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THE ANARCHISTS.

Some of the Ringleaders on the Stand.

CHICAGO, 9.—The rumor that Spies would take the stand, served to attract the largest crowd that has thus far visited Judge Gary's court. Out of doors the crowd was as large as in the court room.

Women in twos and threes were there with their escorts, but there was no room for them, and they were turned away.

All the windows in the court room are hermetically sealed, the doors tightly closed and the atmosphere was as torrid as the neighborhood of a blast furnace.

Defendant Schwab was put on the stand and said he was at the Haymarket in company with Schnaubelt early in the evening. He denied any connection with the turowing of the bomb.

His cross-examination elicited very little.

Spies then took the stand. He told about his speech at McCormick's and said it was only commonplace. He went to the factory when the shooting began and heard that six people had been killed by the police. This caused him to write an article in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* next morning under the caption "Blood." He said he wrote the "Revenge" circular while laboring under the excitement.

He then described the Haymarket meeting and said he was on the wagon until the police arrived. He denied any connection with the throwing of the bomb. He acknowledged having dynamite in his office to experiment with, but said the bombs found there were given to him by a man who had sailed for New Zealand. Spies then made what the prosecution claimed is a fatal admission. He fully corroborated their claim that the Armed Section had a secret caucus and had prepared for an attack on the police. Spies said he wrote the word "*Rhue*" which appeared in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* that they proceed. Captain Black the night before he received the following letter:

Mr. Editor—

"Please insert in to-day's letter box the word '*Rhue*' in prominent letters."

He said he did not know it had any import but the next day Balthazar Rau said it was decided by the Armed Section to have the word as a sign of warning that they should keep their powder dry for use against the police. He told Rau that was foolish and asked Fischer to inform the Armed Section that it was a mistake. Spies then described his arrest by the police. He declared that the Superintendent of Police called him a "Dutch dog, hound and whelp" and made an attack on him. Spies said he kept the dynamite in his office to experiment with and carried a revolver thinking it was a good thing to be armed. He declared that on the night of the Haymarket, however, he had left his revolver with Ex-Alderman Stauffer.

Court then adjourned. Spies will be cross-examined this afternoon.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Fifteen minutes before the opening of the afternoon session there was not a vacant seat in the court room. The fact that Spies was the witness under examination lent an extraordinary amount of interest to the session. He was cross-examined by Ingham.

"How long have you been editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*?"

"About six years."

"Were you editor-in-Chief?"

"No; there was really no editor-in-chief."

"Were you not looked upon as the head of the editorial department?"

"Not so by those connected with the paper. The editorial department was governed by a publishing committe."

"What position did Schwab hold on the paper?"

"The same as I did—that of one of the editors."

"And neither of you were responsible for the character of the expressions of the paper?"

"No, sir."

Spies, in answer to further questions of a similar nature, stated that he was a paid employe on the *Arbeiter Zeitung*—that he looked over the editorial articles before they were published, but was not responsible for their tone.

"Were you editor of the *Alarm* at any time?"

"I took charge of it for a short time, once while Mr. Parsons was absent."

"How many bombs did you have in your office?"

"Four."

"When did you get them?"

"They were brought to me some three years ago by a man who said he was from Cleveland."

"What kind of bombs were they?"

"Iron percussion bombs."

"What became of the man who brought you the bombs?"

"I never saw him again. He said, if I remember, that he was going to New Zealand."

"And when did you get these Czar bombs?"

"I never got them. That is an invention of the reporter. A man came there while I was at dinner and left them there. He left the bombs with the bookkeeper. I never saw him before or after."

During this examination the witness was very uneasy and his voice trembled perceptibly. His agitation increased when the examination was continued as follows:

"How much dynamite did you have in your office?"

"Two small packages."

"Where did you get it?"

"Of the powder company."

"Why did you purchase this dynamite?"

"Oh, I had read a great deal about dynamite, and I thought I would investigate further."

"Why did you wish to investigate further?"

