

## MUSH-AND-MILK

BY C. C. TRACY.

Oh, the flavor, sweet and rare,  
Of the simple farmer fare,  
Mush-and-milk, the wholesome diet  
Of the life so pure and quiet!

Clear the realm of table show!  
Get thee hence, Delmonico!  
Out, ye modern viands flat,  
"A la" this and "a la" that!

Give me back the table bright  
With its bowls so clean and white,  
Iron spoons, in hands so manifold,  
Milk so luscious, by the pailful.

Oh, the fields of golden maize!  
Oh, the halcyon rustic days!  
Nibblers pile, in rustling silk,  
What know ye of mush-and-milk?

Once again, in foreign lands,  
O'er my bowl, I clasp my hands,  
Give thanks that, as of yore,  
Mush-and-milk I taste once more.

Oh, the rosy cheeks if gave!  
Oh, the arms so strong and brave!  
Mush-and milk has raised the latest  
Of the nations and the greatest.

Countrymen, if ye are wise,  
From the town turn off your eyes,  
Vile with knavery, shame and brawl,  
And the stench of alcohol.

Off to the hearty life of old;  
Off to the fields of green and gold;  
Seek again the simple ways,  
Mow the meadows, hoe the maize.

—Anatolia College.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Governor Washington Bartlett died at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Dr. Buckel, in Oakland, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The governor has been in a critical condition for a month, and death has been expected any day during the past two weeks. His death resulted from a chronic affection of the kidneys.

Gov. Bartlett was a native of Savannah, Georgia, and was 63 years old. He removed to California in 1849, and has lived here ever since. He always took an active part in politics, and had filled a number of offices, among them being that of mayor of San Francisco for two terms, viz., between 1882 and 1886. He was elected governor of the state on the democratic ticket in Nov., 1886. He will be succeeded in office by Lieut. Gov. R. W. Waterman, who was elected at the same time on the republican ticket.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—As Gladstone entered the House of Commons this afternoon, he was greeted with cheers by many thousands of persons who gathered near the Parliament buildings in anticipation of the discussion to take place on the Mitchellstown affair.

## BALFOUR.

Chief secretary for Ireland, announced that a telegram had been received regarding the affray at Lisdoon-Vard last night. The dispatch stated that five moonlighters were captured. Constable Wheelan was killed and three others seriously hurt. A number of rifles and revolvers and also a quantity of ammunition were captured. The five men captured were arrested inside the house of farmer Sexton. Two were identified to-day. Farmer Sexton, whom the gang went to murder, had been summoned by the league and censured, and had to promise to surrender his farm, but did not do so. The gang then entered his house, when the police, laid in ambush,

## SURPRISED THEM.

Balfour, replying to Harcourt, said the instructions the police were now acting under were the same as they received when Sir William was a member of the Gladstone government. [Cheers.] With regard to Gen. Bullers, Balfour said he resigned now simply because he desired not to delay his return to the war office. Referring to Harcourt's contention that the suppression of public meetings was illegal, Balfour said he did not know at what period Sir William lost his knowledge of law, but it was a matter of history, under the common law of Ireland, that Sir William, himself, acted with Gladstone and Forster in proclaiming 130 meetings absurd. They describe such meetings as

## FREE DISCUSSION.

They were heralded by placards of an inflammatory nature, and it was obviously their object to defeat the laws. Forster outrages intimidation regarding the Mitchellstown affair. Balfour said it had been clearly ascertained that the action of the police was in the face of extreme protection. The sole responsibility rested upon those who convoked the meeting. [Cheers.] Sir William had on his lips the words, "Liberty," "justice" and "free speech," but the actual weapons he and his friends used in the Irish contest were, obstruction in Parliament and resistance to the law; outside, violence and intimidation worse than violence. The government did not favor

## THEIR POLICY.

They believed that the firm administration of the law and the suppression to their utmost, of the evil fomenting discontent, would bring to Ireland a united people, undismayed by criticism, and, with courage unshaken, they would persevere in the course that

must end in the conciliation of Ireland. [Loud cheers.]

