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THE RAVACHOL TRIAL.

The Anarchist Leader Admits His Guilt and Assumes the Whole Responsibility.

HIS ADDRESS IN DEFENSE TO THE COURT.

Two Prisoners Found Guilty and Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life—The Others Acquitted.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE TRIAL OF THE ANARCHISTS.

Ravachol and Simon Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

PARIS, April 26.—The trial of the anarchists began today. So many threats were made that the police prepared themselves against any desperate act that might be attempted against the court. The most desperate possibilities were feared by those apprehensive of an attempt to interfere with the course of justice. The guards about the Palace of Justice were so numbered, and every part of the approaches to the building were closely watched. When the latter entered he at once summoned the jury, who presented a peculiar and diffident appearance. The friends of the friends of the prisoners have evidently greatly frightened the jurors, and the journalistic jeremiads expressed the opinion that it would be quite very strong evidence to drive them to render a verdict of guilty, in face of the threats of death made against them if they decide against the prisoners. The explosion had eight in itself had more to do with the very apparent unwillingness of the jurors to serve in the case, for that is taken to prove that the police will not be able to protect the jurors after the trial is finished.

After the jurors had taken their places, the prisoners, headed by Ravachol, were brought in, guarded by an immense number of police. The prisoners were also accompanied by

BELLING THE DISMISSED,

which occupied a considerable time. Everybody in the court room stared at the prisoners, as they stood listening to the reading of the indictment. They took no notice of the crowd, but appeared more anxious to pose as heroes than to pay attention to the clerk of court as he read the history of their crimes as set forth in the indictment. In the center of the court room was a table covered with bombs, the appearance with which they are made and everything the police had captured.

When the reading of the indictment was concluded, Judge Cotton commenced the examination of the prisoners concerning the murders which it is charged he committed, also concerning the explosions. Ravachol admitted the murders, admitted his guilt and took upon himself the entire responsibility for the Boulevard St. Germain and Rue Clichy explosions.

Ravachol said he had his motives for causing the explosions.

RAVACHOL REPLIED:

"I felt a feeling of unalloyed anger at the conviction of Lavallois and Perrel. I do not think Benoit and Rabot should have demanded the death of culpabilities of families. There were the brutality of the police when they arrested my comrades revolted my conscience, and I determined upon revenge. I selected Rue St. Germain, because it looked a bomb that contained many cartridges. I dressed myself in a bourgeois fashion and went to Dennis's house without attracting any attention. After depositing the machine and lighting the fuse, I ran down stairs and heard the explosion just as the explosion occurred. The operation in the Rue Clichy was much the same, only I carried the bomb in a bag. A portion of the bomb was accidentally exploded and thus rendered it extremely dangerous to lighting touch, so it might explode at any instant. Yet I did not hesitate to take the risk."

Ravachol concluded his remarks with an exposition of his motives. He said: "I wish to see anarchy established, and the whole people as one great family, each member ready to share what he possesses with his brothers. I committed these outrages in order to direct the attention of the public to the needs of the Anarchists."

SIMON WAS NEXT EXAMINED,

but no new revelations were obtained from him. He admitted his complicity in the outrages.

CHLORATION RAID,

when questioned, that Ravachol stole from Salary the cartridges which he intended to use in throwing up the Palace of Justice. The other two prisoners then underwent examination. Witnesses were then called, and their testimony corroborated all the details of the crimes as set forth in the indictment.

When Judge Cotton questioned Ravachol, he admitted in an insolent manner his criminal history, as far as it is known to the police, but added that he was questioned concerning crimes of which he was suspected and was not ashamed, he would not respond.

The Judge said, that if the sum of 5000 francs found in his room when arrested was the proceeds of the murder of the old man at Chatelles.

"Certainly," answered Ravachol, glancing around as though enjoying the effect of his answer produced.

Ravachol also admitted that he intended to kill the policeman stationed in front of the police station at Clichy, but was prevented by friends.

NOT ANARCHISTS BY ABSENTEE.

In his address the public prosecutor declared that the prisoners were anarchists, not Anarchists, that their deed, therefore, was merely a matter of common law. He caused a sensation when he read a letter from a Belgian anarchist, informing him that Anarchists were sending cartridges to Paris. He concluded by calling on the jury to furnish a verdict against Ravachol and Simon without any recommendation of mercy, and to indulge a severe verdict against Reis. The other two prisoners were left to the discretion of the jury.

A force of municipal guards were kept under arms at the Palais de Justice all day, while the Palais de Justice was fairly swarmed with Republican guards, ready to crush any attempt at a demonstration or to blow up the place with dynamite.

THE SENTENCE.

At 9 p. m. the court reassembled after recess and La Cheze began his address to Ravachol. He insisted that the prisoner's offenses were political, and not a common law crime. Ravachol only wished to assist the poverty-stricken class, to which he himself belonged, he appealed to the jury to imagine themselves in the world of anarchy, by which Ravachol was surrounded, and said that one must be of great strength of mind to resist becoming an anarchist in the face of such scenes of misery and sign of injustice.

La Cheze concluded an impassioned oration, almost amounting to a plea for acquittal, by asking a verdict in accordance with what he considered the extenuating circumstances.

Simon's attorney next addressed the jury.

After the attorneys for the four prisoners had addressed the jury, Ravachol was asked if he desired to address the court. He declared himself full of sentiments that his actions would speak for itself, adding: "May my intentions be considered and pardon my sole."

THE SENTENCE.