"Oh, on general principles; I can't say further."

"Did you ever experiment with combustibles?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you go to Sheffield, Indiana, and witness some experiments with bombs?"

The witness answered evasively, and the question being repeated in another form, the defense objected. The objection was overruled, and the witness swore that he had never experimented with bombs.

"Was dynamite distributed from the *Arbeiter Zeitung's* office?"

"The office was not maintained for that purpose."

"Were bombs ever distributed from there?"

"No, sir."

"Did you not tell reporter Wilkinson that they were?"

"Never."

"Have you known Herr Most?"

"Yes."

"Did you receive this letter?" (handding witness a letter addressed to him and signed by Most.)

"I did."

"Did you answer it?"

The defense objected and the examination was suspended while the court read the letter.

"You may answer," said the Court.

"I do not remember."

"How long have you corresponded with Most?"

Objected to and objection sustained.

"In whose handwriting in this post card?" (handing Spies a post card).

The defense objected. The Court read the card and Foster asked if the State contemplated bringing in a new defendant. The Court having decided that the objection was not well taken, the examination was continued. Both letter and postal card were again handed the witness and he was asked to say yes or no as to whether or not he received them.

The question was evaded for a while, witness finally admitting that he must have received them, as they were addressed to him.

"Did you send the writer of this card the directions asked for, or make a shipment of the stuff mentioned?"

"I answer positively, I did not."

"Did you write this circular—the 'Revenge' circular."

"I did."

"Did you cause the words, 'Workingmen arm yourselves and appear in force,' to be expunged?"

"I did."

"Why?"

"Because it seemed ridiculous, and would keep people away from the meeting instead of drawing them to it."

"But you wrote the expression 'workingmen to arms'?"

"Well, yes, I did."

"Why did you do that?"

"Because, I wished to arouse the ignorant working people to the realization of the wrongs heaped upon them. I wrote what many before me have written and urged what others have urged, what the Constitution allows them to urge and what will be advocated until some good has resulted."

"You intended to excite your readers to frenzy and provoke a revolution about which you have so often preached, did you not?"

The defense objected. Both attorney and witness had become excited and were talking loudly and vehemently. The State was finally allowed to present the letter above referred to in evidence. It was signed "John Most," and referred to the Hocking Valley troubles and some "medicine" which he wished to send the miners, which he thought would help them more than the ballot. It asked for directions how to ship the stuff, and said no directions for its application would be necessary. The postal card was also presented, and was as follows:

A. Spies, 107 Fifth Avenue, Chicago:

I had scarcely mailed my letter yesterday when the telegraph brought news from the H. M. One doesn't know whether to rejoice over that or not. The advance in itself is elevating. Sad is the circumstances that it will remain local and, therefore, might not have the result. At any rate these people make better impressions than the foolish voters on this and the other side of the ocean. Greetings and shake. Yours.

J. M. DRURY.

I suppose "hope" can now aid them to receive upon tickets.

When the letter and postal card had been read, witness was excused.

The lawyers for the defense then entered upon a whispered consultation, which lasted till the court requested that they proceed. Captain Black responded by calling Parsons to the stand. His manner was in odd contrast to that of Spies. It was suave and conciliatory in the extreme. But few questions were asked. The witness was allowed to tell his story unaided, and it was extremely commonplace, apparently being copied closely from the testimony regarding his movements given by the witnesses for the defense. After he had told how he had attended the Haymarket meeting from the one held shortly previous at the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, in answer to a request for speakers, and how, having made his speech, he interupted Fielden to suggest an adjournment to Zeph's Hall, as it looked like rain, and, getting the speakers reply that he was about through—after relating these details, witness said: "I then went to a saloon near Zeph's Hall where Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Holmes had preceded me. I went with a Mr. Brown suggesting to him, that we get something to drink, as the speaking had made me very dry. When we arrived at the saloon Fisher was there. We drank, and after conversing a little while, I began to wonder why the crowd did not appear. After a little while we went to the door, and shortly I saw a flash and heard a loud explosion."

