

## THE TAPESTRY WEAVERS.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no lesson can be braver be—  
From the ways of the tapestry weavers on the other side of the sea.

Above their heads the pattern hangs; they study it with care.  
The while their fingers deftly work, their eyes are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing, besides, of the patient, plodding weaver;  
He works on the wrong side evermore, but works for the right side ever.

It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed and turned,  
That he sees his real handiwork,—that his marvelous skill is learned.

Ah! the sight of the delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his cost!  
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.

Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well;  
And how happy the heart of the weaver is no tongue but his own call tell.

The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place of the sun.  
Wherein we are weaving away, till the mystic web is done,—

Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate,  
We may not see how the right side looks; we can only weave and wait.

But, looking above for the pattern, no weaver need have fear,  
Only let him look clear into heaven,—the Perfect Pattern is there.

If he keeps the face of our Savior forever and always in sight,  
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.

And, when his task is ended, and the web is turned and shown,  
He shall hear the voice of the Master. It shall say to him, "Well done!"

And the white-winged angels of heaven, to bear him thence, come down;  
And God for his wages shall give him, not coin, but a golden crown.

—Selected.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Captain Brown of the steamer *Harlan* from Bluefields, which arrived here today, gives to the press the following letter:

SCHOONER "MERIDA," Nov. 20, 1887.  
Captain Brown, Steamer "Harlan," Escondido River:

Dear Sir:—This morning an armed force wearing the uniform of Nicaragua, boarded the steamer *Wm. S. Moore* and the schooner *Merida*, both owned by American citizens, and took forcible possession, which they now hold. I have abandoned everything to them. When asked for their authority they showed me their rifles. Please have this published as soon as you arrive.

Yours truly, N. H. ALLEN,  
Owner of the schooner *Merida*.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Ninth Avenue Bank is under examination by the state bank examiner. A statement of the bank's condition September 17th last, showed resources \$353,227 and liabilities to depositors, banks and trust companies, \$245,942. There was \$32,000 due from certain directors. How much Cashier Hubbard has loaned without consulting the directors is still unknown. It is known that he discounted notes made or endorsed by Wm. C. Jones, one of the directors, who was president of the North Bellevue Quarry Company, which went into the hands of a receiver last August. There are a number of judgments against him. The bank has also notes or endorsements of M. E. Ingersol, late treasurer of the Politer & Stymus Manufacturing Company. Director Arnold said today that the collateral securities on which the loans of Jones and Ingersol were made are sufficient to pay the claims. Other directors say the depositors will be paid in full, but that the directors and stockholders may have to make up a portion of the capital.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—At the afternoon session of the trial of Most, Judge Cowing announced that he had received a threatening letter. It was one that he would disregard. The letter read, "If you charge against Most, you will die. Death for all officers is their due. Liberty!"

Another "second story" robbery, this time in Brooklyn, occurred to-night. About \$5000 worth of diamonds and \$200 in money were stolen from a bureau drawer in the residence of David Barrett on Grand Avenue.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28.—At 12 o'clock today the day shift on the El Paso smelting works went out

## ON A STRIKE

for higher wages and the redress of alleged union grievances. The day shift consists of about twenty Americans and eighty Mexicans. The company's superintendent telephoned to this city for officers, and three deputy sheriffs and the city marshal went up. The strikers had given the company one hour to accede to their demands, threatening trouble otherwise. When the officers arrived, the American strikers fell back, but some of the Mexicans, who had been drinking mezcal, were noisy and demonstrative. Quiet was restored and the

American ringleaders were discharged and at 3 o'clock more of the Americans and Mexicans went back to work. Two Mexicans were arrested and placed in jail for threats against their fellows who went back to work. Early this afternoon some of the American strikers were in the city and said they proposed to

## ARM THEMSELVES

and prevent the smelting works from starting unless their demands were granted. The works are located just across the river from Mexico, affording an easy retreat for the strikers after perpetrating mischief. The authorities are determined, and if the strikers attempt violence they will be dealt with vigorously. All is quiet to-night.

