

WELCOME HOME.

I dreamed, and glad rehearse what I, in dream, have seen,
In regions far away where I, in dream, have been:
'Twas not in Persia, although with richness crowned,
And more than Orient luxury did there abound.
'Twas not within the tropics, though with fruitage rare,
The gardens did o'erflow, and fragrance filled the air.
'Twas not in Italy, the genial, witching clime,
Though zephyrs wafted an eternal summer time.
I wandered, searching well for nettle and for thorn,
But naught of these, withal, was to my vision borne.
I saw the sun shine out, though not with dazzling sheen;
It did not set, nor yet did mountains intervene.
I wandered in the borders of this land, to find
The place where Death at last his victims had consigned.
Along the line of sloping hills I freely traced,
Where all the dead at last might find a resting place;
And towers and temples, rich and grand, did there abound,
But not a single mausoleum could be found.
Then went I to the chapel, stately, tall, and grand,
And in most forceful language, made this clear demand:
'Where worship now the abject poor in all your borders?
And where, on benches rough and hard await your orders?'
The answer came, although in very potent words:
'We have no poor in all our land; we all are lords.'
And when I looked for hovels, dark, where dwelt the poor,
I saw the hills with amber mansions covered o'er
Thresholds of finest marble were, and burnished white,
Lintels of gold, and set with diamonds sparkling bright.
I listened; not a wail of grief nor sigh could I hear!
I looked, and through the diamonds sparkled not a tear!
I sat me down beneath a broadly branching tree,
And filled with wonder, now exclaimed:
'Where can I be?
And whence comes all this joyous scene, this heavenly life?
Whence this enchanting, witching air, with fragrance rife?'
And then, out from the leaves, and up the flow'ry way,
Across the babbling streams, bedecked with misty spray,
There came a group; complaisantly they smiled, anon,
And then they closely gathered round me; one by one,
I saw them come—I thought their very steps I knew;
And as they shouted, recognized their voices, too.
But then they were so grand—so gorgeously arrayed,
And every pleasing color in their garb displayed!
I bowed to them, as strangers; gave them my salute,
Then stood erect, as filled with wonder, stiff and mute.
But then they clapped their hands, and gave their welcome shout,
The loud, the glad acclaim of joyous souls gave out.
The mystery all vanished—time, at length, had gone;
Eternity, with all its joys, at last had come.
'Are we all here?' I said—'Are we all here?'
And voices of many generations gave a cheer.
The mighty cedars of the mountains clapped their hands,
And towers and cities echoed chimes of many lands;
And in our midst, anon, arose a crystal throne,
And from around it, loudly echoed: 'Welcome Home!'

J. MAXINSON.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A company of national guard troops was placed at the jail at Colusa, Cal., last evening, by order of the governor, in order to protect the Chinese murderer Hong Di, who shot and killed Mrs. Billiou, six months ago. The excitement of the populace regarding the verdict, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life, was so great that an organized attack on the jail was regarded as imminent; but the excitement having apparently died away, the guards were removed shortly before midnight, and at two o'clock this morning a band of armed men, numbering nearly 200, surrounded the jail and seized the sheriff; an entrance to the jail having been effected, a search for the Chinaman began, who was found secreted under the jailor's room, having been

placed there by means of a trap door. He was taken through Chinatown, where not a single light appeared, and beyond to the railroad yards. Here the Chinaman was pried with questions, but he was so frightened he had lost the power of speech. A rope was adjusted and he

WAS SWUNG

from a crossbar of the railway turn table, where he was left suspended. The murder committed by Hong Di was peculiarly atrocious, he having been well treated and educated by the Billiou family. He was only seventeen years old, and killed Mrs. Billiou as she was seated at the dinner table, and at the same time wounded a hired man named Weaver and attempted to shoot two of Weaver's children. His only supposed motive was that he had been reprimanded by Mrs. Billiou. On the trial he claimed, however, that Weaver had threatened to kill him and that he shot at him instead of Mrs. Weaver. The indignation of the populace ran against the jury also, especially the two who had held out against hanging.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The military investigation into the cause of the Citadel fire has been concluded, but no light has been cast on the origin of the fire.

