

## THE OLD HOME.

It stands upon the hillside, with the tall  
elms bending o'er it.  
The homestead, with the lilacs by the  
door,  
And the quaint, old-fashioned garden, gen-  
tly sloping down before it.  
I see it just as in the days of yore.

I remember how the sunshine fell across the  
golden meadows,  
Beyond the wooden door-step, old and  
worn;  
And how the summer cloudlets cast their  
quickly fleeting shadows  
On distant fields of rustling, ripening  
corn.

In the pleasant roomy kitchen I see my  
father sitting,  
With leather covered Bible open wide;  
While my sweet-faced mother listens, as she  
lays away her knitting,  
And rocks the old red cradle by her side.

Three brown-eyed little children, with  
tangled golden tresses,  
When evening prayer in simple words is  
said,  
Come clinging round her neck with loving,  
soft caresses,  
Then merrily go tripping off to bed.

O happy years of childhood, with thoughts  
so true and loving,  
And sweet and guileless days so full of  
rest!  
Our old hearts love to linger, after all our  
years of roving,  
And clasp fond memory's pictures to our  
breast,

Shall we ever in that country, the bright and  
glorious heaven,  
Win back the simple innocence and bliss  
We knew when in our childhood, in the dear  
old home at even,  
We received our angel mother's good-  
night kiss?

—EMILY G. WETTERBEE.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 23.—At 2 o'clock this  
afternoon Stephen Brodie, a boot-  
black 23 years old, who is employed in  
the Mills building, jumped from the  
brooklyn bridge at the centre span into  
the East river. He was fished out and  
taken to the police station apparently  
uninjured. Brodie was at one time a  
newsboy and later on a pedestrian.  
A short time ago he went on a free-  
booting expedition to South America.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stephen Brodie,  
who jumped from Brooklyn bridge  
yesterday afternoon was taken before  
Judge Kildreth in the Tombs court  
to-day, charged with attempted suicide.  
He was bailed in \$1000 to answer on  
Wednesday. Alderman Pat Diver  
qualified as bondsman. Brodie looked  
bright and cheerful. He said he  
was all right except a little pain in his  
right chest. His wife with a baby and  
two children were in the court with  
Brodie. After bail was furnished  
Brodie left the court and went to the  
office of his counsel. Brodie has been  
offered \$100 a week to go into the  
Bowers Museum on exhibition.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—At Ore-  
gon, Oldham County, on Wednesday,  
a school teacher named Weston detained  
three of his pupils, little girls, seven,  
eight, and nine years of age, after the  
other scholars had left. When the  
room was cleared he locked the door  
and deliberately outraged the three  
children. He was caught, stripped  
naked, tied to a tree, and given one  
hundred lashes. He was then given  
five minutes to leave the country.  
The little girls are all in a precarious  
condition.

CITY OF MEXICO, 24.—The *Diario de*  
*Icahu* publishes the plan of the govern-  
ment for granting concession for a col-  
ony on the shores of Tapalotampo Bay,  
Gulf of Lower California, State of Sinaloa,  
an enterprise in which several  
thousand citizens of the United States  
have a large pecuniary interest and at  
the head of which is Civil Engineer A.  
K. Owen. The document is of great  
length. It authorizes the survey and  
taking possession of government lands  
at Tapalotampo Bay. The colony will  
be agricultural and industrial and will  
be composed of at least fifty families.  
It is provided that the Spanish lan-  
guage must be taught in the elementary  
schools. The government will pay an-  
nually for two years \$120 for each fam-  
ily settled, and for each single person  
not connected with any family the sum  
of \$40 annually for two years. It is also  
provided that the company must run a  
steamer between Tapalotampo Bay and  
the Gulf of California and the Pacific  
Coast ports. It is the intention of the  
projectors of the enterprise to begin  
the settlement of the colony in October  
and to establish it on Socialistic prin-  
ciples. Plans for laying out a city have  
already been prepared.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Ex-Sergeant  
Maurice Connell, one of the survivors  
of the Greely Arctic expedition, and  
who has been employed in the Signal  
Service Department in this city, re-  
ceived his discharge from the army to-  
day and was interviewed by a *Chronicle*  
reporter. The substance of the inter-  
view will be published in that paper  
to-morrow, and will give his version  
of the affair for a period shortly pre-  
ceding the rescue of the party. He as-

