

times to occurrences which he did not witness. Every question furnished a new opportunity to him to say what his intentions were. It seemed like presumption, after Harper's sweeping denial, that he had ever in any way ordered Wilshire to buy wheat for him in Chicago or elsewhere, for his counsel to hand him three notes bearing the initials "O. K." "L. E. H." and asking him to

EXPLAIN THEM.

He said: When Wilshire, in March, still owed the bank and him those large sums, he insisted on his selling out his wheat, so as to pay his debts. Wilshire said to do so fairly, he should buy wheat that day to keep up the market and then he could sell out to advantage the next day. "He asked my advice," said Harper, "and I said to him: 'Make out your order to buy June wheat. It is all right I'll O. K. it.'" Mr. Wilshire sent to the bank this note that he was going to buy that day 180,000 bushels of wheat. I O. K. it. It was no act or account of mine in any shape or form. The books of the bank will show, I think, that he paid the bank a considerable amount of money next day. I had no purpose whatever in this transaction except to get the money for the bank that was owing to it by Wilshire."

THE SECOND NOTE

was in cipher, and Harper said it related to the same sort of transaction. The third note he explained by saying that Wilshire told him he had to pay for a lot of wheat May 12th. "He wanted me," said Harper, "to furnish the money for this purpose, and I refused. He said I would be sorry. I advised him to sell May wheat and buy June and pay the difference." He asked me to write a memorandum of a telegram to that effect, saying: "Please change that May wheat, I have not provided for it, to June and July; my principal has decided," etc. Mr. Wilshire represented to me that he was buying largely for Cleveland parties, and that is what I suppose he referred to in the words, 'My principal.'"

Witness then asked permission to explain a check of Wilshire's for \$10,000 in October, but was stopped by the court. He was then asked if it was given for the

WHEAT DEAL.

He answered "No," that it was given to pay bonds which Wilshire had hypothecated without authority. Here the court stopped him, and cautioned him to answer questions and not go into irrelevant matters; but he again told that Wilshire had gone to Cleveland to get help from his friends—a brother-in-law, and had come back with nothing, and later that Wilshire had mortgaged property for \$140,000 and explained to him that he did so to make good that sum of money sunk by him in wheat taken from his father's estate. He explained also how he discounted Lewis' notes at Wilshire's suggestion, and after again denying that a dollar of the bank's money or his went into the wheat deal, he told how Wilshire and Hopkins followed him to Boman's, where he dined, and with tears in their eyes begged him to let them have more money. He had

REFUSED WILSHIRE

that morning. Hopkins suggested telegraphing to a bank in Chicago to see how much they would take to carry the deal through. Hopkins sent such a telegram to the American Exchange Bank, Chicago. When witness returned from dinner he found a telegram on his desk from that bank saying if Wilshire was there next morning with \$600,000 it would be safe. That was where Kershaw & Company had their account. He told how Wilshire, Hopkins and he talked the matter over and decided they would save the bank. Hopkins had a letter of credit drawn for \$200,000, and four drafts on the Chemical Bank, of New York, for \$100,000. Wilshire was afraid to carry the money lest it should be attacked, and it was arranged that Gahr should go with him. Gahr was instructed not to give up the money without a guarantee. Next morning he repeated

THIS WARNING

by telegram, and was answered that it was too late. He then stopped payments on the drafts. He became affected at this point and went on to say how he put all his money into the bank to save it, only to see the other directors walk in and check theirs out. Only Zimmerman, of all the directors, offered any assistance. Then the government came in and the end was reached.

Counsel next asked in detail whether he had ever ordered any wheat transactions with various brokers in Chicago, naming them, and he returned the same answer.

In February, 1887, he had a conversation with Hopkins about the Irwin, Green & Co. matter and told him he thought it was dishonest. About the \$250,000 transaction with the Fidelity Bank, he had no knowledge whatever, until told of it in jail at Dayton. Hopkins had

SOME TRANSACTIONS

through Hoyt with Kershaw & Co., and he was trying to hedge against our losses by Wilshire. "I loaned the money to Hopkins," said witness, "and paid the draft for him, but used my own money, and never took a penny out of the bank's funds for this purpose. Hopkins went in \$50,000 with another broker and I helped him. This was paid back, and the money went into the bank. This was also a hedging operation."