DOVER, N. H., July 11.—The farmers from Rollinsford, Somersworth and Barrington, who came into town today, report a slight shock of earthquake in these towns this morning at 5:35 o'clock.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—A Portland, Oregon, special to the Pioneer Press says a

DISASTROUS FLOOD

occurred Saturday at Thompson Falls, Idaho, from the breaking of a big dam on Blossom Lake. Many wagons and teams are reported swept away, bridges destroyed, etc., and it is feared a number of lives were lost. It is reported that the mining towns of Mountain City and York were nearly destroyed, but mail and telegraph communication are cut off. It is feared that a number of freight teams on the road have been lost. The disaster is very serious to mining property.

LONDON, July 11.—Four hundred and thirteen dwellings of police officers, six charcoal houses and a bank have been burned at Witopsk, Russia, causing a loss of two million roubles. A thousand of the inhabitants are homeless. Numbers perished.

HALIFAX, July 11.—The story of the wreck of the steamer *Merrimac*, as told by several passengers, who arrived here to-night, is one of the most remarkable in the history of marine disasters. The people of the steamer escaped a terrible fate after being driven ashore on a clear and cloudless night with the moon and stars shining brightly overhead, but according to their own assertions their baggage was riddled and a number of valuable articles stolen while the owners were on deck seeking to

SAVE THEIR LIVES.

The passengers declare it is their conviction that these depredations were committed by members of the crew, who immediately after the ship struck secured a considerable quantity of liquor, became drunk and created a disgraceful disturbance. The facts connected with the disaster are related as follows: Nearly all the passengers were sound asleep when suddenly, at about 12:30 o'clock, Saturday night, they were awakened by half a dozen shrieks and whistles, followed immediately by several heavy shocks and tearing, grinding sounds as though the steamer were forcing her way over a rocky bottom. Captain Crowell, the pilot and two officers were on deck when the steamer struck and as far as learned could give no satisfactory reason why they were so close to the coast. The steamer was going

AT FULL SPEED

when she struck and forced her way over the rocks for fully five minutes. There were a number of heavy shocks and the vessel tossed about so fearfully that those on deck had to hold on for their lives or they would have been dashed into the water. By the time she came to a stop all on board were out of their berths, women and children being huddled together in the cabin with terror in their faces and sending forth piercing screams for help. Indescribable confusion and excitement prevailed, but the efforts of a few men succeeded in restoring partial calmness, and the work of launching a boat was commenced. It was while this scene was being enacted that the pillaging of the passengers' luggage took place. The state-rooms were entered, values were torn and ripped open and many

GOODS OF VALUE

were removed. Jewelry, clothing, and other articles disappeared; and when their owners, ascertaining that the vessel would go down at once, went to their rooms to secure their property, they found it strewn on the floor in a promiscuous manner with the most valuable portion gone. One passenger said he lost a \$500 watch in this way, while numerous other passengers tell the same stories. At the same time a number of the crew became suddenly drunk and got into a dispute which ended only when they were compelled to abandon the steamer in boats, which had been launched by the aid of other hands. There was some delay in getting the boats afloat, caused, apparently, by

POOR MANAGEMENT.