serts D. Pavy was falsely accused with  
stealing food when the suspicion  
pointed at Greeley; that Greeley  
caused Henry to be shot for an offense  
which he condoned in others. On the  
subject of cannibalism, he says, that  
the bodies were mutilated but he has  
no knowledge who the mutilators  
were, because he was unconscious a  
considerable time prior to the rescue.  
An important statement made by Con-  
nell is that the records which claim  
that Greeley's Expedition made the  
point "farthest north" were not au-  
thenticated, and that it is a question  
whether the observations on which the  
claim is based are not entirely errone-  
ous.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, 23.—Advices from  
the Yaqui River report that there was  
a pitched battle between the Mexican  
troops and the Yaquis yesterday. Col.  
Lorenzo Torres, with 300 men, while  
conveying a train of provisions from  
Medina to Torrin, met the Indians,  
who numbered 1200, about one and a  
half leagues from Medina. In a battle  
which ensued, and lasted three hours,  
the Indians were repulsed with a loss  
of forty killed. The twenty prisoners  
captured were immediately shot. The  
Mexican losses were, Captain Arros  
and nine men killed and twenty wound-  
ed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Brigadier-Gen-  
eral Benjamin G. Barney, Mexican veter-  
an and ex-President of the Society  
of the Army of the Potomac, died in  
this city last evening.

BUTTE, Mont., 23.—At 7 o'clock this  
morning two gun shots opposite the  
St. Nicholas Hotel told of an early  
tragedy. J. W. Moore, late of Nevada,  
shot Joseph Henderson, a clothing  
merchant here, with a double-barreled  
cut-off shot-gun, killing him instantly.  
He then emptied the other barrel into  
himself, with fatal effect. Moore  
claimed that Henderson owed him  
\$3000, and that he came here to collect  
it. Henderson repaid the debt,  
claiming he was not responsible for the  
money which had been expended by  
the company for mining purposes.  
Moore threatened trouble unless pay-  
ment was made. He is believed to be  
a crank on the subject. The coroner's  
jury rendered a verdict of murder and  
suicide. There is believed to be a  
woman in the case.

CHICAGO, 26.—Mrs. C. R. Jayne's  
hand satchel, containing money and  
diamonds valued at \$7,000, was forcibly  
taken from her to-night when passing  
by the Leland Hotel, in the full glare  
of the electric light. The lady's hus-  
band and two children were walking  
down Michigan Avenue when a vil-  
lains looking man, with his face  
blackened, came up from behind, snatch-  
ed the satchel and ran south, followed  
by Jaynes and a number of people who  
plainly saw the robbery. At Van-  
burgh Street the thief was lost sight of  
and has not been captured.

PORTLAND, Dakota, 25.—It is esti-  
mated that the grain ruined by the hail  
storm on Saturday in this section will  
aggregate 750,000 bushels, which at  
the present price, means \$450,000.

NEW YORK, 26.—Hubert O. Thomp-  
son, leader of the county democracy,  
died here to-day.

Hubert O. Thompson was found  
dead in his bed in the Worth House,  
Madison Square at 9.35 this morning.  
His room was visited at that time by  
his physician, Dr. Roberts, who had  
slept in a parlor adjoining Thompson's  
bedroom, which was room No. 3 in the  
hotel. He had just seen Thompson  
alive at about four this morning, the  
latter being in bed at the time. There  
was then no apprehension of the  
fatal result of an illness which had  
caused the ex-commissioner to be  
placed under medical care for  
some months. Thompson was  
found lying on his right side with his  
knees drawn up, the pupils of his eyes  
dilated and bloodshot, and his face and  
neck livid. The immediate cause  
of death was cerebral apoplexy. Cor-  
oner Mossmore, who was summoned,  
said death probably occurred at about  
six o'clock. Deceased was 37 years  
and 7 months old. He was born in  
Boston, but was brought to this city by  
his parents when a child and has ever  
since lived here. His education was  
acquired in the public schools, and he  
graduated with high honors at the Free  
Academy, now the College of the City  
of New York.

