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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Assets\$512,605

MANUFACTURERS' F. AND M. INSURANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON. \$1,209,410 HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

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PHILADELPHIA, A. D. 1825. Assets'.........\$1,559,853 PMOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEPTUNE F. AND M. INS. CO.,
ASSets \$622,170
BOYLSTON M. INSURANCE CO.,
BOSTON. \$1,481,918

3 and 4 Bryan Block. TAILORING.

SPRING 1876.

OUR STOCK OF

FINE SPRING WOOLENS For Gentlemen's Wear is now being received.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT On all orders during TITIS MONTH.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Artistic Tailors, Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING

10 PER CT. DISCOUNT

Quality, Style, Fit, Durability. "Only so far as Dross springs from and illustrate sharacter, can it be admitted to the realm of art,"
WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On and after Fob. 35, 1876, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 50 per cent. Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1873, 50 per cent. Fattles wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, vir: Sale of 1876 without premium. Sale of 1874 and 1873, 125 per cent premium. 1875 without premium. 1873, 25 per cent premium. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

NOTICE.

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Danville Orbans, Bloomington & Fekin Balifosal Bondholders, Main Line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to other of the undersigned. "Time for deposit of Bonds expires Feb. 19, 1876.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 61 Broadest, G. TAINTOLL '20 Broadest, 2051AH B. BLOSSOM, 76 Wall-st.

Divorces Legally Obtained For incompatibility, etc. Residence not required; icandal avoided. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Rev 284 Chicago III

> PERIODICALS. SEE

BRICK DUST CARTOONS IN

POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT OUT TO DAY

The Alliance

By a man of several years' business experience as Cashier, Bookkeeper, Correspondent, or in any capacity where a faithful man will be appreciated. Can furnish best of references erences, and give security. Address H 73, Tribune office.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

2 Stockholders of the Yessel Owner's Towing ComTo the stockholders of the Yessel Owner's Towing Compareting of the stockholders of saft Gompany will be led at the office of the Company, in the basement of No. 24
point Water-st., in the City of Oblicago, in the State of
Afternoon, The object of such meeting will be a consider and vate upon a proposition to reduce the capital
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FINANCIAL.

IONEYTOLOAN

On Improved City Property. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 24 Washington-st.

STRAYED. STRAYED OR STOLEN

From in front of 90 Dearborn-st, in the afternoon of the 10th inst, a tall, black, bob-tailed mare and a nice black phaeton buggy. Mare was old and had a long dody; phaeton had famps and afte elliptic springs be-sind; Bartlett, of Rockford, maker. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 81 liandolph-st, JOHN COVERT.

Mass. Institute of Technology. For Catalogue of 1875-76, send to HAM'L KNEFLAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

WHISKY.

Proceedings Yesterday in the Trial of Babcock at St. Louis.

A Go-Between Named Grimes Adds Another Link to the Chain

Much Documentary Evidence Identified by Ex-Commissioner Douglass.

A Glimpse at the Real Dignity of Babcock as a Public Functionary.

Two Chicago Aldermen Indicted, Arrested and Bailed Out.

Cullerton and Hildreth Follow Jonas on the Path to Glory.

Two More Indictments Returned, Presumably Against Outsiders.

Various Distillers Give Interesting Testimony Before the Grand Jury.

The Sinners of the Second Batch Will Plead Monday.

Indifferent Success of Ring Prosecutions in California.

BABCOCK.

BABCOCK.

TALK.

SOME POPULAR DISAPPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triouns.

St. Louis, Fob. 11.—The Babcock trial is not panning out many of those startling and hafe-raising sonsations which the prosecution promised a credulous public. Omitting one or two insignificant breaks in the monotony, we have thus far been treated to a tale stale, flat, and unprofitable. With the exceptions referred to, the testimony has been confined to that interminable story of the inception, progress, and inglorious downfall of the Ring which has been told to us so often and in so many shapes by a batallion of distillers, rectifiers, storeke-opers, Guegors, Revenue Agents, and supernumeraries at large, that the public brain is as completely bewildered by the intelerably repotition as Mark Twain by the blue tripalier that was punched in the presence of the passenjaire.