Witness was then examined as to the assets of the Swift Iron & Steel Works, the Riverside Rolling Mill firm of E. L. Harper & Co., and of himself, and said all the transactions of these firms and companies with the Fidelity Bank were legitimate.

Mr. Blackburn again asked him if he had anything to do with Hopkins, wheat deals through Broker Hoyt. He answered that he had cashed

HOPKINS' DRAFTS,

but he did it to protect the bank. "I was interested through Hopkins to that extent. We would first protect the interests of the bank, and after that if there was any profit left, it was to be divided between Hopkins and myself."

Mr. Blackburn asked: "Did you at any time have any intention in all these transactions to defraud the bank or anybody else?"

"None in the world," was the answer.

The cross-examination was brief. It brought out the fact that he purchased a certificate of deposit with his own checks, which were not charged to his account.

Two or three other witnesses were called, mainly to tell about Harper's assets, but government counsel dismissed some of them without cross-examination by drawing from them any

DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Texas, Dec. 9.—The sheriff of Star County arrested Cecilio Barra and Vivian Diaz, charged with kidnapping Señor Barra last August. A band of Mexicans took the prisoners from him and lynched them.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The Arensdorf jury reported at 9 o'clock this evening with a verdict of not guilty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The authorities at the county jail are said to be much worried over the discovery of contraband articles by prisoners. Following the sensation caused by the Lingg bombs and the Engel poison, it is now asserted that one of the most desperate criminals in the jail was discovered the other day to have in his possession a revolver

AND AMMUNITION.

The jail authorities suppressed all information, but it is asserted that there was a well conceived plot to arm several noted criminals in the jail, when the plan would be carried out for the escape, shooting down the guards if necessary.

MOSCOW, Dec. 9.—A large crowd of university students made an attack today on Brigoloff, a government inspector. They also hissed Count Koppist, rector of the university, and engaged in other riotous demonstrations. A force of Cossacks was immediately called out to suppress the disturbance. The troops charged upon the students, applying the knout vigorously, and the crowd quickly dispersed. Several hundred students were arrested.

TABLEQUAN, I. T., Dec. 9.—A proposition was sent to the Downings last night by the nationals asking that the contests between the parties in both councils be withdrawn, and consenting to count vote for vote. The Downings demanded that the vote be counted at once and the contest be settled later. Mays has appointed a new set of officers. At the caucus of nationals resolutions were passed deprecating any attempt at resistance by force of arms, and advising peace and moderation, as any other course would hasten the end of the Cherokee government.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Nina Van Zandt, who calls herself the widow of the anarchist August Spies, has published the following letter in a labor paper today. This is the first time Nina has come before the public with anything in the way of

A STATEMENT:

To the Editor:

I do not refute the hireling liars of the crazy, jackal, capitalists' press. In the first place I never read those papers myself. In the second, they are not worth answering; but I have been told of a tale, hashed and rehearsed by the scandal mongers. To think that there are people to read such stuff, which I recognize as having originated in the hallucinations of a 'society' made woman to whom I am unfortunately related! I certainly do not consider it in good taste to parade private affairs before the public, but I wish to state once and for all that the tale is untrue. It is to the effect that I was 'heiress' to an estate owned by an aunt in Pittsburg, and that upon my marriage I was summarily 'disinherited.' When I joined hands

IN SPIRIT

for a cowardly, petty antocrat of the hireling murderer variety did not "permit" us even to see each other through an iron network on one occasion for eight weary, dreadful weeks (afterward) with my beloved husband, he well knew that I brought him only myself with a wealth of affection, trust and reverence. He knew that a number of years ago I had flatly refused to pose as a prospective "heiress" to some property gained by methods of which I do not approve, and owned by a person whom I could not, knowing her, respect.