After ten years passed in Hall Street  
in brokerage and railroad business he  
was appointed clerk in the Water Sur-  
veyor's office, by Allan Campbell, then  
Commissioner of Public Works, and  
soon afterwards was appointed Deputy  
Commissioner. He filled the latter  
position with credit for three years,  
resigning to accept from Governor  
Robinson the appointment of the  
present Commissioner.

In '71, he joined the Young men's  
Democratic Club and became an op-  
ponent of the old party leaders. In '22  
he was a member of Tammany Hall,  
but withdrew from it because of his  
hostility to John Kelly. His career  
since then as a leader of the County  
Democracy is well known to the pub-  
lic. Personally he was a man of win-  
ning manners and a genial companion.

GRAFTON, 26.—A hail storm of unex-  
ampled fury burst upon this locality on  
Saturday afternoon, sweeping a truck  
five miles wide from St. Thomas across  
Red River into Minnesota, a distance  
of 30 miles. The hailstones were as  
large as hens' eggs. The houses at  
Standrows were riddled with hail-  
stones tearing through the shingles  
and breaking the window sashes as  
well as the glass. Several persons were  
severely injured and one boy is miss-  
ing. The damage to crops and other-  
wise is estimated at half a million dol-  
lars. Many farmers are left entirely  
destitute.

PANAMA, 26.—Advices from Peru  
state that the new minister of the In-  
terior had addressed a circular to the  
several prefects of departments in the  
republic, calling their attention to  
certain points in the policy of the gov-  
ernment. Speaking of the Indian pop-  
ulation of the republic the circular  
says: "The President is sincerely de-  
sirous of entering on the great work  
of placing our Indian population on a  
 footing commensurate with their merits  
and necessities. The laws must be ob-  
served regarding the Indians with the  
same impartiality as with white citi-  
zens. They must be assured in their  
rights, and, in a word, they must be  
raised from their present condition to  
that of useful citizens."

Several public demonstrations have  
been made in Callao against the  
Jesuits, and petitions have been sent  
to the Government praying that they  
may be immediately expelled from the  
country.

WASHINGTON, 26.—The final adjourn-  
ment of Congress may possibly take  
place the last of this week, but con-  
currence of the best opinions on the  
subject leads to the belief that it will  
be postponed until Monday or Tuesday  
of next week. These opinions are,  
however, usually expressed with a  
reservation looking to the possibility  
of important vetoes. All of the  
appropriation bills, except the gen-  
eral deficiency and fortification bills,  
have passed both houses, and to these  
two the Senate will devote its earliest  
attention. The River and Harbor and  
Legislative bills still linger in Confer-  
ence and the Sundry Civil bill will  
doubtless be made the subject of con-  
ference to-day. All the other appro-  
priations bills have gone to the Presi-  
dent.

Dolph, by order of the Committee  
on Coast defense, will propose appro-  
priating \$1,000,000 for the construction  
of fortifications and other works of  
coast defense, in accordance with the  
recommendations of the board on for-  
tifications and other defenses, and  
Hawley, by order of the same com-  
mittee, expects to propose as amend-  
ments, two bills already reported to  
encourage the manufacture of steel for  
modern ordnance, one of them relat-  
ing to field and the other to naval or-  
dinance.

CHICAGO, 26.—Col. H. Bolton, chief  
of division for handling second-class  
matter at the Chicago post office, was  
arrested shortly after noon to-day,  
charged with embezzlement of public  
funds, by means of false returns. The  
post office inspectors claim to have  
traced a shortage of \$4,000 from No-  
vember, 1884, to November, 1885, and  
intimate that the total shortage will be  
from fifty to one hundred thousand  
dollars.

CHICAGO, 25.—A terrific explosion  
occurred in Armour's oleomargarine  
factory this morning. A large tank,  
one of three, situated in the factory  
and adjoining the packing-house,  
on Forty Third street and Packer's  
Avenue, became overcharged with  
steam and exploded with terrific force,  
sending its boiling contents over four  
men; while two others at thirty yards  
distance were injured by the flying  
debris.