A dispatch from Temple, Texas, dated November 3d, states that a telegram has just been received there from Durango, Mexico, announcing the death of Monroe Baggett. Mr. Baggett came to Durango to draw money, and fled the country. The authorities tried to arrest him, but he resisted and was himself shot and killed. The affair is greatly regretted by both Americans and Mexicans. Baggett was at one time managing editor of the *El Paso Times*.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—Guckert's chair and desk factory burned this afternoon. Four employes working on the fourth floor jumped from the windows and two of them were fatally injured. The other two were dangerously hurt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A school in the village of Werchobistrizkiol, Russia, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. A large number of girls were sleeping on the upper floors and 16 of them were

## BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Webb City, in the lead and zinc region of southwestern Missouri, says a most distressing and fatal accident occurred there today. Messrs C. R. and C. K. Garrison, sons of David R. Garrison, and nephews of the late Commodore Garrison, of New York, went down into one of the mines on a tour of inspection, and having completed their observations they began their ascent in a tub, which was hoisted by a windlass. During the ascent either the windlass or the rope gave way and the tub and men fell to the bottom of the shaft, one hundred and forty feet. One of the gentlemen was killed outright and the other lived but a few moments.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Thirteen deputies and senators waited upon President Grevy today and expressed their readiness to join the new cabinet. They undertook to obtain a dissolution of the Parliament by the Senate, and urged M. Grevy to stay at his post and save France from the dangers which threatened her. The President's response is not known.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cooper Union was filled to overflowing tonight with people who sympathized with the Chicago anarchists who were hanged. The meeting had been called by the Trades Federation, and in behalf of the widows and orphans of the men recently executed in Chicago. It was anarchist through and through. There were red ribbons and feathers on the women, and red neckties and hat bands on the men. Portraits of the

## HANGED ANARCHISTS

were draped in black and displayed. The police were present in force but the meeting was not interrupted. Sergius E. Chevitch was the orator. In substance he said:

"It is no time to cheer, it is no time to weep; it is a time to think, time to get ready for action. It is a memorial we are to celebrate tonight, not in honor of those who do not want any expression of feelings. It is to the people of the country. The judicial murder in Chicago would have been impossible even in Russia. The men were not hanged for crime. They were hanged for what they had thought, written and spoken. They did not hang spies and the other anarchists alone. They hanged free speech and free thought. It is supposed the men were cranks. They were foreigners to whom little attention was paid. It is

## A MISTAKE

to suppose their ideas do not amount to anything. A quarter of a century ago John Brown, a native American, was lynched, and four years later half the nation was marching on with his soul. Do you want to know the names of the foreigners in this country? They are Jay Gould, the Vanderbilts, the Russell Sages and the J. Farrells. The foreigners are not the anarchists. The foreign element who have nothing in kind with the people are the capitalists. Their cry was law and order for their protection, for the protection of their own property. The execution will forever be handed down as the first crime in your history. The people, Powderly and Henry George have placed themselves in line with the hangmen. The object of the tragedy was to intimidate the advance workers in the labor movements. There was no other cause for the murder. You have heard it said that the anarchists do not belong to this country. They

## DO NOT WANT

to belong to this country. They do not need to come under its flag. They have a flag of their own, their red flag. What is this red flag, for which more noble hearts have died than for any other? What does this red flag mean? It means the blood of humanity; it means to put a stop to the shedding of blood. There is blood on that flag; the blood of thousands and millions who were slaughtered for that flag. That

bosh about law and order is only dust that is thrown in the eyes of the people. I hope it is the habit to send spies to take down the words of the speakers on these occasions and what they do not utter. Let us stand together, let us be more fierce in our language than ever before, let the blood of the anarchists cry out throughout the world. It is our flag; we will raise it; we will carry it through your streets."

