square yokes of velvet are used with India silk, challi and foulard dresses, but all low-necked dresses have a white muslin gimp or front piece. V openings, with embroidery let in and the waist laced across, are used on Chambray, pique, cashmere, and white muslin dresses.

Clasps for Wraps and Dresses.

These are still in high favor. They are used on cloaks and scarfs. They fasten skirt drapery, and they are used instead of a breastpin. It is necessary to sew them



firmly in places where they are wanted to remain. Then they stay, and can be hooked and unhooked, as required. They are made of wood, metal, colored glass and other material.

At the top of the illustration is a jet dress clasp, which has the fastening concealed under the disk at the center. Below is a larger clasp of interlaced work in bronze, ornamented with chain pendants.

Little Girls' Hats.

Misses and children's hats are very prettily trimmed. Leghorn straws are lined with fine gauze rouchings and have large falls bows. Quits as much care is bestowed on the "garnitures" of English straws, straws in open work and coarse straws. They also have the under part of the brim lined with rouchings or plaitings, and often the outside of the hats are covered with shell-shaped lace fastened down here and there under flowers or ribbon rosettes. If the brim of the round hat is raised on one side, a band of ribbon is taken across it and fastened on the crown under a bow or a bunch of flowers. Sometimes there are three or four small bands of falls arranged in this way. They are bordered on either side with tiny rouchings or gauze or tulle. Many children's hats are covered with flowers.—New York Times.

Trimnings.

Etamine dresses are trimmed with ecru lace, embroidered galloon in one color, or with cachemire and Algerian designs, and bands of "bretonne" embroidery. These bands will also serve to trim canvas goods, navy blue serges for children's dresses and jerseys and jackets. White breton jackets are the style for wear under jerseys. They are embroidered with colored silk or wool, or dotted with tiny gilt stars. Jerseys and jackets are trimmed in the same way with sequins of mother of pearl. Scotch plaid sarah or foulard, combined with plain goods, makes very pretty suits. There are striped foulards and fancy checked materials used for the same purpose. There may be revers and velvet bretelles or plaited gumpes on the waists. Foulard and sarah are to be much worn.

FASHIONLETS.

Upper skirts grow fuller. Under skirts remain plain. Red is at present much used in Paris, particularly for trimmings and linings under transparent tissues. Poke bonnets or round hats and white parasols are worn as part of bridesmaids' toilets for summer wedding. Short petticoats are being made of the faintest and most delicate materials and in the most exquisite and artistic designs. The most fashionable modistes still declare their faith in the comfortable jersey waist, by importing them in almost every color. Despite their inexpensiveness, rough straw hats remain fashionable year after year, and each season seems to add something to their popularity.

Stamped "satinettes" and Abatian crochones make becoming and serviceable dresses, and they are quite indispensable for country wear.

A caprice of the moment in millinery is that of veiling with tulle various parts of the bonnet or round hat. For instance, the coronet front, instead of being faced with velvet, now has tulle puffed on it, dotted with beads.

## JACKSON.

A Protest from President Bond Against the Action of the Railroad Commissioners. Special to Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, June 5.—The railroad commission recently reduced the passenger tariff on the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad, which is a part of the Queen & Crescent system, from four to three cents per mile. The Vicksburg & Meridian road has been declared insolvent by the federal court, and today Frank S. Bond, receiver of the V. & M., and president of the entire system, files with the commission a lengthy argument protesting against the proposed reduction from the net earnings of the road. He says that three cents per mile would not be what the law allows—a fair and just return on the value of the railroad, etc.

In figuring the net earnings he bases his calculation on the liability of the road and not its value. The stock and mortgage exceed \$12,000 per mile, and its value is not more than \$20,000. He states that the matter has been submitted to Judge R. A. Hill, of the Federal court, who suggested that he confer with the commission and report to him for further instructions. The commission, after mature reflection, refuses to recall the order fixing the rate at three cents per mile. The records of the Federal court contain an order to Receiver Bond to comply with the commission's order, and at the end of three months report results to the court. It seems a conflict between the court and commission is imminent. The Memphis and Tennessee railroad has filed its passenger tariff, reducing the rate to three cents per mile.