but eventually everybody was safely

removed from the steamer, as has been stated, and the passengers safely landed, though there were a number of narrow escapes. The passengers arrived here this afternoon having traveled by teams all last night and all day to-day. The remainder of the passengers are reported to have reached the mainland to-day. The steamer *City of St. John* will be dispatched to take them to Yarmouth. They will be sent from that place to Boston directly. The wreck is believed to have been caused by a disordered compass. The statement to that effect has been made by the *Merrimac's* pilot.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The liabilities of the Oxford Copper & Sulphur Company of 37 Wall Street and of Boston are reported to be about \$500,000, with assets of twice that amount. The greater part of the liabilities it is said are on paper given to R. M. Thompson & Co., of Butte, Montana, from whom most of the supplies were obtained, and for loans made by W. C. Eustice, of Boston, the president of the company, and paper bearing the latter's endorsement. It is understood that R. M. Thompson, who is also general manager of the company, has made a proposition to President Eustice to assume all the debts except those to Eustice and those which Eustice is liable on as endorser. It is said Eustice has accepted the proposition. It is Thompson's intention, under an arrangement with the receiver, to start the works this week and pay off wages and other preferred claims. It is a Canadian corporation, owned chiefly by Boston men, and has been in business since May, 1870.

PORT HURON, July 11.—United States customs officers to-day stopped thirty Canadians from working on the Grand Trunk road. A number of these are employed in prominent positions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The *Chronicle* will to-day print an editorial charging that the present attitude of the Treasury Department towards the charges against Herbert F. Beecher is merely a piece of bravado; that the officials of the department have long been aware of the gross irregularities practiced by Beecher, but have not dared to remove him on account of the feeling prevalent that the President regarded Beecher as his special protégé. The paper says that it will be able to present proof of the correctness of all the affidavits it has printed and can supply additional evidence of the existence of corruption in the Port Townsend customs district which would convict Beecher in any court of law, if not in a court of officials composed of appointees of Grover Cleveland.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—At the Actors' Home on Sunday, George Gaines Spear, the veteran comedian, 78 years old, who made his first appearance on the stage at the Old Tremont Theatre, in 1829, breathed his last, having been confined to bed nearly five years. The most notable event in Spear's life was in being a witness to the tragedy on the stage of Ford's Theatre when President Lincoln fell a victim to John Wilkes Booth's aim.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Department of State is still in official ignorance of the revolution in Hawaii, and first assistant Porter said to-day that the department did not expect to hear anything for four or five days yet, not until the dispatches which Minister Merrill sent on the *Mariposa* shall have been sent overland from San Francisco and received in Washington. One of the prominent officers of the department was asked how much force the United States had in the Pacific at present. "We haven't any," was the reply, "at least none to speak of. The Pacific squadron with the exception of the *Alert* are wooden sloops and carry from six to eight smooth-bore guns, worth as much as a boy's popgun when compared with modern artillery. The *Alert* is an old vessel of one hundred tons and carries four guns. If the fleet were to be mobilized it would take about ten years. I guess, if it ever could be done. The *Adams* has been at Honolulu since June 14th, the *Vandana* probably half way between

CALLAO AND HAWAII.

the *Juniata* is in Central American waters bound to China via the Sandwich Islands, the *Mohican* is on the west coast of South America; probably near Peru, the *Iroquois* is at San Francisco being repaired, and the *Alert* must be somewhere near the *Mohican*. The complement of officers and men carried by the Pacific fleet is about 300 officers and men. The crew force England has in Pacific waters could be rapidly concentrated. All her vessels are in good condition, built after the best models and carry rifled cannons, large calibre and not old smoothbores like Uncle has; but I don't think we need fear any danger from England, as I have always understood that a perfect understanding exists between Uncle and England in regard to Hawaii, but

GERMANY MIGHT TRY

to have the preponderating influence thereon. She is now engaged in a colonial policy and is trying to extend her power elsewhere. We can never afford to see any other country obtain the overshadowing influence in Hawaiian affairs, and if necessary to prevent it we should go to war."

BELFAST, July 12.—The 12th of July is being celebrated by the Orangemen throughout Ulster with unusual fervor. Rev. D. Kanes presided over a monster gathering in this city. Many violent speeches were made. The city was crowded with Orangemen from the rural districts. Several skirmishes

have already taken place between the Orangemen and Catholics. The police have been reinforced so as to be prepared for any trouble.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Thos. Durand, aged 70 years (colored), known as Japanese Tommy, was buried to-day in Evergreen Cemetery. He was a dwarf, three feet high and had been exhibited before all the crowned heads of Europe. There was no funeral service.