WASHINGTON, 26.—Joseph S. Miller,  
commissioner of internal revenue has  
made a preliminary report of the oper-  
ations of the internal revenue service  
during the fiscal year ending June 30,  
1886, of which the following is an ab-  
stract: The total collections for the  
year were \$116,902,845; the total collec-  
tions for the previous fiscal year were  
\$112,461,121; showing an increase of  
\$4,441,724.

In the House to-day, King of Louisi-  
ana offered a resolution, which was re-  
ferred to the committee on foreign  
affairs, requesting the President to  
communicate to the House informa-  
tion concerning the alleged illegal de-  
tention of A. K. Cuttuz, an American  
citizen, by the Mexican authorities at  
Paso del Norte, and also whether an  
additional force of United States  
troops had been ordered to Fort Bliss.  
It is stated at the War Department  
that no United States troops had been  
ordered to Fort Bliss in anticipation  
of the trouble at Paso del Norte aris-  
ing from the reported refusal of the  
Mexican authorities to release Editor  
Cuttuz. It is stated further that the  
concentration of Mexican troops at  
that place does not in itself signify a  
probable rupture of the present peace-  
ful relations with this country, but is  
more likely a strategic movement  
against the revolutionary parties in  
Mexico.

The President to-day returned to the  
department of justice papers in the  
case of Wm. Watts, the captain of a  
Maine vessel undergoing imprisonment  
in San Francisco for ill-treating his  
crew. In an accompanying letter the  
President says he denies the applica-  
tion for pardon for the reason that  
since approving a similar application a  
few days ago he has received informa-  
tion which has satisfied him it is not a  
case for Executive clemency.

The following nominations were  
made to-day.

Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky, to  
be Associate Justice of the Supreme  
Court of Dakota.

Ezra Baird to be United States Mar-  
shal for Idaho.

Wilson H. Talbot, of Colorado, to  
be agent for the Indians of the Tulalip  
Agency in Washington Territory.

The Senate has confirmed the nom-  
ination of B. F. Elsberry to be post-  
master at Ironton, Ohio.

Senator Blair from the committee on  
education and labor, to-day submitted  
a favorable report from the majority of  
the committee for a joint resolution  
proposing that an amendment to the  
Constitution in relation to alcoholic

liquors and other poisonous beverages  
be submitted to the Legislatures of the  
States for ratification. The amend-  
ment provides that from and after the  
year 1900, the manufacture and sale  
and importation of distilled alcoholic  
intoxicating liquors except for medi-  
cinal, mechanical, chemical and scien-  
tific purposes and for use in the arts  
shall cease.

The report which accompanied the  
proposed amendment, says: "The  
committee does not deem it necessary  
to discuss the evils of the use of  
alcohol, but believe the people have a  
right to decide what measures shall be  
taken for the regulation or extirpation  
of this traffic."

"Why," it asks, "should they be  
denied the opportunity to be heard in  
the only forum which can pass upon  
the question? When any considerable  
and respectable portion of the Ameri-  
can people desire to plead their cause  
in that great tribunal of sovereignty,  
who in our country decide every ques-  
tion of fundamental issue, it is the  
duty of Congress to direct such pre-  
liminary legislation as is here pro-  
posed, so that under the forms of the  
Constitution they can be heard."

The annual report of Edwin C.  
Fowler, Chief of the Division of Ap-  
pointments, has just been made. The  
division has charge of postmasters  
only. The report is summarized as  
follows:

Number of postoffices established  
during the year, 3482; increase during  
the year, 1261.

Number of postoffices discontinued  
during the year, 1120.

The sundry civil bill as it passed the  
Senate on Saturday night appropriates  
an aggregate of \$25,418,375, or an in-  
crease of \$3,106,850 over the amount  
appropriated by the bill as it came  
from the House. The items added by  
the Senate are \$17,545 for public  
buildings, \$510,700 for lighthouses,  
\$18,652 for the coast survey, and  
\$176,850 on account of miscellaneous  
items.

The conferees on the river and har-  
bor bill have failed to reach an agree-  
ment and will so report to their re-  
spective houses.