ORINES.

The appearance of Maj. Grimes on the vitness-stand to-day created an audible ripple of excitement throughout the audience, as it had been understood he would explain all about those three mysterious letters written by Babcock to McDonald, after the latter's indictment.

some Henry Clay Dean on the lustings, stood up and delivered his story in a clear, ringing voice that penetrated to the remotest corner of the room.—a remotest corner of the room,—a circumstance which filled with joy the souls of the bummers who occupied the rear benches, and who have heretofore thrown their ears forward in vain to catch the least sound from those who are on the witness-stand. Maj. Grimes,

how this trust had been fulfilled, cient to satisfy any hearer that himself regarded the task as he himself regarded the task as a very delicate one, and that he strongly suspected there was something wrong between the writer and the receiver of the letters. The jury undoubtedly look upon the circumstance narrated by this witness as one which the defendant must clear up by a mighty pretty explanation before he can be declared innocent. Grimes was not in any manuer connected with the Ring, and, as a witness, 19 unimpeachable.

THAT WILL BE ALL RIGHT.

Gen. Babcock said to-night that, when the proper time came, he would explain the McDonad-lotter business to the satisfaction of the Court, the jury, and his friends. But so many of these little things are coming up against the good and honorable Babcock that it will make his work.

tion of the Court, the jury, and his friends. But so many of these little things are coming up against the good and honorable labecek that it will make his work of explanation tedous and proble matical.

Loungers here are evincing extravordinary interest in the legal points taised in the case. Gov. Henderson, late Government counsel, said to-night that it was now quite apparent that the prosecution did not have so direct a case against labecek as it had against Joyce and McDonald, the evidence being allogather circumstantial, and yet so strong and unbroken as to form a net-work around ablocation with the evidence being allogather circumstantial, and yet so strong and unbroken as to form a net-work around ablocation with the contract of the strong the contract of the strong that the property of the strong that the property of the strong that the contract of the strong that the contract of the strong that the strong the strong that the strong that the strong that the strong the strong that the strong the strong the strong that the strong that the strong the strong the strong the strong t

charge that he had been brined to stand out for such a verdet.

Make HUMOR,
with her several tongues, is quite busy to-night,
and the streets are full of gossip. It is asserted stat the Government will to-morrow introduce a telegram in Baboock's handwriting, directed to Joyce, and facknowledging the receipt of \$500, the date of the dispatch being about even with the time referred to by Evenest when he pro-fesses to have mailed such an amount to the de-foundant.

foundant.

TO THIS COMPLEXION.

Rumor has it that the satisfactory explanation
which Baboock will make of the secretistics writ-

7.

tento McDonald will involve the history of an intrigue with a certain woman in St. Louis. Ho will prove that the letters or their contents were really intended for this woman, and had no relation to the Whisky Ring.

GEESS MOT!

A story was published in the evening papers of to-day to the effect that bad feeling hadsprung up between the Fresident and District-Attorney Dyer on account of the latter's peculiar presecution of the whisky cases, and that Dyer had lendered his resignation to take offset at the close of the Babcock trial.

There was the usacions.

There was the usacions crowd in the controom during the day. Among these was Charles H. Heed, of Chichago, State Attorney, who occupied a seat with the defense, and nort to Gen, labcock. He tooks a lively interest in the proceedings, evidently in behalf of the defendant, several times whispering to the counsel as if offering suggestions.

House.

Washington, D. C., Fob. 11.—The President said in Cabinet meeting to-day that he had received interrogatoties on which his evidence is required in the Babcock trial. His deposition will be made to-morrow before Chief Justice Walt.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

ENTER GRIMES.

Br. Louis, Feb. 11.—The first witness called in the trial of Gen. O. E. Babecck, this morning, was Maj. E. B. Grimes, a Dopot Quartermaster in the United States Army, stationed at St. Louis. Maj. Grimes was introduced by the presecution to show that Gen. Babecck carried on a correspondence with McDonald last fall on a correspondence with McDonald last fall, while the latter was under indictment for com-

on a correspondence with McDonald last fall, while the latter was under indictment for complicity in the whitely frauds.