TIRNOVA, July 12.—A new cabinet for Bulgaria has been formed. M. Stailoff is president of the council and ad interim minister of finance; M. Etcherico, minister of foreign affairs; M. Menomakoff, minister of public instruction; M. Strasky, minister of the interior; Major Peteroff, minister of war.

M. Stailoff has telegraphed to the prefects of departments, ordering them to release political prisoners.

LONDON, July 12.—Cholera has broken out in Sardinia.

A dispatch from Candia, Crete, says the Christian deputies have withdrawn the anti-tax manifesto and appealed to the Sultan for redress. It is expected a settlement of the trouble in Crete can now be reached.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Queen Kapio-lani kept in her hotel to-day and rested previous to going on the journey to San Francisco this evening. The Queen and party will leave on the 6:30 p. m. train, and it is not intended to make any break in the journey between the two points.

ROYAL CENTER, Ind., July 12.—W. A. Garner was awakened by some one groping around the room last night, and seeing a form at the window, he thought it was a burglar. He fired at it, and the body fell. When he got a light, he found he had shot his wife and she was dead.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The biennial council of the Union American Hebrew Congregations opened here this morning. The principal object of the convention is to increase the efficiency of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati by increasing the accommodations. About 100 delegates, representing every Hebrew centre in the United States, were present. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Josiah Cohen, of this city, as chairman. The balance of the session was occupied with reading the reports of officers.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 12.—One of the best collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Co., is on fire and probably doomed to destruction, entailing a loss approaching \$100,000. Three hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment.

NEW YORK, July 12.—During the day the Brooklyn Elevated Road Company made strenuous efforts to secure men to take the strikers' places. At noon seven engines were running, but the persuasions of the strikers had reduced the number to three. At 5 o'clock the officers of the company learned that the strikers were riding on the engine and trying to induce the new engineers to strike. They accordingly requested the police to interfere. At each station a policeman was on duty, but there was no outbreak. The joint committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers adopted a "Card to the Public," in which they warn the public against the incompetency of scab engineers and also disclaim responsibility for any trouble or obstructions on the road.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Col. J. P. Boyd, the Queen's private secretary, said: "We succeeded in floating a loan of \$2,000,000, the English bondholders, who have in the past interested themselves in Hawaiian finances, taking the bonds. The bonds were issued by the Hawaiian government prior to our departure and we took them to England with us. The story of the revolution in the islands as reported in the papers, looks a little crooked to me. Our minister has received no notification of the occurrence detailed in the papers, and it seems very strange that Custie, who has such large interests in the island, should be in San Francisco talking about occurrences which are reported as now going on in the islands. W. Lowthian Green, the new prime minister,

WAS THE FIRST

prime minister of the Islands. He is an Irishman by birth. Gibson succeeded him as prime minister. I can't understand how the cabinet could have been selected in the manner reported and this is one reason why the story seems improbable to me. W. Lowthian Green, who is said to be the new prime minister, is undoubtedly a very bright man."

In further commenting on the reported revolution the Queen said: "In Hawaii there are no public meetings and the King has no way of learning the feelings of the people. I suppose when the outbreak of popular feeling against the ministry came, the King appointed a new ministry. The ministry is very friendly to the royal family."

THE PAPERS

have taken up the fashion of calling this change of ministry a revolution, but just such changes have occurred before and were not called or thought of as revolutions. The deposed minister, W. M. Gibson, is a South Carolinian and came to the island from Utah where he had become a convert to Mormonism. He has been on the island for 20 years and is the proprietor of a large sheep ranch there."

The Queen and her suite left for San Francisco at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William

will arrive at Gastein Monday. During his stay he will make the Hotel Bismarck his headquarters. In that hotel on the 24th inst., he will meet Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Until this meeting the policy to be adopted to prevent the election of Prince Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria will not be determined. The present temper of the German court is against the elevation of the Coburger.