At 6 o'clock this evening the repub-  
lican senators assembled in caucus in  
the judicial committee room. The  
committee appointed at Senator Sher-  
man's house to outline the substitute  
for the Morrison surplus resolution  
made its report, recommending that  
the minimum reserve be fixed at \$110,-  
000,000 and the maximum at \$130,000,-  
000. A proviso was added, authorizing  
the President to suspend the opera-  
tions of the resolution in emergen-  
cies.

A quorum of the caucus did not wait  
to hear the full report, and when Sen-  
ator Allison had finished reading and  
explaining it, it was decided to adjourn  
without action, leaving the result to  
the finance committee at its meeting  
to-morrow morning.

The President has referred the oleo-  
margarine bill to the Attorney Gen-  
eral for his opinion as to its constitu-  
tionality.

CHICAGO, 26.—In the Anarchists'  
trial to-day a reporter named Freeman  
testified to incidents at the Haymarket.  
Parsons, in his speech, frequently  
shouted "To arms!" When the police  
arrived the command for the crowd to  
disperse could be distinctly heard, and  
it was no sooner given than the bomb  
exploded.

Joseph Gruenhub, a city tenement  
inspector, a recognized Socialist, said  
he saw Spies write the "revenge" cir-  
cular. Had heard Spies explain how  
the ranks of the police and the militia  
could be decimated by the use of dy-  
namite. Witness appeared to be badly  
frightened while on the stand.

In the afternoon Dr. F. H. Newman  
testified that he attended the wounded  
policemen and identified several bul-  
lets and other missiles as the same he  
had extracted from the bodies of the  
wounded men.

Maxwell E. Dixon, formerly a news-  
paper man, testified to having had a  
number of conversations with Par-  
sons. Parsons gave him a diagram  
published in a Socialistic paper, rep-  
resenting the street intersections and  
said that the Chicago Socialists in their  
coming revolution would make use of  
some such plan. Witness said to Par-  
sons:

"You are not going to blow any one  
up?"

Parsons answered: "You'll see, and  
it will be brought about sooner than  
you think for."

Witness described the number of  
Socialistic meetings he had attended  
in the capacity of reporter, and read  
from published reports of the same the  
expressions used by Spies, Parsons  
and Fielden, denouncing the capital-  
ists and advocating revolutionary  
principles freely, in which the use of  
dynamite was recommended.

Paul Cuttuz, a *Daily News* reporter,  
gave a graphic description of the  
scene at the Haymarket on the night of  
the riot. He was an eye witness, and  
was within 40 or 50 feet of the bomb  
when it exploded. His description of  
the events of the evening did not differ  
materially from those of the other eye  
witnesses. He said that the bomb, as  
it exploded, seemed to level to the  
ground the franks of the police.

The remainder of the afternoon was  
taken up by the prosecution in the  
reading of editorials and other articles  
from *The Alarm* and similar Socialistic  
organs. The theme of the articles was  
revolution.

Chicago, 26.—Fully two thousand  
sympathizers of the eight Anarchists  
being tried before Judge Gary assem-  
bled in the West Twelfth Street Turner  
Hall to-night. It was the first "red  
flag" meeting since the memorable

night of May 4th, and there was con-  
siderable anxiety around police head-  
quarters in consequence. The entire  
force there was held in readiness to  
answer any call and a good sized num-  
ber of officers were in attendance upon  
the meeting. Captain O'Connell was  
present and had about forty unin-  
formed policemen scattered inside and  
outside the hall, besides many detec-  
tives in citizens clothes. But the  
meeting was peaceable and the pro-  
ceedings regular.