Maj. Grimes said: I have been in the army since Soptember, 1862. I know Gen. Babcock, having met him first in 1862, in Utah, where I was District-Quartermaster. I saw Gen. Babcock when he was here last fall, probably. September, just before the Fair time, with the Presidential party. He said to me that he would probably want to send some letters or packages through me to other parties. He did not say to whom. After that he sent three letters to reach the most of the parties of the first of

what Walsh did."

On the cross-examination, Maj. Grimes said he had known Gen. Babcock personally and intimately, and that the latter had been a good friend to him. On one occasion, when McDonald and McKee were reported to be using their influence to have him removed, because he would not put a man in the place that they wanted, Babcock promised his influence to prevent the removal.

it."

On the direct examination, Maj. Grimes was asked:
Did McDonald in that conversation say that be himself did not know anything about the Whisky Ring?
Witness—Yes, he did. [Laughter.]
District Attorney—How did you come to ask if Babecck had anything to do with the Whisky Ring?

him.
District Attornoy—What reason had you to
suspect the General?
Witaess—Nothing but the fact of the letters
sent through me.

Grimes was followed by B. H. Engelke, the rectifier, who gave an account of his operations, referring particularly to the amounts of money raised by distillers and rectifiers for Revenue Agents to keep them still, and to obtain information from them, all of which has been repeatedly told. Witness also testified to having seen in whole or in part telegrams or what purported to be telegrams in the hands of Joyce informing him of contemplated usits of Revenue Agents. Witness slawsy straightened up his house on such occasions, and it almost always happoned that agents came out after information of their coming had been received.

H. C. NOGERS,

in regard to making an investigation of affairs at Chicago and St. Louis. Witness wrote Brooks, who came to Washington for consultation. Brooks wished Revenue-Apart Hogo to assist him. He was written to. After consultation. Brooks wished Revenue-Apart Hogo to assist him. He was written to. After consultation. Brooks wished Revenue-Apart Hogo to assist him. He was written to. After consultation of the Washington, then went to Philadelphia to confer with Brooks. They returned to Washington together, and after several days left sgain. Witness said: About tito 7th of December Gen. McDonald came to my room and stayed but a few minutes. Next day he came in and said: "Rogers, I don't want you to tell me anviting, but I want to tell you something. Brooks and Hogo are going to St. Louis on special business, and I protest against such ecrot: investigation. If the officers there are fit to be in office they need no investigation. If they are not, they ought to be removed." It then telegraphed to Brooks to delay the investigation. W. O. Avery was at that time Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Jurean. I received letters about that time from Mr. Brooks. All the letters were addressed to me personally, as I intended to DESTROY THE COMPASTONDENCE. It not being of a matural wanted to go on file. In the latter part of November I received a lotter from Brooks. It referred to the contemplated investigations West, and hadd nothing about the delay being a profit to the Government and salisactory. Compassions I had been called to certain objectionable expressions in the letter, and he was cautioned to beware of persons who used such expressions. Bhortly after this Mr. Douglass, scripting one brooks. It received letters were fronts constantly made to ferret- out the frauds that were being perpetrated. Sweral Revenue Agents were sent to St. Louis in 1872, but 1 received not definite information from them. Later Brooks and Hoge were sent out capacishy to look into the Bevis & Frazer's affairs, and that firm paid the Gevernment \$40,000