The *North German Gazette* (organ of Bismarck) in an article reviewed and inspired, maintains that Ferdinand

IS GERMAN.

not Austrian. The Prince denies that Ferdinand has received permission of Ernest II, the reigning King of Saxony, to accept.

The *Boerser Courier* has a telegram from Coburg, which states that Duke Ernest insists that Ferdinand shall not accept the proffered crown.

The Emperor of Germany received favorably the appeals of the families of Koechlin and Block, members of the French Patriotic League, recently convicted of treason and now imprisoned in the fortress of Magdeburg. The appeals were referred to Herbert Bismarck. An early release of the imprisoned men is expected.

The *Official Gazette* of the Reichstag publishes an edict, which requires that after the close of the present year the use of the

FRENCH LANGUAGE

in judicial pleadings shall be suppressed. The edict also provides the use of French in judicial documents shall be suppressed at the close of the year 1888. This edict applies to all and other tribunals of commerce.

The *North German Gazette* states that the German residents of Paris to close their places of business and not close themselves in public on Thursday—anniversary of the fall of the Bastille in Paris. M. Cassagne advises all who can to leave Paris on Thursday.

DENVER, July 12.—The chemists have been examining the stomach and other organs of the late Jno. W. W. whose death on the 3rd inst. was reported as having been caused by cancer of the stomach made a report yesterday in which it is stated that arsenic has been found in the medical food, liver and intestines of deceased and that death had been caused by administration of the poison with criminal intent. Reflections are cast upon the wife of deceased in this matter. A coroner's inquest will be held.

The coroner's jury has been selecting the death of John A. W. To-night they rendered a verdict of death caused by arsenical poison.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., July 12.—Martin (colored), who married Henry McNeill (colored) in this county last May, was hanged here to-day. LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—A meeting of the Bureau of Emigration, New Mexico, was held here yesterday. F. A. Manzanarez presiding. was decided to publish a large edition of a pamphlet on New Mexico, correcting the false ideas of the territory and setting forth its advantages. The pamphlet will be distributed by Secretary H. C. Barnett, of Santa Fe. was shown that a very small portion of the area of the territory is covered by land grants and that fully ten-tenths of New Mexico is open to settlement. The crops are in the condition and there has been less rain than any year heretofore. Emigration is steadily increasing and there is active dealing in real estate in the towns. President Cleveland was petitioned to urge in his forthcoming message that Congress speedily grant the claims. Governor Ross addressed the bureau.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The somewhat unexpected final decree was issued by order of Judge Sage this afternoon against the Fidelity National Bank and its directors and officers to enforce the charter of the bank. A demand had been filed by President Briggs, and others and there was an appearance of a lengthy legal argument. A mutual understanding between the bank and the directors was dropped and the decree was agreed upon by all parties, which dismissed the action against the directors and officers, but finds that the bank had violated the banking laws of the United States by loaning money to D. A. Fitzpatrick and others upon the security of its own capital stock and by permitting its cash to hand to fall below the required amount, of its circulation and deposits by incurring new obligations while in this insolvent condition. The charter of the bank is therefore declared forfeited. This action puts all the assets of the late bank into the hands of receiver Armstrong and dissolves all attachments upon its property and since the bank was seized by the government.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steamship *Australia*, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning from Honolulu, sailing from that port at noon of the 5th, and bringing Hawaiian intelligence down to that time. No further breaks or demonstrations of any character occurred after those described having taken place on Friday and Saturday, June 30 and July 1, which resulted in the overthrowing of the Gibson ministry and in obtaining a written pledge from King Kalakaua to promote constitutional reforms and submit to the will of the people. The ministry continues to remain on duty, no further public assemblies have been held. The new ministry has assumed control and the new constitution was to be laid before the King on the day the steamship sailed.