A. O. Beshoff presided. Speeches  
were delivered by A. B. Simpson, Dr.  
Ernest Schmitt and George Schilling,  
all Socialists or Anarchists of long  
standing. The remarks of each were  
evidently tempered with a due regard  
for the police force that was present,  
and were pretty strictly confined to  
expatiating on the set objects of the  
meeting, which are summed up in a  
series of resolutions that were after-  
wards carried with a whoop. These  
resolutions charge that the press has  
since the 4th of May with absolute  
unanimity clamored for the condem-  
nation and execution of the eight An-  
archists on trial, although they have  
not yet been heard in their own de-  
fense. The resolutions further charge  
that the press has not fairly and fully  
published the evidence adduced in the  
trial, particularly the cross-examina-  
tions of the witnesses called by the  
prosecution. In conclusion the reso-  
lutions recommend the organized  
workers of Chicago to follow in the  
footsteps of the Central Labor Union  
of New York, which is the entering  
arena of political action, for the pur-  
pose of counteracting repressive legis-  
lation that the capitalistic class will  
not attempt to railroad through our  
legislative bodies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, 26.—The  
statements made in the Associated  
Press dispatches Saturday of Maurice  
Connell, a member of the Greely Ex-  
pedition were to-day shown to Julius  
K. Fredericks, a member of the ex-  
pedition who is now engaged in busi-  
ness in this city. The statements of  
Connell were to the effect that it was  
doubtful if the American flag was  
really placed further north than the  
English flag; that Greeley himself was  
suspected of stealing food; that Henry  
and Dr. Pavy were falsely accused of  
doing so, and that Greeley caused Henry  
to be shot for an offense which he con-  
doned in others. To a reporter of the  
*Journal* Sergeant Fredericks said with  
some warmth: "These statements are  
almost entirely false. I, myself, saw  
Henry stealing food on three different  
occasions and the party demanded his  
life on three different occasions before  
Greeley would allow it to be taken.  
Henry was a prisoner during the greater  
part of the winter because of his  
thefts and the guard was taken away  
from him only when so many men had  
died that it was impossible to guard  
him longer. I am satisfied that Pavy  
stole some of the food and Whistler  
acknowledged that he had done so.  
Some of the men suspected that Greeley  
had also stolen food but nobody had  
any direct evidence that such was the  
case. Whistler was reprimanded for  
his theft and warned against its repe-  
tition. There is some truth in the  
statement that Greeley condoned the  
theft of food by others as he condoned  
Henry's offense.

As to the statement that there is  
doubt of the party having reached the  
farthest point north, it is false. I was  
one of the seven who reached Cape  
May. There we found the records of  
the English that it was the farthest  
point reached. I know that Lockwood  
and Brainard went farther. Their  
observations of the farthest point  
reached by them were reduced by  
Edward Israel, the astronomer of the  
party, and who was educated at Har-  
vard, Berlin, and I don't see how there  
could be any mistake about it.

As to the mutilated bodies he knows  
just as much as any of us. He says he  
was unconscious and didn't know any-  
thing about it. I know that he was  
unconscious for only about three  
hours before the rescue. I don't be-  
lieve that any of the survivors knew  
who made the mutilation unless it was  
one who used the flesh for shrimp  
bait."

"What do you consider the motive of  
Connell's statement?"

"I suppose it was jealousy. He had  
unfriendly words with Greeley on one  
or two occasions in 1882. Connell was  
promoted to the rank of sergeant. On  
the way back to Cape Sabine he made  
some threats against Greeley and for so  
doing was reduced to the ranks. This  
of course made him mad. He was al-  
ways a sort of obstructionist."

## KISLINGBURY'S DIARY.

Detroit, 26.—The recent publication  
of the story of Sergeant Madrice Con-  
nell, one of the survivors of the Greely  
expedition, has been the occasion for  
the perusal of the diary of Lieut. K. S.  
Kislingbury and the publication of ex-  
tracts by the *Free Press*. The diary is  
in the possession of the administrator  
of Lieut. Kislingbury's estate. In re-  
gard to the differences between Greeley  
and Kislingbury, which resulted in the  
latter being deprived of his authority,  
Lieut. Kislingbury said: "It was because  
of insubordination in not getting up for  
breakfast when called."

Lieut. Kislingbury speaks of being  
relieved Feb. 12, 1883, and on May 1,  
1884, Greeley promised to issue an order  
reinstating him. Under date of May  
12, 1884, Lieut. Kislingbury writes:  
"He (Greeley) said he would give me  
credit and pay me the compliment I  
deserved. I was obliged to remind him  
of this when he cut me short, flew into  
a passion, and called me a liar in a  
loud, insulting manner. God help me,  
I had to take this. Am too weak to