The Judge summed up briefly, and the jury retired. The verdict found Ravachol and Simon guilty and they were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The other prisoners were acquitted.

California Cocoons.

CORTLAND, April 26.—A fruit company received today the first consignment of California cocoons of the season. This shipment, said to be perfect, and contributed the opening of the California crop from fruits season to Chicago for this year.

A Gallant Act.

Miss Bessie C. Davis, daughter of a stock dealer in Troy, N. Y., broke a guitar which her father had given her some time ago. It was a peculiar building but fine hand instrument, which had belonged to her dead grandfather, and so she knew her father would be possessed. Mr. Davis, in examining the pieces today, found the following curious inscription written on the wood: "Shoot, Bessie, shoot." The father is not a gambler by nature, but he has been in prison three years under a sentence of life, a prisoner who is a victim of circumstances and color is held as a criminal. The entire set to escape the jail was held in reserve by a friend in the subscription to Bessie, in case the guitar may be taken and these words read to some one, and whoever it may be I ask them to know and publish the fact.

"A man may be a state prisoner for years and yet get square with his enemies. I have enjoyed many pleasant moments since in his prison, for I am a pleasure to believe that there are those who have not forgotten the days I spent with my hand on the revolver, Christmas, 1878. Oh, how contemptible is hatred, the poor one. Yes, he is a coward, the unspoiled hand. Behold Nero, cripple, the Nero, cowed by anghes of prison effects."—Detroit Commercial Gazette.

An Opera Trick.

A Brooklyn boy who is not yet ten old been several months ago to save money. A long a pony. His parents had relatives living in Brooklyn, and having single money they helped along his expenditures very rapidly. The younger lad no fond of the pecuniary power of money, but he had started out with the notion that when he filled his little box back he would have enough to buy the pony. When the box would hold no more he broke it open, and his mother counted $80.75. "That is not enough to buy a pony," said she. "Then I guess I'll take a tricycle," said the boy. The tricycle was bought, and the boy started to explore the neighborhood. He was gone about two hours, and when he reached home he had no tricycle, but he seemed happy. He had a little girl in tow. "Oh, mamma, look at these pretty kittens!" he exclaimed, displaying four small kittens just able to walk. "I traded my tricycle for these." The boy's parents have not yet been able to find the other party to that bargain.

The Telegraph.

Speaking of Gray's telautograph an electrician connected with the Western offices of the Writing Telegraph company said: "It is current gossip with the electrical fraternity that the telautograph is to be handled in connection with the Edison telephone. That is a general company rumor in the device. It will form local companies in the usual manner, and in starting with the first telephone people place telautographs with telephones. Thus a man will be able to talk over the telephone and at the same time write a message to the person he is talking to. Signatures and legal documents can be transmitted, and yet gentlemen of the press can call up your city editor, tell him what you have, receive his orders as to space and write out your copy, which will be instantly reproduced in your editorial rooms. It's a great scheme and will work nicely diamond to the telephone.—Chicago News.

Tigers' Bones.

Consul Denby, of Pekin, China, reports that in 1888 there was part, being there were exported 10,000 pounds of tigers' bones. For use as fertilizer—the only use intelligent people seem to have for dead tigers—these bones might be worth $200, but they were valued at a value of $3,000. They are to be used as a medicine. From them will be made a "tonic," which the Chinese invalid believes will impart to him some of the tiger's strength and ferociousness. For the year ending June 30, 1891, 1,000 pounds of "old deers' horn" were valued at $1,200.

Many of an alcoves filled with disgust at the folly of such absurd beliefs are now hoping that medicines and tonics that are almost as absurd and expensive in the light of modern progress, as this tiger's bone tonic.—Rural New Yorker.

SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Cockrell Addresses the Senate in Favor of Free Coinage of the Previous Metal.

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE RECEIVED.

The House Discusses the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

A Presidential Message to the Senate Laid on the Table.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—After routine business, Senator Cole addressed the Senate in favor of the free coinage of silver, basing his remarks on the Senate's resolution of last December on the subject. Senator Daniel followed Senator Cole.

At the close of Senator Daniel's speech, the usual appropriation bill was taken up.

Senator Cockrell called for a separate vote on the amendment striking out the provision that no money shall be paid for the transportation of troops and military supplies over any subsidized lines of the Union Pacific or Northern Pacific railways. A debate ensued, but no action was taken.

The president officer (Sherman) laid before the Senate a communication from the President in response to Senator Teller's resolution as to the international conference on the silver question. The communication having been read, Senator Teller remarked that the President said in it that he would act appropriately upon in regard to an international agreement. What the friends of the silver compliment of Senator Teller said, was that the United States government had been invited to act appropriately, and the witnesses it was its duty to make the opportunity.

Senator Morgan said that he desired to have the communication before it went to the committee. It was laid on the table. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

In the House bills morning the Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill were nonconcurred in.

Mr. Blanchard (La.) gave notice that on Monday he would call up the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Mitchell explained the provisions of the measure. It appropriates $1,581,942, being $72,000 less than the current law, and $215,541 less than the estimates. The consular service amounts to $1,000,000, an increase $42,600, in the interest of America. Republics $19,800. The number of missions was reduced by striking Denmark, Belgium and Mexico under one mission, Columbia and Ecuador under one, and Peru and Bolivia under one.

General debate on the bill will close tomorrow.

When the committee rose, on motion of Conger (Ia.), the Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Bland explained the provisions of the measure. It appropriates $7