"What did you do or observe then?"

"I saw a large number of what appeared to be repeating revolvers raised in the air (illustrating with his hands), and saw them emptied of their charges one after another, as rapidly as possible. When the revolvers appeared to be empty the firing ceased."

Captain Black—Now, Parsons, tell the jury, or repeat to them, the tenor of your remarks during your speech at the Haymarket.

Witness was now in his element. He held in his hands a quantity of notes, and at once assumed the attitude familiar to all who have heard him make any of his numerous speeches on Lake Front and at 54 Lake Street, to the Socialists of the city. His speech occupied nearly an hour. At the conclusion of it he was turned over to the State.

Witness told Grinnell that he was born in Montgomery, Alabama, and had been in Chicago thirteen years.

"What has been your occupation for the past three years?"

"I have been editor of the *Alarm*."

"Did you in your speech at the Haymarket tell your audience that the *Times* had advocated the putting of strychnine on the bread of the working men? that Scott of Pennsylvania had advised controlling them with rifles, and that the *Times* had been the first dynamiter in the country?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you advise retaliation by some means?"

"No, sir; I simply told them to defend themselves."

"What did you mean, then by the expression 'to arms'?"

"I referred to the condition of the strikers at St. Louis, and said 'that if you are struck down by capital, and your wives and children are trampled upon like dogs, then, if necessary, arm and defend yourselves.'"

Witness exhibited no little shrewdness in evading the State's Attorney, and the cross-examination was brief, as above indicated. He was excused and the court adjourned.

THE CUTTING CASE.

The Prisoner Appeals to Governor Ireland for Protection.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—A dispatch from Rio Grande City, Texas, says: A heavy force of Mexican revolutionists crossed the river into Texas on Thursday night. A troop of the Eighth United States cavalry was ordered yesterday from Ringgold baaracks to pursue and disarm them.

Denver, Col., 9.—An El Paso special says: The excitement over the Cutting imbroglio was much intensified to-day. Rumors of every kind are heard, but upon investigation prove to be false. A passenger on the train from Chihuahua City this morning says it is known positively that Governor Maceyra has ordered the Paso del Norte authorities, in case of attack from Texas, to cut off the prisoner's head and deliver it to the Americans. The statement is given for what it is worth. Eight hundred Mexican troops are said to have left Lagos for Paso del Norte on Sunday night. It is asserted that a second demand has been made that the American officials be notified to leave Mexico, and large crowds gather at every street corner, and the arrival of Company "F" of the Tenth United States Infantry at Fort Bliss, which was assigned here two months ago, has caused a rumor to the effect that eight car loads of United States soldiers were on the spot. The bad effect of these difficulties upon business is at last becoming very apparent, and everything looks like war from the Mexican standpoint.

Consul Brigham has just now confirmed the fact that a second demand has been made by our government, and the people are wild with delight. They have just called Cutting before the court in Paso del Norte and Consul Brigham is in attendance.

A later dispatch says: Consul Brigham says he must have been misunderstood in regard to the second demand. He says he expects it any time, but does not know that it has been made.

Denver, 9.—Colonel A. J. Fountain, of the First New Mexican Militia, to-day telegraphed Governor Ross from Las Cruces, as follows: "The events at Paso del Norte indicate that our government will shortly require the aid of volunteers to maintain the honor of our flag on the frontier. I announce myself ready with 400 drilled, disciplined and equipped men to take the field should New Mexico be called upon to furnish aid."

John A. McBeth, Captain of the Chaffee Light Artillery, to-night telegraphed President Cleveland offering the services of himself, battery and four guns and one hundred equipped men, in case of war being declared with Mexico.