the way of the agents whom I sent here, and who complained of an excessive attention on his park, whining and dining them, so they could not do any work. McDonaid and Joyce nover came to see me much when they wore in Washington. I had a conversation with Mr. Rogors in regard to the investigations in the West. I remember showing a copy of a letter received between the 10th and 15th of December, written by Brooks, asying that the delay would prove equally profitable to the Government and gratifying to our relevance or something of that kind. The copy of the letter was shown to me at the White House by Gen. Babcock. He said a gentleman had shown it to him, and ho was afraid I was being decrived by those men. He said to work the said a gentleman that confidence in the ou. Its said, what might a sensition and the Cogga say the how was defined to conduct. I told him that I had great confidence in the ou. It said had been allowed the conduct of letter had been given to him condentially, and requested me not to say who I received it from After the visit of McDonald to Washington, I remember of coming out of my house one day, when I into Babcock, and we talked about the St. Louis matter. I can't say e-actly what was said. We talked about the Received Came to my office and we talked about the supposed charges against Ford, who was dead at that time. I told him there were no charges against Ford, that the charges I was getting up were against the living. He asked what examination had been made, and said something about blacksoing the memory of Ford. The only was man's memory could be blackened, who was dead, was by an examination afterwards. Babcock came to see me about sending a bird—a thrush, I think—out West. He only came to my office once or twice altogether that I remember. Some two or three months before Richardson went out of office I had a talk with the President, and told him that talk with the President, and told him that things were crooked in St. Louis, and I thought if a proper investigation was made it would result largely to the benefit of the Treasury. He concurred with me, and asked when I proposed to begin. On the 26th of January, 1875, I addressed a lotter to the Secretary of the Treasury In capard to the change of Supervisors. The rumors of fraud, beginning in 1872, caused me to write this letter. Afterwards Secretary Ristow came into the office, and we takked the matter over, concluding to wait until the fail elections were over. We waited, and then there were an unmore of Senatorial elections. We had to wate until the wors over. Then we found that we sunder and in regard to After that we arranged to make the transfers.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, neluding Gon. McDonald to Philadelphia, and

LEANOE OF OFFICERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE, including Gon. McDonald to Philadelphia, and Mr. Rulton 50 St. Louis.

Witness proceeded: After I addressed the leitest to the Secretary, and the transfers of the Sunervisors were made, I had a conversation with the defondant.

The conversation commenced by him calling my attention to the subject. He told me it was an unwise measure, and would result in brigging such a strong resistance in the Particulation of the conversation of the subject. The conversation with a brigging and the president of the Particulation of the conversation of the president of the president of the Conversation of the president of

EXPOUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1875.— SINT The Procedent directs on the say that the circula order transferring Supervivors of Internal Revenu-be suspended by telegraph until furtner orders. (signed)

CERTAIN DESPATCHES.

(Signed)

CERTAIN DESPATCHES.

Witness identified the following as having been received by him:

CERTAIN DESPATCHES.

Witness identified the following as having been received by him:

ST. LOUIS SED to 1873—70 J. W. Dongiau, Reshauster of the Government and signin the Administration, Will explain when I see you, (Signed) J. McDonald.

The following was identified by witness as his answer to the above:

Wahimatory, D. C., Feb. 3, 1873—70 John McDonald.

St. Louis: The order of transfer is general and only temporary (Signed)

Wahimatory, D. C., Brahet J., 1874—70 John McDonald.

Witness also identified the following:

Wahimatory, D. C., March 7, 1874—1/8 John A. Joyee, Revenue Agent. St. Louis: I need an Agent to make an investigation in San Frackson place of Sewell, made Supervisor, and ordared boine, Can you go there for me, say for four months.

Mr. Douglass identified the following:

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1874—J. W. Douglass, Mr. Douglass, Shabington: Shab be pleased to serve the honorable Commissioner at San Francisco, or any other place from starting is should like to consult you and set my instructions. (Signed)

John A. Joyee.

WARININGTON, D. C., March 9, 1873.—To John IF Tournice, Newcastle, Pa.: You have permission to grusside of your district in following up evidences of raud. (Signed) ected the following:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1874.—To J. W., Douglass Washington; When will my instructions to go to Call ornia be here? (Signed)

The answer was as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1874.—To John A. Washington, D. C., March 10, 1874.—To John A.

rrancisco. (Signed) J. W. Doullass.

The following was identified as in Avery's andertting:

ers and Joyce to the following:

Rr. Lovis, June 29, 1974.—To J. H. Dondless, Heshington: I desire to make a report in writing and personally on the Pacific Coast investigation.

(Signed) and Joyce, W. Louis, J. W. Louis, J. Joyce, M. Louis, You have permission to come on the business mentioned in your telegram.