Gladstone on rising was loudly cheered. He said it was natural that debate should be mainly directed to the Mitchellstown outrage, but Sir William Vernon Harcourt had performed a public service in drawing attention to the Ennis meeting. Balfour had declared that the government would persevere in their endeavor to

## TRANQUILIZE IRELAND

by a firm administration of the law and by the removal, not of grievances, there were none. [Laughter.] Minister Balfour here interrupted: "Injustice" was my word.

Gladstone said he was much obliged. He saw no difference, but it was best to be verbally correct. Resuming, Gladstone protested against Balfour's statement that he expected only hostility from the opposition whenever anything beneficial to Ireland was proposed. The opposition hailed with pleasure and did everything possible to further it despite the unwise policy of coercion which was calculated to destroy social order. The opposition had enjoined upon the Irish people

## STRICT OBEDIENCE

to law and their advice was more effective than all the government's coercion and constabulary, managed as it was at Mitchellstown. Balfour had met Sir William Vernon Harcourt's speech with a simple *tu quoque*, which was usually the resort of persons in a difficult position, but which legally meant nothing. What signified it, for the purpose in view, if the late government did the same thing? He was not prepared to admit that, but if they did, it was no excuse.

Balfour had announced that all the liberal meetings might be suppressed on the ground that they were called for improper purposes. With regard to the Mitchellstown tragedy, which at once moved and harrowed the feelings of the country,

## BALFOUR'S CONDUCT

seemed marked by singular rashness and imprudence. It was competent for him under such grave circumstances to decline to enter into any discussion till an equally grave inquiry had been held, but instead of that he rushed headlong to the conclusion that all the police had done was right, and that if they had acted otherwise they would have been guilty of great neglect of duty. So long as Balfour remained in his present office, they might rely upon it that the same course would be pursued. It was a gross, dangerous error for all the body of police to force their way through the dense crowd. There was no proof of any attempt to storm the barracks. On the other hand,

## THE VICTIMS

were two old men and a boy. Gladstone hoped to hear before the debate closed that this sad and grievous affair, which had created a sentiment of horror and disgust throughout the kingdom, had not been kept in the dark, but had been probed to the bottom. [Cheers.] He feared that all that was occurring in Ireland tended to support the contention of the opposition that the government legislation was directed, not against crime, but against the combination for liberty of speech and public meeting. He was convinced that the people of England would not follow the government's course, which could lead to nothing but distress and disaster. [Cheers.]

## LABOUCHERE

said he had been in a position to see all that occurred at Mitchellstown. Stringent orders were given to the people by the leaders to avoid disturbance. There was no objection to the presence of the government reporters, but the police could not force them through the densely packed crowd, and they were driven back. They then advanced to assault the crowd, the affray being begun by a constable drawing his sword and wounding a horse. There were, in not many moments, more than fifty people fighting the police. There were women and children in the crowd and the men had a perfect right to resist the attack. When the

## POLICE FIRED

there was no danger of any of them being attacked, either inside or outside the barracks. The police behaved like wild beasts, battering people about without mercy. The chief constable showed a deliberate intention to break up the meeting.

Labouchere held the chief constable and resident magistrate responsible for what had occurred, and he accused them of deliberate murder. [Cheers.] Parnell's motion to adjourn the debate was defeated.

Dillon, who had just arrived from Dublin, gave his account of the trouble. He blamed the government for departing from the

## USUAL CUSTOM

of asking for accommodations for reporters. Never before had he seen an attempt, after a meeting had commenced, to rush the police and reporters through the thickest part of a crowd.

Lord Randolph Churchill said the debate would bring vividly before the country the nature of the struggle in which the government was engaged in Ireland; the difficulties with which they had to contend; the resources of their opponents. He spoke sarcastically of Gladstone's appeals to the Irish people to exercise patience and, thought the oppo-

sition had made a capital blunder in pumping Harcourt up, because the house could recall speeches of his as forcible and eloquent in the

## OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

The government were justified in the course they had taken. Parnell, in moving the adjournment of the debate said, it was unreasonable that he should be asked to address the house at this late hour.