I shall be obliged if you will publish this in the columns of your paper over my signature.

Very respectfully,
NINA VAN ZANDT SPIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9.—A meeting of the American Fishery Union was held this afternoon and all the representative fishing owners were

present. The meeting was called to consider the best course to adopt in the interest of the fisheries. A letter from Secretary Maddocks, of the National Fishing Association at Washington, regarding the commission now in session, was read. When their report was submitted, foreign fish would, he said, be put on the free list.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—M. Jules Ferry was fired at three times this afternoon by a man in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. There is great excitement and the details of the shooting are not yet obtainable but it is reported that Ferry is seriously injured.

HE WANTED TWO VICTIMS.

PARIS, 3 p.m.—Ferry was shot by a man named Aubertin. Aubertin appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both Ferry and Goblet.

NOT DANGEROUS.

PARIS, Dec. 10, 4 p.m.—It has been ascertained that Ferry's wounds are slight. The shots only grazed the skin after piercing his clothes. Bystanders tried to lynch Aubertin, after he had fired the shots, but were prevented with difficulty from carrying out their intention.

TWO BALLS STRUCK.

An immediate examination at the hospital revealed the fact that two of the bullets struck Ferry. The first passed around the chest slightly penetrating the flesh and the second went through the fleshy part of the thigh.

LATER DETAILS.

Goblet did not respond to Aubertin's request for an interview, but Ferry did, and on his appearance Aubertin drew his revolver and fired three times at him. It is reported that one of the balls struck M. Ferry in the chest. This wound, however, is apparently not serious, as M. Ferry was able to proceed to the hospital supported by friends. In reply to inquiries by friends as to the severity of his wound, he responded, "It's nothing." Aubertin has been arrested.

EXTENT OF THE WOUNDS.

The statement that the medical examination revealed that the second bullet went through the fleshy part of the thigh was incorrect. It struck Ferry in the right side near the lowest ribs, causing a contusion. The thigh was not penetrated. Ferry's wounds are of the slightest character.

THE REAL NAME

of the assailant is Berckelm. He is 20 years old. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists. The band drew lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. Berckelm declares that he swore to kill Ferry.

After his injuries had been attended to at the hospital, Ferry returned to his home on foot.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Madame Adam has written a letter to the French press which suggests that the sphynxes now in the Tuilleries be returned to the Navy Club of Sebastopol and the cross and steeple be returned to the old church of St. Vladimir. *La Republique Francaise* and *Le Gaulois* applaud the proposal. The latter paper says: "Every testimony of sympathy and esteem for Russia must obtain our support."

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that Russia wants a loan and will be compelled to accept the stringent terms of the French bankers, whose demands have hitherto prevented arrangements being made. The Berlin market, he says, is closed to Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has sent to the *Times* the correspondence that passed between him and Lord Clanricarde while he (Sir Michael) was chief secretary for Ireland. He explains, first, that with no other landlord did he get so far in the way in the pressure; second, that the threat he made was never executed because the circumstances expected did not arise, and, third, as a matter of fact, the forces of the crown were never refused. The Marquis of Clanricarde, in a letter to Sir Michael, expressed surprise at Agent Joyce's statement that Sir Michael had refused to grant police assistance unless he

REDUCED RENTS

on his estate. Lord Clanricarde twitted the government with making but feeble attempt to govern Ireland. He asked Sir Michael whether a reduction of twenty per cent would be sufficient and reproached him for not announcing his decision earlier and so prevent the league from obtaining credit for the reduction.

Sir Michael, in reply, explained that he had failed to notify Clanricarde because the latter had never been in Ireland. He had not, in an interview with Joyce, refused to assist in the work of eviction; but he told Joyce that unless Clanricarde did it other landlords had done, he would postpone sending the police to the utmost extent the law permitted. He was unable to decide whether or not a reduction of 20 per cent was sufficient, but he had heard that when tenants applied to the land courts, larger reductions were made.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—At Uvalde, Texas, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Cruse Rodriguez was hanged for the murder of Sancho Garcia, who was called to his door early one morning in 1885 and was shot in cold blood. Rodriguez asked to be shot, as he had been a soldier. This being denied, he refused to wear the black cap.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The closing scenes in the Harper trial came this morning. Harper was there with his relatives in court. Some unimportant testimony for the defense was offered

which the judge ruled out and Major Blackburn said he had no more testimony to offer.