H. C. Rooms,

April of Markets, M. Land, M. Land

CHICHNATI, Aug. 0, 1874.—To J. W. Douglass, Washington; I have just received information showing extensive frauds in St. Louis in 1871 and 1872. If one Woodward applies for authority, don't grant it, It have contained in the same day we can forset upon contained. Send Brooks and Contained and Contained upon Contained and Contained University of the Contained Conta

more conclusive.

Send Brooks and we can ferret it

out. (Signed)

A number of tolograms were shown to witness
for identification, but not read, being reserved
for introduction at another time.

Col. Dyer whaled to read a dispatch signed by
Gen. Baboock, but the defense objected, and it
went over.

Hoverat other dispatches either to or signed by
Baboock were identified, but withheld.

The following was identified.

Washinaton, D. C., Peb. 5, 1975.—John A. Joyce:
The order directing you to report to Supervisor AlloDonald at Philadelphia on the 18th is unspended,
(Signed)

Witness remembered the following:

Washinaton, D. C., Pepi 17, 1875.—To John MoDorald: Proceed at once or send agent to confer with
Col ector Parker of Colorado, who will await your coming.

Signed)

J. W. Douglass.

ng.

Signed)

J. W. Dovorass.

The following and its answer were read: Sr. Louis, April 19, 1875.--J. W. Daugines: I wish visit Washington at once, on important official busi

Br. Louis, April 19, 1875.—J. W. Daughtes: I wish to visit Washington at once, on important official business.

[Signed]

by the Secretary of the Treasury without my knowledge A dispatch from McDonald to Joyce relative to Holmes' visit was read:

Washington, April 21, 1975.—To J. A. Joyce: That an H. has his instructions outside of the Department

JOYCE RESIGNS.

Fr. Lours, April 25, 1875.—J. W. Dougless: Ihave the honor herewith to tender my resignation as Revenue Agent, to take effect the lat of the month. Permus Agent, to take effect the lat of the month. Permus Agent, the properties of the month of the mont

In connection with this letter, the follo

received. Resignation accepted, to take effect to-day.

J. W. DOUGLASS.

The following telegram of the day of the solutions was read:

St. Lour. May 10, 1875.—J. W. Douglass: I am informed by Collector Maguire of the, the First District, of Missouri, that marky all the distillered and rectifying houses in the city have been seized by Govern.

Storekepers, and taking from them thaters, and to be absence of information I await matructions.

Gligned)

Joun McDonald,

The answer as follows:

Washinston, D. C., May 11, 1215.—John McDonald,

Surverview: Hawley has been assigned to special duty at St. Louis, and has full instructions.

(Signed)

J. W. Douglass.

CROSS-EXAMINATION DT MM. STORMS.

WABHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1213.—John McDonald, Streerior; Hawley has been assigned to special duy at \$11, Louis, and has full instructions.

Gispred) J. W. DOUGLASS, CROSS-EXAMINATION DY MIN. STURISS.

Gen. Babcock is Private Secretary of the President, and opens and examines it, and distributes it among the Departments. In special cases he consults the President in the presidency of the Providence of the President for action. Complaints frequently come from officials at the visits among them of Revolved agoing the President for action. Complaints frequently come from officials of the President for action. Complaints frequently come from officials of the President for action. Complaints of this? Witness—Yea, sir. Such complaints come from all parts of the country. It was not infrequent than inquiries were made, officials eaking if detectives were to be sont into their districts.

Storrs—If Supervisor Tutton had asked you if you were going to send detectives into his district would you have had any hesitation in telling him? Witness—Not at all.

Storrs—If depended on your opinion of the officers. Witness—Yea, sir. Storrs—Something was said of an interview textuen you and Gen. Babcock, in which the name of Ford was used. Wasn't it as regarded Ford, and him alone, that Babcock asked? Witness—I bollevo it was.

Storrs—Did you understand that Babcock desired to influence your action as regarder your plants to break up a feather and a proper size and plants to preserve the proper size and plants to preserve the proper size and plants to preserve the proper size and proper size and

don't tunk it mentioned St. Louis.