After division on his motion, Bradlaugh and Butler continued the debate.

The house adjourned at 5:15 a.m. WYANDALE, Ks., Sept. 12.—The jury in the case of Geo. Hamilton, charged with train wrecking, reported a verdict of not guilty this morning, after having been deliberating since Saturday morning. Hamilton was charged with being one of the strikers who, in April, 1886, wrecked the Missouri Pacific freight train near here and killed two men.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 12.—A *Miner* special from Fort Shaw says: John Embury, 70 years of age, residing alone on his ranch at the head of Dearborn Creek, was found dead and

## PARTLY BURNED.

An ax was used, his skull being cleft. He has children living in New York State. He had sold out to go to them. The money is missing. The murderer is a young man from the Northwestern Territory; name unknown. He stole the team and horses to escape across the line. Officers are on his trail and expect to overtake him.

Miner special from San River, M.T.: Great excitement here over the brutal rape of Mrs. Glines by Alonzo Golding, who has been captured. Golding is a colored barber. The woman resisted and was badly treated. Golding barely escaped with his life when taken by fifty enraged men. He will

## HARDLY LIVE

through the night, as the citizens are wild with excitement.

TROY, Sept. 12.—Chas. P. Ide, book-keeper of the First National Bank of Glenn's Falls, has confessed to the embezzlement of \$18,100 in the years 1881 and 1882. He was an officer of the Baptist Sunday school, and generally respected.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 12.—The sheriff of Page County, Iowa, arrested here to-day Mrs. Josephine Traver, who is now residing here, but whose home is at Essex, Iowa, on the charge of child murder, on information furnished by the woman's divorced husband.

OTTAWA, Ills., Sept. 13.—When the supreme court met this morning the call of the docket was proceeded with. Nothing was developed concerning the Anarchists.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 13.—Owing to the serious aspect of the railroad struggle in Manitoba, the Dominion government has ordered the militia which is stationed at Winnipeg to hold themselves in readiness to suppress any outbreak.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—An Associated Press dispatch from Tucson, A. T., says the extent of the destruction to the railroad is much greater than at first supposed. It extends at intervals from the Colorado River to the Dragoon Mountains east of Benson. One hill fifty feet high on the Dragoon grade is washed out eight miles and washed out in places between Benson and Tucson. It will take three weeks to repair it so the trains can pass over.

## EASTERN PASSENGERS

tied up here will be transferred overland by coaches to-day. No trains from the east or west have arrived since Thursday night. Two hundred men are working in Cienega and 130 at the Dragoons. Two hundred went west on a wrecking train yesterday, and at 7 o'clock last evening had mastered the road west of Maricopa.

A gang of 150 from Yuma this evening got between Texas Hill and Sentinel, where they expect to meet another gang on the early to-morrow train from the west. The present is the most destructive washout yet suffered by the Southern Pacific, and it will cost not less than \$200,000 to repair the damage.

A through wire to the east was made to-day.

## HEAVY RAINS

yesterday extended into Sonora, where five miles of track and three bridges were washed out on the Sonora road. The streets of Tucson are flooded with perishable freight for the eastern market. A large quantity was sold by the railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The extraordinary session of the general term of the supreme court, called to hear argument upon Jacob Sharp's appeal from his conviction for bribery, assembled this morning in a crowded court room. Judge Van Brunt presided, flanked on either side by Judges Daniels, Brady and Bartlett. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Stickney asking if the court would insist that the argument should be concluded to-day. Judge Van Brunt, having conferred with his colleagues, announced that the court would sit until half past five o'clock, allowing six hours for the argument, which divided up evenly between

Col. Bourke Cochrane then began his argument on behalf of Sharp. Soria, Sept. 13.—A meeting of the national party was held yesterday, 600 persons being present. After the meeting a procession was formed and marched to the palace, where they cheered Prince Ferdinand. Thence they proceeded to the residence of