Harper and counsel retired for consultation. On their return both sides announced that there would be no arguments.

Judge Jackson then began to charge the jury.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE

occupied an hour and fifty minutes. It was strongly against Harper and the judge declared that the prisoner committed the wrongful acts on his own admission. Summing up he said: The court instructs the jury that it must find on its own testimony that the defendant had committed the crime. The jury were then instructed how to make the form of verdict, and they were then taken to their room to begin their consultation. The court adjourned until 2 o'clock.

NOGALES, Ariz., Dec. 10.—The frequent raids and murders of the notorious Mexican bandit, Bernal, are causing increased alarm. The Mexican government is making strenuous efforts to effect the capture of Bernal and his little army. Almost all the troops of the states of Sonora and Sinaloa and also large bodies of citizens are in the field. The troops surprised one bandit camp but were forced to retreat. Another attack was made when several bandits were killed and the rest fled. The

FEDERAL LOSS

was two killed and three wounded. Bernal's army was divided into two or three parties. It is thought the bandit chief is not now with his forces, but in hiding, though still manipulating the movements of his men. It is believed the troops have now hedged in most of the men and the report of a desperate battle is hourly expected. Nearly the whole of Sonora and Sinaloa are up in arms and much excitement prevails. These bands of outlaws have given the Mexican government more trouble and are calling more troops into the field than the Apaches ever did. It is estimated that Bernal's army has killed nearly 2,000 people during the last year and destroyed more than 100 towns.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Advices from Friedrichsruhe say Prince Bismarck was seized with sudden illness yesterday. The attack speedily passed off, but the physician advises rest and abstention from business.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Fallieres today informed President Carnot that he had found it impossible to form a cabinet on the basis of concentration of the republican groups and had therefore abandoned the attempt. The President has charged Senator Tirard to try to form a cabinet.

TIRARD GIVES IT UP.

M. Tirard thinks it will be impossible to form a ministry without the assistance of the radical left. He will therefore abandon the task.

The impression prevails that M. Flouquet will be summoned to form a cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A bulletin issued this morning says the condition of M. Ferry is satisfactory.

WHO HE IS.

Aubertine, the would-be assassin of Ferry, is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines, the failure of which reduced him to poverty and brought on occasional attacks of insane exaltation of mind. Aubertine promises to reveal the name of his accomplices on Tuesday if the gang does not attempt to assassinate some of the members of the Rouvier cabinet before that day.

FERRY FEVERISH.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Ferry was feverish today and it is feared his wounds will be aggravated. He has received thousands of cards and letters, and senators and deputies of all parties have called at his residence and signed the register.

Aubertine, when examined by the judge of instruction, declared he was an anti-revolutionist, said he was sorry he had not killed Ferry, and expressed the hope that others would be more successful.

LESS FAVORABLE.

PARIS, Dec. 11, midnight.—The condition of M. Ferry is now less favorable.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The *Daily News*, special from Huron, Dakota, says: A report reached Huron today that the farm house of Michael Harris, 14 miles from Wessington, burned last night, and that the entire family of nine persons were burned to death.

Another report says that Mrs. Harris and six of her seven children perished and that Mr. Harris and the oldest child, a daughter, escaped severely burned.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—James O'Connell, stage manager of Charles Andrews' "Michael Strogoff" company, was struck dead by an electric current which came down the bell wire when he was hanging down the curtain at Robinson's theatre last evening. Miss Collins, whom he was to marry, was almost heartbroken by the event.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this morning, Rev. Dr. Abbott read from the pulpit the following cablegram:

"To Professor Rosseter IV. Raymond: Charles Albert Berry greets Plymouth Church and appreciates its affection, prays for its prosperity, but cannot accept the pastorate. Home claims and inexorable duty here commands. Letter mailed you. God bless and guide you."