Stors—Did Gen. Babeck mention St. Louis?
Witness—I think not. He spoke of Senator
Logau as likely to fool sensitive over the
charges.

Stors—Speaking of this letter, do you remember his saying to you that it looked a little like
addition, division, and silence? Witness—I
ought to do that. It originated in my State.

Stors—In Pennsylvanis. Oh, I'm glad to
learn where that idea came from. Wasn't that
time when it was deemed important to conclinathe Senator? Witness—Well, my experience is
that it is a common term in Vasalington.

Stors—Now I come to the transfer of Supervisors. The idea, I understood you to say, was
conceived before Mr. Bristow came into office?

Witness—My first conversation on the subject
with the President was, I think, two or three
months before Mr. Bristow came into office?

Witness—My first conversation on the subject
with the President was, I think, two or three
months before Mr. Bristow came into office?

was issued the 27th of February. I believe it
was, ucrhaps, two days after the issue of the
order that I had the conversation with Gen. Babcuck. He said a great deal of pressure would be
brought to bear upon me, and there was. The
political pressure brought to bear was very great.

At this point Mr. Stores said there were some
deements he wished to look over before he
went on with the cross-examination. It being
late, an adjournment was taken till morning.

CHICAGO.

THE GRAND JURY.
A FEW INDICTMENTS.

ridor of the Government building yesterday moining. They were better looking and better dressed than the crowd which usually assembles

drossed than the crowd which usually assembles there. True enough, there were soveral distillers in the crowd; but they maintained an air of reserve and silence that was quite uncommon with their class.

Prominent among the groups of attorneys on the third theor was "Pope Bob" Ingersoll, who had come up from Peoris to attend to a case before Judge Drummond. He was as talkative as ever, but seemed disinclined to converse about whicky matters, averring that the subject had become too old to be of interest to any one every the men who were indicted and the men who produced the indictments. Standing shoot by themselves were B. M. Ford. Joseph Hodile, and Messrs. Jallondine and Leaci. Golsen came in, but did not remnine very long after finding that his presence would not be manufacted by required the owner of his case of the statements.

THE JUDIOS.

WHEN JUDIOS.

WH

tioning him to a considerable extent. After exhausting this subject, he was saked whether he had ever received any shipments of whisky from the distiller Frosinger, of Milan. To this he responded decisively in the negative. This closed his examination, and he was permitted to depart.

lopart. The succeeding witness was

The succeeding witness was a clerk in the establishment of Eastman of Golsen. In bad been summoned by ising to corroborate cerain statements my gury to corroborate cerain statements my Golsen, while the latter was under a camination. The matter was not new, remained to the constitution of the state of the control of the camination of the state of the camination of the state of the camination of the sammation, the proper belonging to the firm, showing site for ally the irregularities that had been alleged. At the conclusion of his examination, the Jo adjourned until 2 oclock.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the case of the Marken of the case of the same of the

THE INDICTMENTS,

appeared as soil...important as bushs. It becames out of his cycs, and linged his checks. It seemed to say, "Hero am I. the great Leach. Was a distiller, crooked, caught, and squeated. Just been in to squeat some more. Great is the squeater. I am one of them. Of such is the kingdom of squeaters."

Just been in to squeal some more. Great is the squealer. I am one of them. Of such is the kingdom of squealers."