DENVER, August 9.—An El Paso dispatch to the Associated Press says: The Cutting affair is practically unchanged. There were rumors all day of his having been quietly spirited away to Chihuahua, but they turned out untrue. This evening he is still in jail. During the afternoon he was called before the court once more and notified that he had been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court of Chihuahua and that the lawyer who had been officially assigned to his defense had forwarded the necessary papers in the case. This proceeding may keep him in Paso del Norte for some days, although he himself is under the impression that he will at any moment be carried off. He is, besides, afraid that he may be assassinated as soon as he leaves Paso del Norte, and that the Mexicans will give as an excuse that he tried to escape.

It is learned that Cutting this evening sent the following telegram to Governor Ireland:

"As a citizen of the State of Texas, I ask of you the protection that my friends assure me you can and will extend me."

This dispatch was sent against the urgent advice of Consul Brigham, and it is the first time Cutting has failed to follow implicitly the Consul's sugestions, who thinks at the present juncture the dispatch is ill-advised.

There is only one small company of infantry at Fort Bliss. The citizens of El Paso have to-day formed three volunteer companies to protect the city against any surprise from the other side. Paso del Norte is full of Mexican soldiers, and the rumor is that more are coming. In fact there are all kinds of exciting rumors floating through the town. One is to the effect that 300 Mexican horsemen are stationed at Saragossa, on the Mexican River, about 13 miles below El Paso and opposite the Texas town of Yeleta. The commander at Fort Bliss has sent down to investigate the rumor to-day.

A number of pamphlets reached El Paso from Chihuahua, being copies of the legal brief in the Cutting case by Jesus Maria Palacious, the leading lawyer of the State of Chihuahua. It may be regarded as official. It makes an elaborate defense of the Mexican side of the question, and attempts to prove that article 186 of the Chihuahua penal code, which provides for punishment in Mexico of offenses committed in other countries, is not only in accord with the Mexican Constitution but also with international law and the treaties with the United States. Among the authorities on international law it quotes Heffter, Felix, Ahrens, Bluntschili and more particularly Ortalan. It comes to the following three conclusions:

First—That Article 186 is perfectly applicable to the case of Cutting.

Second—That the article is in perfect accord with the Mexican Constitution and the treaties with the United States.

Third—That the article is fully justified by the doctrines and precedents of international law.

The brief calls the claim to deliver up Cutting perfectly ridiculous. The article referred to reads as follows:

First—Crimes committed in a foreign country by a Mexican against Mexico shall be punished in the Republic, either by the accused having come by his own free will or brought by extradition.

Second—That if the person offending is a foreigner, complaint may be made against him by the proper party.

Third—That the accused has not been definitely tried in the country where the offense was committed, if he has not been released, absolved or pardoned.

Fourth—That the offense he is charged with be considered by him as an offense punishable in the country where it was committed and also in the Republic.

Fifth—That in accordance with the laws the extent of the penalty imposed would not allow bail.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Senor Romero, in a letter dated Saturday last to a member of the Universal Peace Union says: "I am glad to be able to conform to the utterance in favor of peace contained in my letter of the 5th instant. The Cutting matter will, I have no doubt, be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Government of the interested countries."

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Reappointments by the President—Preparing for the Katakills, etc.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President today appointed Dorrey Claggett of the District of Columbia to be Register of Wills for the District of Columbia and W. C. Matthews as Recorder of Deeds.

Secretary Bayard said last night he had not received the resignation of Mr. Jackson, Minister to Mexico, and that there was nothing new in the Cutting case since the dispatch received Saturday from the United States Consul notifying him of the prisoner's sentence.

The President is now engaged in the consideration of matters which he wishes to dispose of before he leaves the city on his summer vacation. The principal question occupying his attention at present is in regard to the filling of vacancies in the civil service, many of which are due to the failure of the Senate to act upon nominations submitted to it. It is believed in all such cases the persons nominated will be commissioned to serve until the reopening of Congress.

According to present arrangements, the President will leave Washington about the middle of next week, and will not return until about the first of October. He has considerable business on hand, and will have to work hard to dispose of it by the date set for his departure. He received very few callers to-day, the most prominent being Secretary Lamar, Acting Secretary Fairchild, Senator Pugh, Solicitor McCue and Comptroller Maynard.