## MORE THREATS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Paul Wolf was arrested today charged with disorderly conduct, and making threats on Friday night. Wolf, who is an anarchist, went to a saloon on the South Side and preached anarchy, and foretold the violent deaths of Grinnell and Gary, and all the jurors in the anarchist trial. Wolf was sober at the time.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The court of appeals have reversed the decision in Jacob Sharp's case and ordered a new trial.

When the news granting a new trial was announced to Sharp, he manifested no emotion whatever.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The governor of Culiacan, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of bandit Eracilo Bernai. He has ruined and almost depopulated many districts in San Ignacio and his terrible massacres are known throughout the republic.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The radical journals everywhere oppose Ferry as a candidate for the presidency and accuse him of bribery and corruption in the administration of affairs in Tunis and Tonquin. De Roulde, leader of the Patriotic League, threatens to march to the Palace of Elysee at the head of fifty thousand men if Ferry is elected President and prevent him from entering.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.—The Czar has commuted to degradation to the ranks the sentences of eighteen young officers who were convicted of engaging in a revolutionary conspiracy and sentenced to exile in Siberia.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—People are arriving in Dublin from all parts of Ireland to attend a meeting of unionists at which Hartington and Goschen will present. The meeting will be the first of a series of protests on the part of the people of the south of Ireland against separation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Johann Most testified in his own behalf this morning. He denied that he threatened the execution of the anarchists in Chicago or any one else. He addressed his hearers at Koerner's Hall meeting as "Fellow citizens" and not "Anarchists." The speech, he said, lacked the threats and violent language which he is charged with having uttered. "On the cry of 'revenge' being uttered in the audience," he went on, "I said, not now, capitalists are arrayed against us. We are here to accuse, and I accuse Grinnell, Gary and the judges of murder." He had described Powderly as an instrument in the execution by not taking sides with the condemned men. He was not sure that he said he would give ten years of his life to know the hangman and that he would strangle him. He had never said that for every man killed in Chicago five hundred would be slaughtered.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Chester Holcomb, formerly of the American legation at Peking, China, is in this city. In an interview Holcomb asserts that he is in league with heavy American capitalists in a Chinese investment and that he will obtain a charter on his return to China for the construction of a double track railroad to run from Peking to the iron and coal mountains that are less than 13 miles distant. The syndicate will also receive imperial letters patent to develop the mines and supply the Chinese with coal and iron, also to construct waterworks, sewers, etc., in Peking.

Holcomb says there was nothing in the concession said to be granted Mitkiewicz.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—Mayor Sawyer and ten of the twelve members of the city council of this city are now incarcerated in Douglas County jail at Omaha, by order of Judge Brewer, of the United States court, they having refused to pay fines imposed by the court for contempt, aggregating \$500. The trouble grew out of an attempt on the part of the council to oust Police Judge Parsons, for alleged malfeasance in office. Parsons applied to Judge Brewer for an injunction restraining the council. The council ignored the injunction granted by Judge Brewer, and refused to pay the fine, with the result aforesaid. The council have sent a legal representative to Washington, with the intention of appealing the case to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Most said he was a communist anarchist and assumed the oratorical style which had distinguished the first half of his direct testimony. When Mr. Nicoll in cross-examination asked him to state his views, he said: "We do not fight against any particular government. We do not especially fight the government of the United States. We are opposed to government as such. We think the power held by the government should be abolished. The ruling classes were in rebellion and it was possible that even what the people had, the Constitution of the United States, would be taken away."

## HIS MOTTO

was: "Education for organization, organization to put down the rebellion of the capitalistic class." "We do not expect the capitalistic class will give up what they have peacefully. There will be fierce fighting on both sides."

"Bombs and dynamite?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Yes, on both sides."

"Your idea is to conquer peaceably if you can, by force if you must?"

"That is history. We believe force will be necessary in time."