After he had taken his departure the members of the Grand Jury put their heads together to flush drawing up the indictments upon which they have been engaged for the past few days. It did not take many minutes to put the fluishing touches to the job, and then they announced, through their forems, that they were ready to see the District Attorney, and be taken before Judge Blodgett. The urbane gentleman who guards the entrance to the Grand Jury's private apartments lost no time in communicating to Mr. Bangs the desire of the Grand Jurors to meet him face to face and interview him, and Judge Blags was equally prompt in mounting two pairs of stairs and presenting himself before the august body. He was in the room for perhaps two minutes, when he came out and descended into the third story, and took a look into the Court-room. The Court was not in. Mr. Bangs then testing blodgett's private room. He knocked, but there was no response. He orpeated the summons, but again there was no reply. He then walked back into the court-room to interview the Clerk, who did not happen to know just where the Judge was. Mr. Bangs then communicated the result to the Grand Jury, and bustled out of their room sgain, down-stairs, and once more applied for admission at the portal of Judge Blodgett's room. He went away disappointed. It really began to look as if the Grand Jury were not to be accorded an apportunity to bring in their presentments, when all at once, and with the most quiet, unconcerned air, the Judge stapped out of the olevator on the third floor and leasurely walked into his room. The news was quickly communicated to the District-Attorney, who made another trp skyward, and after marsnaling the members of the Grand Jury, descended the teairs, and the jurors fitted into court. Judge Blodgett had in the mean time to work of the cost, run his finger through his disarranged locks, and otherwise regained his usual ap

being said, the foreman, Mr. Lyman, handed the Clerk

FOUR INDICTMENTS,

which that gentleman solemuly passed up to the Judge. They were quietly imprecised for a moment, and then the Court inquired if there was any further business. Mr. Lyman promptly responded "No," and the Court said the Grand Jurors might rotire. This they did in becoming haste. The indictments were handed over to Judge Bangs, who regarded thom with a sort of saidsied air, and vory mystoriously conveyed them to the Clerk. In snawer to a question as to whether the documents could be made public. Mr. Hangs said that he really didn't see how that could be does now that could be done in the convenience. It would hardly be in accordance with the rule of the sorvice. As soon as the rathy in giving the names, he had not not treatly would not be proper.

"Judge," raid a TRIUUNE reporter. "are the indicted parties distillers, Gang 278, Storokeopers, or what?"

"Well." responded the Judge, with his must.

indicted parties distillers, Gaugris, Storekeepers, or what?"
"Well," responded the Judge, with his usual dry humor, "they are rather a mixed breed."
"There are four of them, are there?"
"Yes, four, I believe."
"I no they reside here or out of the city?"
"I nuclearisand they all live here,—that is my impression,—but then I am not positive as to that."
"Probably some danger that they will skip, ien't there?"

isn't there?"
"Well, such a thing is not impossible,"
"Is that the reason you won't give us the I suppose that is the reason think it just the proper thing to give you their

names?"

"Yes, I suppose that is the reason we do not think it just the proper thing to give you their names."

"Int we can got the names in the morning, can't we?"

"Oh, yes, we will let you have them in the morning, I guese, but we can't do it now."

And the reporter left the Judge thinking that he would thus morning inform the man of news as to who had been indicted, while the same reporter was cluckling to himself and congraturating himself upon the possession of at least two of the names without the assistance of the Department of Justice.

The most natural thing to do under the circumstances was to last present the circumstances was to last present the circumstances and the circumstances and the same reporter was a most mysterious manner, withdraw to bag the game. By this time what had been partly surmised and partly known had now become a mater of common report, and the names of Culterion and Hidreth were in verybody's mouth. Their usual haunts were known, and this the they did not accomplish the object of their search. They then separated, Marsial Bird and lind in the content of the content of the content in the did not accomplish the object of their search. They then separated, Marsial Bird to look after the formor's brother in affection and the blandly-smiling lines to look after the formor's brother in affection. However, and the blandly-smiling lines to content and the Cultarion bad not been around, and after the formor's brother in cultifierth. DeputyMarsial line not the order of the protect of the search. They then separated Marsial Bird not council, and the distancess. However, and the bland of the members of mixed assemblies, by o'clock he had orhansted the list of places at which it was supposed Culterton would be found, and it now became necessary to go over a portion of the track. Tom Foley's was honored with a second visit, but the call was barren of results. Jim McGarry's was thought to be the next likely place, and this surmise pr

in the back part of the room conversing on mat-ters in general and whisky matters in particular. "By the way, Mr. Cullerton," said Thubun, "what about this rumor that you are to be in-dicated."

dicted?"