The Parlot Case Decided.—The Town Infected With Burglars. Special to Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, Miss., June 4.—The Parlot case was decided in the Federal court today. Richardson & May gets the tenant's share of the crop and the first National Bank the balance, being required to produce their collaterals, and exhausting their securities first.

A petty band of burglars are doing the town now. Mr. J. B. H. Hemingway's residence was entered and eighty-five dollars extracted. The city marshal's residence was visited and his pistol carried off; L. Kavanaugh's store and Lawrence Pray's residence was also burglarized. The former lost but little, but a boarder at the latter place is out forty dollars.

Jno. Richards Discharged. Special to Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, June 3.—It was a late hour last night when the argument in the case of John Richards for the killing of E. C. P. Booth was concluded. The mayor and justice of the peace discharged the prisoner, holding that he acted in self defense. J. J. Jones, a co-defendant, was also released.

Gravel Pit Hands on a Strike. Special to Commercial Herald.

COLDWATER, Miss., June 3.—All the hands at work on the gravel pits at Sardis, Miss., for the Mississippi Valley road went on a strike this morning, demanding two dollars a day. All flats used for gravel are sidetracked on the Mississippi & Tennessee, and the engines returned to Memphis for other hands. The strikers were given their discharges and made to leave at once. Work at the gravel pits at a standstill.

Further News from Geronimo.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The department of State has received information from the consul at Guaynos, Mexico, that a band of renegade Apache Indians, and their chief Geronimo, well mounted and armed, continue their murderous raid through the northeastern portion of his district and a number of Mexicans and Americans are reported as having been butchered. Two engagements with Mexican troops have occurred in the Magdalen district, in which the troops were defeated. The American troops, by order of Gen. Miller, are on the trail, Papaga Indians, instead of Apaches, being employed as trailers. The vigorous measures adopted inspire confidence among the people of Sonora.

John Hill, late president, and Charles E. Prentiss, late cashier of the German American National Bank, of this city, convicted of making false entries in the books of the bank, were to-day sentenced to five years imprisonment each, but the execution of sentence was deferred for a time.

Closing the Courts.

DENVER, Col., April 5.—Judge Hallett this morning announced that unless an appropriation was soon made, he would discharge the U. S. Court's jury, as the funds are exhausted. In making reference to this matter at the bar, the judge referred to the giving of millions by congress for river and harbor improvements, while they neglected to appropriate sufficient funds to carry on the courts.

Senator Blair's Bill to Establish a School in Utah.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 5.—Senator Blair to-day reported favorably from the committee on labor, an amendment to the sundry civil bills, providing an appropriation of \$100,000 Bland dollars to aid in the establishment of a school in Utah, under the direction of the Industrial Home Association of Utah. The object of the amendment is said to be to aid in the suppression of polygamy.

A Road That No One Wanted.

St. Louis, June 5.—The St. Louis & Western, formerly known as the La-cledie & Fort Scott railway, was offered for sale under an order from Judge Kreckel, of the United States circuit court, to-day. There was less than \$500,000, and the price was fixed at \$600,000. There were no bidders, and the receivers stated that they would so report to the court.