Most said he was imprisoned for treason in Austria in 1869, and again in 1870; was imprisoned in Germany in 1872 for calling the Emperor a slaughterer, and sentenced again for a speech made in Berlin in 1881; was sentenced in England to 18 months' imprisonment for applauding the killing of the Czar. He declined to answer whether he believed

## MODERN EXPLOSIVES

were necessary to carry out his ideas; whether he had advised others as to the cheapest manner of manufacturing explosives; whether he had advised that an electric battery be used at a distance to explode dynamite; whether he had said that for an explosion in a crowd, a shell is best to produce speedy results; whether he had said that a gas pipe with screw caps will produce brilliant results; whether he had advised that a fruit jar be filled with benzine in which a medicine glass filled with powder, tightly closed and having a fuse, be placed; and that on bursting the fiery benzine would be scattered. Witness grew greatly excited when these questions were asked, and declined to answer. He said vehemently: "What have they to do with my speech at Kraemer Hall?" But the judge in each case allowed the question.

## THE PROSECUTION

offered in evidence the previous indictment of Most and the record of the trial and conviction, to show that the book on the "Art of Revolutionary Warfare," was not introduced in the evidence of the Most trial.

This ended the evidence, and the arguments of the counsel followed, occupying two hours.

Judge Cowing, in his charge to the jury, said Most was not to be tried for his past life, but for the speech at Kraemer's Hall. "Our love of free speech and freedom of the press," he continued, "has made us do away with many restrictions. Free speech does not mean that an individual has a right to slander his neighbors or to incite to riot. We do not tolerate license; we encourage freedom. We marvel that in this country, where everyone is so free, there should be such men as anarchists, and ask what more do they want."

## REVOLUTIONS

have come from injustice, but never from justice." After going over the testimony carefully, he said he failed to find anything in the speech of Most, as he gave it at the trial, that came within the statute.

The jury went out at 5:30 p. m. The jury came into the court room at 10 o'clock and returned a verdict of guilty.

Monday next was fixed to hear the arguments on a motion for a new trial.

HURON, Dakota, Nov. 29.—The bodies of John H. Gowan and his 16-year old daughter, were found frozen stiff at 10 o'clock to-night in their home. From all appearances they were suffocated by coal gas last Friday night.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Nov. 30.—The Raymond excursion train ran into the end of a freight train this morning. The baggage of the excursion train was burned but none of the excursionists were injured.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—An evening paper asserts that it has responsible authority for the statement that movements are in progress which in two weeks will result in placing Henry S. Ives & Co. in control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. The assertion is freely made that Ives has found substantial backers and is able to become aggressive.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—In the trial of E. L. Harper today, the first witness was J. W. Hoyt, a broker of this city, whose testimonial gave in detail the numerous transactions in the buying of wheat in Chicago by him. When asked for whom he was acting, he answered that B. E. Hopkins, assistant cashier of the Fidelity Bank, made the purchases, and settlements were always made by E. L. Harper. These transactions began in January last.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—C. J. Kershaw, of Chicago, was the next witness. His testimony was limited to identifying the checks and drafts sent him by Hoyt and the Fidelity Bank. He said he had no transaction with Harper. Everything was done through J. W. Hoyt and Wilshire, Eckert & Co.

William Monroe, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chicago, testified that Irwin Green & Co. deposited in his bank in June last two drafts for \$100,000 each, drawn by the Fidelity National Bank upon the Chemical National Bank of New York. Payment was stopped.

A. W. Green, of the firm of Irwin, Green & Co., testified that he made purchases of wheat for Hoyt to the extent of

## NINE MILLION BUSHELS.

Hoyt gave security for part of the purchase in drafts and letters of advice from the Fidelity stating he had money on deposit there to his credit. There was over \$700,000 in the Fidelity Bank to the credit of Irwin, Green & Co.