Don't believe there's anything in it." said
the complacent Culterion, biting a cracker on
which had been placed a piece of pressed meat,
moistened with a southine of French mutant,
"I don't put any faith in any of these rumors
borsaleys, anytow," continued the Alderman as
be refracted himself with a glass of Jim's shorry
to facilitate the passage of the disappearing ed-

would: to any amount. Phil Hovine said it was only \$5,000, and withdraw to a little table where the bond was filled out and signed by Culleton as principal and Jim as security.

It now seemed the proper thing to order drinks, and it was accordingly done.

"Ity the way," said Bird, "Buck said he would go to your bones to night, Culleton and see you there. Now, there's no use in a man's being arrested twice, no Fill Just give you this card and indorse on the back the fact that you have already been arrested. Then, when Buck comes, you can just shove that in his face."

Cullerton second to be eatisted with the plan, and put the card in his pocketbook.

"I must go to the Board meeting," said Phil.
"Hought I would save you the trouble of coming down town to give ball if possible, and so wendercound sunong the places where I thought to "Much obliged so you." In the saved mo of meeting. "Bless me," said Bird, so a talk angular form and smiling face entered the room, "here's Buck."

Buck know them all, and nodded to each one. He remarked, so to you, that he wished he had

and smilling tace entored the room, "here's Buck."
Buck know them all, and nodded to each one. He remarked, sotto voce, that he wished he had Bird's luck, and could flud Hildreth.
After further imbibling, the crowd began to draw off one by one, Cullerton and Golsen going to their homes, Phil and Olceon to the Board meeting, and Bird and Buck to renew the search after the miseing luth, having arranged with Phil that the latter would be at the Board moeting until late, where he would receive bail.

THE TAINGTHE MAR GREATER THE TAINGTHE MAR GREATER THE CALLED THE STATEMENT HE AS COMPARATION OF SAY.

ton talk, but the attempt was comparatively unsuccessful.

"I suppose it is proper to sak, Mr. Cullerton, what is the cause of this?" said the reporter.

"Yes; it may be proper enough to sak, but I don't want to say muything."

"If you have anything to say The Trinune can find seace for it." suggested the reporter.

"Well, now, you know me well enough to know that I don't want any space, and that I simply have nothing to say," rejoined the indicted Alderman.

And boyond this nothing was elicited from Ald. Cullerton.

And bavond this nothing was elicited from Ald. Cullerton.

MILDRIFH.

About 8:30 o'clook leak a verning a little youth in cienn cordurous stood at the door of the room in which the Board at the door of the room in which the Board at the door of the room in which the Board at the door of the room in which the Board at the analysis of the room in which the Board at the analysis of the room in which the Board at the analysis of the room in which the Board and I dun in gers of his left hand, and dhally Phill Hoyne cauchet the modion. He got up and came down to the box, who whispered something in his car. He and Assistant United States Districtationer Oleson then walked out together, and in an adjoining room was found Ald. Hildreth, accompanied by Ald. Frank Warren.

Hildreth was arrested on the street at about 6:30 last ovening by Deputy United States Marshals Bird and Buck. The tro immediately started in rearch of bail. A carriage was procured, and Jim McGarry. Tom Foley, Ald. Cullebriou, Ald. Hildreth, and the two Deputies took casts in it. They soon came upon Ald. Warren, who consented to become Hildreth's bondsman. Another carriage was procured, and the party then repaired to the building on Fifth archine, as above stated, where the Board of Education was in essision, of which Commissioner Phill Hoyse is a member. Mr. Hoyneghad the bond all ready, and all that was done was to affix the signatures of the parties, which they did, and in less than five minutes the whole proceeding was over, but having been issed at 55,000, as in And. Culterton's case.

The Indictionness against Cullerton and Hildreth, as above attack, are not yet public, but canny are indicered. He whole praceeding was over, but having been issed at 55,000, as in And. Culterton's case.

The louticments against Cullerton and Hildreth, as above that both parties were Gangora in the Illinois Distilling Commany's place, and at the South Branch and other, field theirs.

Adopp anterier, Gauger-at-arge; Louis Berger, of the illinone, and others. The evidence seemed to be plain that Cutlerton and Hidreth had gauged crooked for the distillers, and had been plain the training of the control of the cont