M. Karsaveloff and threw stones at the windows. The police were unable to quell the disturbance and many of them were injured. The mob then visited the offices of the opposition journals, smashed the windows, shouting "Down with traitors," then they returned to the palace where Prince Ferdinand appeared upon the balcony. The resolutions adopted at the meeting were read to him, and in reply he said: "Love me, be good patriots, long live Bulgaria." The crowd then dispersed, singing a national anthem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Lieutenant Governor R. W. Waterman took the oath of office as governor this morning made vacant by the death of Governor Bartlett. In the course of his address Governor Waterman said: "With the American doctrine that governments are instituted to secure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, I am in full accord. With the imported heresies of the communist and socialist, I have no sympathy; these doctrines are subversive of our free institutions and those who promulgate them are enemies of mankind."

DENVER, Sept. 13.—Leadville special to the *Republican*: A construction train on the Aspen extension of the Midland road, consisting of an engine, two cars of railroad iron and 287 track layers, was derailed near Lake Ivanhoe early this morning. The cars turned completely over, bringing the men under the iron, killing four and seriously injuring sixty-one. The engineer and fireman escaped unhurt.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13.—St. Pierre advices state that the disasters which occurred during the recent great gales on the banks, are still being reported daily. The schooner *St. Pierre* passed there bottom up, her crew of 16 men having all been lost. Vessels belonging to the French cod fishing fleet heard from up to the present time, report a loss of fifty lives. One hundred vessels have been badly damaged and withdrawn from the fisheries, thus losing the September fishing. This will decrease the season's catch 20,000 quintals, and, in consequence, the price has already advanced 15 per cent.

DUBLIN, Sept. 13.—*Freeman's Journal* says the cell in which Editor O'Brien is confined at Cork, is but nine feet long and four feet wide, badly lighted and little better than a

## BLACK HOLE.

A great demonstration is being organized at Mitchellstown to be made to-morrow during the funeral of Shinick, one of the men shot by the police during the police assault at the public meeting on Market Square Friday. All the National League branches in the country for miles around the city will participate in the demonstration.

All of the moonlighters, ten in number, concerned in the killing of Constable Wheelan on Sunday, were taken to Galway and placed in jail to-night. A crowd had assembled on their arrival, but no sympathy was manifested for them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Yesterday Governor Porter handed his resignation to President Cleveland. The President expressed his regret at the governor's action and asked if he could not be induced to reconsider his determination. Governor Porter bluntly replied that he should never set foot in the department again while Mr. Bayard remained at its head, and the subject between the two gentlemen was therefore dropped at that point. Who Governor Porter's successor will be is, of course, a matter of conjecture. Mr. Bayard will be permitted to fill the place with a man of his own selection, but it is not believed that upon this point Mr. Bayard has as yet fully determined.

## CAUSE OF THE RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Ex-Assistant Secretary of State Porter left Washington this afternoon for his home in Nashville, Tenn., although it is an open secret that Porter resigned his position owing to a conflict of authority between himself and Secretary Bayard. He refused to discuss the matter for publication. Some of Porter's friends, however, with whom he spoke unreservedly on the subject, are not so reticent. From one of those the real cause of the difficulty is learned. According to the gentleman Governor Porter had been smarting for more than a year under the slight and petty annoyances put upon him by Mr. Bayard. Although by virtue of his office the nominal head of the consular service, it is said that Governor Porter knew but little more about its policy and conduct than did