## ANOTHER STRIKE.

A Tie-Up of the Street Cars in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

NEW YORK, June 5.—This is the third time in the first half of the year that all of the surface roads in the city have been tied up. This time the tie-up includes not only Brooklyn, but all the Jersey City roads as well. It was remarked yesterday by one of the executive board of the Empire association that the proceedings of the board had been made too public. He promised the reporter hereafter they would not be able to anticipate the action of the board. He said the next district meeting would be held in some place where it would not be found out by reporters. The result of the meeting last night shows that the first part of the remarks were no idle boast. The latter part was not made good this time. Early in the evening it became known that a special meeting of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, had been called together for a meeting last night. The reporters were on hand. The meeting continued without an interval until 4 a.m. today. From time to time men came out of the hall and went away, others came and took their places; altogether nearly one hundred delegates were present from the twenty-eight car associations of the city. One singular fact was noted in the absence of the entire executive board. It then developed that the board was in secret session down town somewhere and none of the officers of the assembly were in attendance. From some of the members it was learned that the delegates had passed resolutions approving the course of the executive board and ordering the continuance of the strike on the Third avenue line. It was whispered around that warrants were out for the arrest of certain members of the executive board. Each man, as he came out, was questioned, but denied in the most solemn manner that any word had been received from the leaders as to their intention. They professed utter ignorance as to the object of the secret meeting. It became known to reporters that some men were expecting orders for a general tie up, and with excitement they waited the result. At 3 o'clock this morning news had been received from the executive board, and many of the delegates left the executive board and went home. About forty remained in the hall. Shortly after 3 o'clock two young men arrived and went into the hall. The doors were closed until 3:30 a.m. when the delegates came out with a stern set of faces and dispersed. None of them would answer questions, and it appeared they had been cautioned before leaving the hall to avoid all conversation about the strike. Last of all came the acting chairman of the meeting. To questions as to the actions of the board he hesitated and then quietly said: "The executive board have ordered a general tie-up of all the surface lines in this city and Brooklyn. He refused to talk further on the subject and asserted that he did not know where the board met to make their plans."

From another source it was learned that at the last meeting of the district assembly that when the new board was appointed, it was given three weeks to effect a peaceable settlement. Failing in that the last resource was a general tie up. The members of the Car Association have felt the weekly assessment burdensome and have become exasperated by the delays and inaction of previous executive board. They demanded a general tie up as a remedy for ending the Third avenue strike, and refused to listen to conservative members of the board. With difficulty members have been induced to postpone the tie up until now. Ed. Mulford, one of the present counselors of the board, several days ago refused to attend any meetings of the board and has been at headquarters but very little of the time. Grant, the district master workman, who was forced along with the current action taken by the board, is said to be unanimously opposed by the men. They say they have done this to force the Third Avenue road, through intervention of other companies, to come to time, and say the fight will be forced all along the line. The old story of combination between car companies was reported again as one of the causes of the strike. The feature about the tie up is that no proclamation or explanation accompanied the order to tie up. The principle of the order has been apparently lived up to, "never tell a thing until its done."

The blow struck was a sudden and crushing one. The policemen along the streets this morning hailed it as a short and decisive settling of the strike which had worn on their strength nearly two months. Although the order to tie up was not sent to the roads until three o'clock this morning, by four a.m. it was known through out the city. The police department was posted on the facts, early, and by 6 a.m. every depot was guarded by details of police. The drivers and other employes worked through the night as usual, until the time for the first day-cars to run in the morning.

At the Grand street depot of the Dry Dock line, the scenes of riot and confusion in March last, the night-cars finished their trips at 5:30 p.m.; half an hour earlier the day-cars were to begin the trips. The men did not appear for work, and the assistant superintendent was told of the order to tie up. He merely asked if there were any grievances of the men and was told there was not—they were ordered to stop work by the board. He thus notified the superintendent. The stationmen were left to care for horses.

At other stables similar questions

were asked and similar replies given. It was said this morning that over 2,000 Third avenue men have left the company, so that only about eighty drivers are left in the service of the company. The police received information of the tie up half an hour after the order was issued.

Superintendent Murray hurried to police headquarters and within half an hour the reserves of the entire force, 1,400 men, were concentrated at the stations along the line of the most important roads and points whence they could most easily be dispatched to threatened quarters in the event of trouble. One hundred and fifty men were stationed at police headquarters and all summer sick leaves were for the present stopped. The two patrol wagons were brought to headquarters in readiness to transfer the men to any given point.