Mr. Matthews the colored Democrat whose nomination to succeed Fred Douglas as recorder of deeds for the district was rejected by the Senate, and who to-day was reappointed to the office, sent the following letter to Douglas as soon as he received his commission:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1886.

My Dear Sir: You have, no doubt, heard of my appointment to the office of recorder of deeds by the President. I have received a commission to that effect. The usual oath of office was this day taken and is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and thus qualified I am prepared to enter upon the discharge of my duties. If agreeable to you, Tuesday (to-morrow), at 10 a.m., I shall be pleased to assume the duties of the office. May I be permitted in this connection to congratulate you upon the condition of things under our present administration, which secure political freedom and practical equality of all men, and insists upon the right of free American citizens, regardless of color, creed or nationality, and of whatever political faith, to participate in the honors and share in the emoluments of public place. Yours, honored sir, has been a historic life of phenomenal activity, of great and varied achievements, of protracted public service, and with the hope that you may live to enjoy the blessings of many years of joy and repose, and awaiting your reply, I am, with respect,

Very truly yours,
[Signed,] JAMES C. MATTHEWS.

To Hon. Fred'k Douglass.

Mr. Douglass replied as follows:

ANACOSTI, D. C., Aug. 9, 1886.

James C. Matthews, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your respected note just to hand, I beg to state that, as usual, I will be at my office to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Respectfully yours,
FRED'K DOUGLASS.

The President has appointed and commissioned all of his nominees under the Interior Department whose cases were not acted upon by the Senate. There are twelve gentlemen thus re-appointed, among them is Geo. W. Julian, to be Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Tilden's Will

NEW YORK, 9.—The will of Tilden was read at Greystone this afternoon by lawyer James C. Carter of this city, in the presence of all the relatives interested. The document is a long one, containing about 10,000 words and would occupy about five columns in nonpariel type of any of the great dailies. Besides the family, there were present the Hon. John Bigelow and Andrew H. Green and Mr. Tilden's private secretary, George W. Smith. Colonel S. J. Tilden, who spoke for the family, said that not a word about the will could be given to the press. The family had desired, he said that no intimation of the terms of the will should be made public until it was offered for probate, and as the date had not been fixed for that, he could not say when it would be given to the press.

LATER.—Hon. John G. Bigelow was seen at his home, 21 Gramercy Place, and from him was learned the following facts about the will. Mr. Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith are named as executors!

All of Tilden's kindred are generously provided for in this way: The whole estate is placed in the hands of the executors as trustees. Each heir is to receive an equal share in the line of his or her consanguinity. That is, the nephews and nieces equal amounts, and their children certain amounts, but they are to receive only the income derived from an equal separate specific sum, the principal for their death to be disposed of in a manner which Mr. Bigelow would not state. None of his relatives, he said, except Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, his sister, are given any specific bequest forever. To her he bequeaths the residence No. 38 West Thirty-eighth street and the sum of $100,000 to live upon. All of his real estate except this is placed in his executors' hands to be disposed of as they see fit either by sale, rental, or exchange, the Greystone and Gramercy Park property falling under the same rule. The executors are first charged with the duty of setting apart for his relatives the sums named for them from which the several incomes are to be derived. This done, it becomes the duty of the executors and trustees to carry out his wishes regarding certain public beneficiaries. They are charged with the duty; first, of establishing a free library in his native village at New Lebanon; also in Yonkers, and if in the discretion of the trustees they choose to establish a free library in this city, they may do so, and if not they are at liberty to use the funds that a free library would cost in the promotion of the educational cause. A great deal is left to the discretion of the trustees. In general terms the relations are handsomely taken care of by the receipt of specific incomes which consumes, Mr. Bigelow says, an amount not to exceed one-third of his estate. All the rest and residue is devoted to the public good, and the trustees are charged with the responsible duty of choosing such methods as shall prove the greatest good to the public in the disposition of this property.