Eckert, of Wilshire, Eckert & Co., of Cincinnati, testified to deals with Kershaw & Co. and other Chicago firms, from January last till June, and said they sent about \$1,000,000 to Kershaw & Co. When the witness was asked where he got the money, he said he

could not tell exactly. He supposed it came from parties interested in the wheat deal. He was then shown some checks signed by himself and Wilshire, and was asked again, where the money came from. He said: "All I had to do when calls were made on us, was to go to the Fidelity Bank and give our check for the amount. Where the

## MONEY CAME FROM

I do not know. When these checks were drawn we did not have that amount in the bank."

J. W. Wilshire, partner of Eckert, was next called. He identified the checks aggregating \$1,300,000, drawn by Wilshire and endorsed by Wilshire, Eckert & Co. He said either himself or Eckert had endorsed the checks; said there was an understanding between him and Harper that these checks should be protected. He said he acted as agent or broker for Harper.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—M. De Roulde today had an interview with President Grevy, in the course of which he disclosed the nature of the alleged Russian objections to M. Ferry's becoming President. He said the grave and critical position of home affairs required that Grevy should retain his post. There was sure to be an insurrection if M. Ferry was elected. M. De Roulde apologized for his recent hostility to President Grevy, which, he says, was occasioned by the expulsion of Boulanger from the war office. M. Grevy denied that he had maneuvered against Boulanger.

After the reading tomorrow of President

## GREVY'S MESSAGE

of resignation, the president of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will formally convoke a congress of the two chambers on Friday for the purpose of electing a successor to Grevy. A movement is sprouting among the members of the right to propose Vice-Admiral Dom Pierre d'Hornoy, who is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Somme, as a candidate for the presidency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A *News* special from Tahlequa, Indian Territory, says: The long deadlock in the Cherokee National Council is broken today. The nationalists, or full-bloods, captured the organization. They elected a president, both clerks and two interpreters. The counting of the votes for the principal and assistant chiefs will now begin and more trouble is expected.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 30.—Another Indian Territory tragedy was enacted yesterday at Antlers, in the Choctaw Nation, and was the result of an old feud. Victor M. Locks, a merchant at Antlers Station, was startled from his breakfast by the entrance into his house of Jack Watts and another Indian with pistols in their hands, evidently bent on murder. Mrs. Locke felled one with a stick of stove wood. Meanwhile Locke had gotten his Winchester rifle, and before they could fire, shot both Indians, killing them instantly.

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1 p. m.—President Grevy this afternoon, informed the ministerial council that in view of the change in the situation, he did not propose to make a communication to Parliament today. M. Rouvier will announce this decision of M. Grevy to the Chamber of Deputies and will tender the resignation of the cabinet. It is reported that President Grevy will shortly form a new cabinet.

## ALL RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, Dec. 1, noon.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the withdrawal of the resignations of the Rouvier cabinet. The withdrawal was made at the request of the President.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Journal des Debats* advocates the election of M. Ferry to the presidency. The party of the right has resolved not to support any republican candidate.

General Ferron, minister of war in the Rouvier cabinet, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Threats have been made of a revolutionary demonstration in front of the Chamber of Deputies today, but they are not regarded as serious. Extensive military and police precautions have been taken, however, to guard against an outbreak.

## CONSPIRACY ABANDONED.

CHICAGO, December 1.—A special to the *Daily News* from Paris says: It is impossible to test the temper of the French people at present. The radicals, who are at the bottom of the trouble, are on the run and it looks as though Clemenceau's efforts to pull down the pillars of the temple would be frustrated. The radicals, like Rochefort, and the destructionists, like De Roulde, have abandoned the conspiracy to overthrow Grevy under the pretense of wiping out a governmental shame and scandal. Alarmed by the unconscious boost that they had given their great enemy, Ferry, they are now offering their support to Grevy. Clemenceau, himself disconcerted by the vision of ruin disclosed, has humbled himself to Grevy, but the President has declined all compromising overtures. The departments are

## POURING IN PROTESTS

against deposing him and mayors and magistrates are forwarding telegrams saying that the persistence of radicals would annihilate the republic. There is now presented the spectacle of many who have been Grevy's bitterest foes during the past two weeks, groveling