The Maxwell Jury Unable to Agree.

St. Louis, June 5.—When the jury in the Maxwell case retired last night to the jury-room, Martin S. Burnet was chosen foreman, and David S. Childs secretary. Burnet was supposed to be the one favorable to the defense more than any other juror, and when the first ballot was taken this belief was partially confirmed, for he was among the three who did not vote for conviction. A second ballot was taken after some discussion, which resulted in bringing Burnet over for conviction, and ten to two for conviction was announced as the vote. The succeeding ballots up to the time for adjournment were identical with the latter with no prospects for a change. There are two Knights of Labor on the jury, and the fact that McDonald, of the prosecution figured prominently in the wire-tapping scheme at the time of the strike, influenced many to think the two knights are prejudiced and will hold out against the ten stubborn men, and thus give the prisoner a new trial.

When then the criminal court convened at 10:15 o'clock this morning, the deputy who had gone earlier in the day to the jury to see if they were ready to make a report, entered the room, and held a short whispered conversation with Judge Van Wagoner, who immediately called the next case on the docket. It became evident then that the jury were not unanimous. The first ballot taken this morning showed the fact that one more had decided upon conviction and the just verdict for the vote stood 11 to 1. Who this one may be report has much to say. Some assert that he is an escaped convict and has been known under an alias for seven years. Should this be the fact he, of course, perjured himself when he was being examined as to eligibility to serve on the jury, and would necessitate a new trial. An escaped convict has no rights as a citizen, and this would render a verdict by a jury of which he was a member void. A complete investigation of this man's career is now being made, and many think it will confirm the rumors about him. Maxwell bears up wonderfully well under the strain which he has been enduring for the past three weeks, and even this morning, when the announcement that only one of the jurors was holding out against conviction, the hopeful expression on his face diminished slightly.

LATER—MAXWELL CONVICTED.

The jury in the Maxwell murder case have just this moment (12:15 p.m.) returned a verdict of "murder in the first degree."

A Lamp in the Hands of a Child Causes a Loss of \$20,000 and Her Life.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—A Scotland, Penn., special says: "A fire broke out here at 9:30 last night and spread so rapidly that for a time it was feared that the town would be entirely destroyed. The flames were finally checked, but not until eight business houses had been consumed, and a number of other buildings torn down to stay the progress of the fire. It started in the Enterprise store on Broadway and was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a little girl. The total loss was \$200,000, on which there was very little insurance. The little girl in whose hands the lamp exploded is missing and many suppose she has perished in the flames. Wm. Schwarzenbeiger, a fireman, fell from a two story house and was badly, but not fatally hurt."

The Memphis Crop Report.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—The cotton crop reports for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and North Alabama, to be published to-morrow by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say the weather in the main has been favorably for cotton. This is especially true regarding Tennessee. From Arkansas and Mississippi some complaint is made of prolonged dry weather, which has retarded the growth of the young plant. In Alabama, however, the reverse is reported, and several of our correspondents complain of too wet weather, which has prevented them from making crops. Good stands are reported and the condition of the cotton crop is on the whole promising. Where the weather has been favorable planters report the crop clear and well worked and with a favorable season there is every promise of a more than average yield of cotton throughout the district. Since June first generous rains have fallen in many localities where complaint had been heard of too dry weather, which adds to the hopeful outlook.

The condition of the corn crop is only fair. It has suffered from drought in many sections, but not to any appreciable extent, and with a propitious season the yield will be equal to last year.

## THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The London Standard Declares England Must Stand by Canada and Sharply Criticizes Blaine.