The estate is not as large as estimated by some people. The value has been placed at $10,000,000, but Mr. Bigelow says this is doubtless not the actual value.

As regards a public library for this city that matter is left to the discretion of the trustees both as to location, size, equipment and cost. Hence the city will have a library, if the trustees think that the funds in their hands cannot be used for the public to better advantage.

The instrument will most likely be offered for probate in this city, the law giving the executors the right to choose the place of probate when the person owns property in more than one county. Citations will be issued to-morrow from the Surrogate's Court to all relatives to be present at the probate.

Mr. Bigelow returned to Greystone to-night. Col. Tilden, George H. Tilden, Mrs. Pelton, Miss Ruby and Susan Tilden and Mrs. Hagood are at Greystone.

Kimball's Report on the Precious Metals.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Dr. James P. Kimball, Director of the Mint, has completed his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year of 1885. The production of gold is estimated at $11,800,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the estimate for the calendar year 1884. The production of silver for the calendar year 1885 calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars, is estimated at $51,600,000 against $48,800,000 in 1884—an increase of $2,800,000.

Colorado still retains the foremost rank as the largest producer of precious metals, California maintaining second place. The most notable changes have been in Montana and Idaho, the production of the former having increased from $9,000,000 in 1884 to near $13,500,000 in 1885 and the latter from $3,970,000 in 1884 to $5,500,000 in 1885, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Dakota still hold their own, while the production of Arizona has slightly increased.

The coinage executed during the calendar year at the coinage mints consisted of 47,544,521 pieces of the face value of $56,926,810. Of this amount 3,002,313 pieces, valued at $27,773,013, consisted of gold coin, and 31,925,544 pieces, valued at $28,962,176, were of silver coin. The remainder were minor coin.

The number of silver dollars coined during the calendar year 1885 was $28,697,767. In addition to the coinage of gold and silver, bars of the value of $27,490,095, were manufactured by the mints and assay offices during the year. The total value of bullion and coin imported into the United States during the calendar year was $41,418,129 of which $8,322,909 consisted of bullion and $33,095,120 of coin.

Of the total imports $23,645,311 consisted of gold and $17,772,518 of silver.

The total exports of gold and silver from the United States during the same year was $44,697,749, of which $11,417,207 was gold and $33,280,542 silver. While the United States lost by net exportation during the year, $15,508,084 in silver, it gained $1,228,180 by the net importation of gold.

The report contains an elaborate review of the coin circulation of the United States.

The Director's advance estimate of January 1, 1886, is reviewed as well as the estimates of his predecessor. Some errors in the still earlier estimates have been corrected. A deduction from the stock of gold coin of $15,609,981 is made for bullion in the Treasury, July 1, 1873, heretofore included as coin, and for an error in the exports of gold coin as reported for 1874, $4,654,714, a total of $20,324,695. This with $30,000,000 deducted in his annual fiscal report makes a total deduction of $50,324,695 from the estimates by his predecessor of the stock of gold coin in the United States. The Director estimates the amount of gold coin in the United States on January 1, 1886, to have been $533,435,453, of silver dollars $218,259,701; subsidiary silver $75,034,111, or a total stock of coin of $826,779,325.

Of the stock of gold coin in the United States Treasury held over and above the outstanding gold certificates $75,434,379 and National Banks $156,358,592 including Treasury and Clearing House certificates, 115 State banks and Trust companies held November 1, 1885, $31,955,788 which left in the hands of the people and other banks $270,441,633.

Of the silver dollars which have been coined in the United States Trhasury ownes (not represented by silver certificates) $72,538,725; the National banks $6,040,628; the amount owned by private individuals and other banks including those in the Treasury) represented by certificates outstanding, was $138,790,403.

Of subsidiary silver about $27,000,000 was in the Treasury and $47,000,000 outstanding.

The result of his inquiries leads the director to the conclusion either that the consumption of gold and silver in the industries has fallen off since 1883, or that there is less duplicating in the returns than heretofore, as between the original and secondary manufacturers.

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