## THE OBSCUREST CLERKS

in his office. Even then, as a rule, his knowledge, like theirs, was gained at second hands. So far as others were concerned, especially the negotiations regarding the fisheries question, Governor Porter, as has been shown in these dispatches, was kept in the profoundest ignorance. Finally an event occurred which made it incumbent upon Governor Porter to tender his resignation and leave a department where it was obvious he was no longer desired. Some time during the latter part of August Consul Heenan at Odessa, Russia, refused to certify an invoice of wool shipped by Messrs. John Martin & Co., of that place, to Oelrich & Co., of New York City, on account of Martin's refusal to furnish a power of attorney as Oelrich's agent. The law upon this point is very explicit. Messrs. Oelrich & Co. referred the matter to the State Department. Mr. Bayard then, the

treasury officials say, prepared a hypothecated case, which he submitted to Secretary Fairchild for an opinion. Although contrary to custom, the opinion was furnished as

## AN ACT OF COURTESY!

to a fellow cabinet minister. Governor Porter's friends say, however, that the case submitted by Mr. Bayard was not a parallel one to the Odessa case, but that it was on the contrary one to which only an affirmative reply could be given. When the Treasury Department reply was received, Secretary Bayard wrote a telegram to Consul Heenan at Odessa ordering him to certify the invoice as requested. The telegram was laid before Governor Porter for his signature as first assistant secretary. He answered that he not only could not, but would not do so. He also, if his friends are to be believed, spoke his mind very freely to Mr. Bayard and then there notified that gentleman of his intention to resign. Mr. Bayard left the city the next day.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—Judgment affirmed.

## THE DETAILS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 14.—The supreme court this morning delivered its opinion in the anarchist case, affirming the judgment of the court below. The execution is to take place Nov. 11, between 9 and 4 o'clock.

## OPINION BY MAGRUDER.

In this case the judgment of the court below is affirmed as to all and each and every one of the defendants. An opinion has been prepared setting forth the reasons of the affirmation of the judgment. The opinion is now handed the clerk to be filed.

Judge Sheldon announced that he concurred in the opinion.

Judge Mulkey—"And while I agree in the opinion, and also the general views of the court, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from errors, for I do not think it is, but none of the errors complained of in my opinion were of such a serious character as required the reversal of the judgment."

Sheldon said: "In this case the court orders that the sentence of the superior court of Cook County on the defendants in indictment—August Spies, Samuel Fielden, R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, A. Engel and Louis Ling—be

## CARRIED INTO EFFECT

by the sheriff of that county on the eleventh day of November next, on Friday, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, of that day. The judgment of the court was unanimous.

## THE OPINION

was written by Judge Magruder, of the Chicago district, and is an able exposition of the law and previous interpretations thereof by eminent jurists in this country as well as of the courts bearing upon the alleged and perhaps real errors in this record. In his work he was ably helped by each of the other six distinguished judges, who made him their spokesman and through him expressed their unanimous decision. The opinion covers 235 pages of closely written manuscript and about 56,000 words.

This is the announcement of Judge Mulkey: "It is not my intention to offer a

## SEPARATE OPINION

as I should have done. I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that while I concur in the conclusions reached, and also in the general views as entered in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from error, for I do not think it is. I am, nevertheless, of the opinion, that none of the errors complained of are of such a serious character as require a reversal of judgment. In view of the number of defendants on trial, the great length of the trial, the vast amount of testimony offered and passed upon by the court, and the almost

## NUMBERLESS RULINGS

the court was required to make, the wonderment to me is the errors were not more numerous and of a more serious character than they are. In short, after having fully examined the record and giving the questions arising on it my very best thought, with an earnest and conscientious desire to faithfully discharge my whole duty, I am satisfied the decision reached vindicates the law and does justice between the people of the state and the defendants, and is fully warranted by law and the evidence."

## INCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The *Daily News* Ottawa, Ills., special says: At 9:30 this morning Justice Magruder began the announcement of the decision in the anarchist case. Just before the opening of court, every one seemed to have a feeling that something was going to happen. Before the hour for the convening of court, the lawyers and reporters seemed to have that feeling and conversed with each other in subdued tones. Even Barker, the janitor, who has waited upon every justice of the supreme court that has sat on the bench in Ottawa, tiptoed around in the opening and dusting of the court room as if he were afraid of breaking the

## DEATHLY STILLNESS

that pervaded the entire building. Deputy Smith faltered and his voice