The announcement was an unforeseen blow and much excitement followed.

HIS LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Rev. Mr. Berry has declined the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Berry, in a letter which was read to the congregation in Queen's Street chapel today, referred to Plymouth pulpit as one of world-wide influence, there being associated with it an undying lustre of the glory of the famous name. "The question of acceptance," he said, "had to be decided under the exclusion of all party, local and personal interests of which charge could be taken only under the sacred sanction of duty to religion and humanity." Although the call to Plymouth Church was a strong one, he felt that he must remain in England, going on at any cost with the work to which he had consecrated his life.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Twenty-four persons were drowned in the recent hurricane off Orkney Islands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Three more of the series of entertainments for the benefit of the families of the executed and imprisoned anarchists were held in different parts of the city today. One was addressed by Captain Black and John Gloy. Captain Black did not refer to his late plea for his clients except by inference. Gloy urged political organization as the only means of securing a peaceful solution of the social problem.

GLOY'S SPEECH

was a surprise, particularly to those who remembered how he championed Spies and the other dead anarchists just prior to their execution. He said: "Never forget the lesson purchased with the blood of your fellow-citizens, that no heroic courage of individuals is able to speak the people out of idleness and laziness, and that bad as the present order is and much as it merits it, it cannot be blown up with dynamite. To overthrow that which is requires the conscious, never-relaxing work of enlightenment and organization accommodating itself to circumstances."

Gloy deprecated the sentiment of revenge, and gave as a reason the statement that they could never revenge on individuals a crime which was committed in furious blindness by an entire class.

CONCORDIA, Kansas, Dec. 11.—An armed mob surrounded the jail at Leotis this morning and made an attempt to lynch Thomas Allen, confined on the charge of being implicated in the killing of Coulter and Ramson last February. The mob opened a heavy fire on the jail with Winchester rifles, but were repulsed by Sheriff Edwards and his deputies. Several of the mob were severely wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—Fire destroyed St. Mary's Chapel and Parochial School this evening. St. Mary's Hospital was saved. The loss from the buildings will not exceed \$15,000, but many valuable relics preserved in the chapel were destroyed among them supposed to be the only genuine Gobel tapestry in America, and a representation of Lake Tiberius shortly after the resurrection. This work of art, which is valued at \$3,000, was brought to Boston from Europe and subsequently came into possession of Rev. Father Hugh Gallagher, of San Francisco, who presented it a short time before his death to the sisters attached to St. Mary's hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost this morning resigned his position as pastor of the Belleville Avenue Congregational Church. His prominence in the labor movement and his candidacy for mayor on that ticket at the last charter election and his utterances in regard to the Chicago anarchists had estranged him from some members of the congregation.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—In the United States court today, Judge Brewer rendered an opinion in the case of T. C. Henry et al. vs. The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., in favor of the plaintiffs. The case has been pending over two years and involves the possession of the old Denver Tribune stock, now held by the Republican, valued at a hundred thousand, besides San Louis Valley lands and canals, and miscellaneous lands throughout the state, worth over a million dollars.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—Information has been received here that the northbound train on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas road was stopped last night near Texarkana by three masked men. They took everything of value, went through the express car and relieved all the passengers of their money and valuables. The postal clerk in the mail car fired several shots at them with a rifle, and a volley was returned, but no harm was done. The robbers did not molest the mail. Governor Hughes and the railroad officials have offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers. So far the robbers have escaped, although their capture is hourly expected. Late tonight the officers were pursuing them with bloodhounds, and scouring the country in every direction. Later developments show that no attempt was made to rob the

PASSENGER COACHES.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The trial of the seven men indicted for manslaughter, for killing Constable Whelan was concluded today. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against O'Leary and four of the other prisoners. O'Leary was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and the other four to seven years each.