LONDON, June 5.—The Standard, discussing the fisheries dispute, says: "We have no doubt that Mr. Bayard will avoid precipitating offensive action relating to the fisheries controversy. Certainly there is no desire in London, and we believe none in Washington, to have the two interested nations involved in a quarrel in a rather trifling matter between the Atlantic fisheries. However, while the treaty of 1818 remains in force, the Canadians have a perfect right to demand its observance. It is not to be supposed that Canadians will yield valuable rights without some equivalent. Concessions on both sides are necessary. The matter does not concern England directly, but we are bound to show firmness in our decision. The Canadians look to us for support and they ought to receive it. We would rather the dispute had not occurred, but as it has arisen "We cannot help ourselves. Anything would be better than leading a colony to believe that it cannot rely on Great Britain."

LONDON, June 4.—The Standard joins in the attack on Mr. Blaine for his attack on the Marquis of Salisbury in his Portland speech. It says: "We must try to believe it is a false version of Lord Salisbury's speech which was adopted without inquiry by this American politician, who for personal reasons cultivates the Irish vote."

Commenting on the same topic, it says: "We have nothing to do with Mr. Blaine. He belongs too far from the admirable class of American politicians. We can do very well without his opinion of this country. His advice is not required in the management of our concerns. Whether he misrepresented the Marquis of Salisbury or not, we do not know and do not care." (Poor Jim.)

Gossip from the President's Retreat

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 5.—A Chronicle Telegraph Deer Park special says: "The course of the morning brought out quite a batch of fresh gossip." Col. Daniel Lamont and his wife are to arrive here to-night to remain several days with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. During the morning Rev. Mr. Houck, of the Garrett Memorial Presbyterian church of Oakland, and Hon. Patrick Hammill, postmaster of Oakland, and ex-congressman, called on the president and invited him to attend services to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the Garrett church. The invitation was accepted, and the president and his wife will drive to church with Senator Davis and wife. The church was built by a donation from John W. Garrett, and is a very pretty building of gray stone.

The party which left the executive cottage this morning turned out to be members of ex-Senator Davis' family, and not President and Mrs. Cleveland, as before stated. The president and his bride made their appearance on the portico shortly before 11 o'clock, apparently intending to take a walk. The president was dressed in his customary black suit, with shiny silk hat and a light cane, and Mrs. Cleveland wore a white dress of some soft clinging material, with black hat. The president and wife will attend Divine worship to-morrow at the old stone church at Oakland, of which Dr. Houck, Presbyterian, is rector. Messenger boys have been busy all day bringing telegrams to the cottage. About noon the president stated to Mr. Selden, superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, that he had received 160 telegrams and numberless letters. He selected a few of the telegrams and requested that they be given to the press. He said that Secretary Lamont would be here to-morrow and pick out such of the others as were worthy of notice. Those selected included ordinary telegrams of congratulations from the board of delegates of American Israelites, in session in New York; Mayor Becker, of Buffalo; the auditor and students of Well's College, Aurora, N. Y., of which Mrs. Cleveland was formerly a pupil; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence; the attorney general and comptroller of the State of New York; Ministers Pendleton and Phelps, at Berlin and London respectively; the worshipful company of cloth workers, of London; the New York cotton exchange; the board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla.; the French Canadians of New England, and the American Club of Philadelphia. Also the following:

"BROOKVILLE, Ind., June 5.

"To Grover Cleveland, Washington, D. C.

"Accept the regrets of the Bachelor Club of Brookville.

"ALBERT H. KING,

Secretary.

The Chicago Grand Jury and the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The grand jury reported to Judge Roberts this afternoon. The report deals entirely with Anarchist cases, which the jury has been considering for the past three weeks. The jury reports that it has found true bills against such persons as have been instrumental in causing riots, and have refused to find bills against persons who seemed to be weak tools of designing men. We find that the attack on the police on May 4th was the result of a deliberate conspiracy, the details of which are now in the possession of the officers of the law, and will be brought out when these cases shall be reached in court. We find that this force of disorganizers had a perfect organization of its own, and that it was chiefly under the control of men who were connected with the English and German newspaper or gan—the "Arbeiter Zeitung."