

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys
A good time coming:
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon-balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And Right, not Might, shall be the lord
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be born of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And Charity shall trim her lamp;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
Little children shall not toil,
Under, or above the soil,
In the good time coming;
But shall play in healthful fields
Till limbs and mind grew stronger;
And every one shall read and write;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
The people shall be temperate
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.
They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger;
The reformation has begun;—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming:
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger:
'Twill be strong enough one day;—
Wait a little longer.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The United States steamers *Tallapoosa* and *Ewing*, and the steamboat *George Leary*, to-day conveyed members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and a number of invited guests to Mount Vernon. To-night a grand banquet will be given the Society.

At the banquet the following toast was given: "The Army of the Potomac," to which Gen. McClellan was to respond. As the name of their commander was announced, and he rose to address them, the veterans sprang on chairs and broke into cheer after cheer. For two or three minutes the clamor was deafening. Men pounded the tables, stamped with their feet, and shouted themselves hoarse, and the space from the gallery to the banquet room was a surging sea of heads and arms, napkins and hats, and even crutches, with which the owners gesticulated in their enthusiasm and excitement. Gen. McClellan stood calmly bowing during the tumult, and when it showed signs of lessening, stilled it entirely with a wave of his hand. In a voice of deep feeling, and speaking in a measured tone, he began his greeting to his old command. Every voice was hushed; he said: "In days long past and gone forever, when we were young and strong, full of life and hope, with the future all before us, there were such relations between us that it seems to me too cold and formal to address you simply as 'Mr. Chairman' or 'Gentlemen.' Your chairman often brought to me intelligence that I needed up from the jaws of death, and when assigned to the command of a division of new troops he hurried by forced marches to the assistance of his commander on the bloody field of Antietam. There can be no form or ceremony between him and myself. Very many, perhaps most of you, were with me when in this very city I

assumed the command of that mass of brave men, unorganized and un-instructed, who composed the nucleus of what afterwards became the Army of the Potomac. Those of you who were with me then were more than brothers in arms; you were my very children." This was McClellan's opening, and in this strain he proceeded to the close. He spoke of the "trying times" in which Lyon and I did our best for our country," and recalled the well loved and familiar faces which all missed from their ranks. He said, "I see now this city the capital of this Nation, as it was when I came here from Western Virginia, full of disorganized troops, in imminent danger of attack. I see order and quiet restored as if by magic when you at once responded to my appeal and seconded my endeavor. I remember well the mass of raw troops pouring in badly armed and improperly equipped, but composed of the best men that ever responded to an appeal to arms, actuated by the highest and finest motives of patriotism, discussing no partisan questions, knowing but one thing that the country was in danger, and that they were ready to give their lives to save it. I saw an army come out of that mass; I saw it acquiring order discipline and instructions. Then followed that tedious and "unnecessary" work of fortifications on the capital, a work which set the army free to strike where its blows would be felt, and which more than once saved the capital. I saw that army become capable of being handled in march and under fire, and leave the camps in which it had been created and go to the Peninsula. There you stood by me and I stood by you, and I do not forget how nobly you passed through your first experience of battle." He sketched at this point some of the principal battles, and alluded to the seven days' fight as made in obedience to orders from Washington, to cover the advance of reinforcements which never came, though the enemy came in sight. "Fortunately," he continued, "this had been foreseen, and days before transports with supplies had been sent to the James to await the army." He then spoke of the gallantry with which the army fought when removed from his command, and the glad welcome with which it welcomed his return at the battle of Antietam; of his withdrawal from the Army of the Potomac, on what he then believed and still believes, was the eve of a decisive battle, never to meet that army again as commander. Continuing, he said, "The army which it was my fortune to organize and create, the army that became the army of veterans, I as its earliest and only living commander, am glad to know was unsurpassed by any of the historic armies of the world, in efficiency, valor or achievement."

The remaining toasts were responded to as follows: "The Loyal Legion," Gen. Robt. C. Schenck; "Grand Army of the Republic," Gen. W. W. Dudley; "Sweethearts and Wives," Chas. Dudley Warner; "The Volunteers," Gen. Francis A. Walker; "The Press," Capt. Bromley, of the *New York Tribune*. The speaking was not concluded until after 1 a.m.

Judge McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land Office, will leave Washington to-morrow for Beatrice, Nebraska, where he will represent the Government at the sale of the Otoe Indian reservation.

The Secretary of the Interior delivered an opinion upon the question submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, regarding the propriety of withdrawing from entry and settlement odd sections of land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad. The Commissioner was of the opinion that recent decisions by the Secretary had tended to reverse the usual practice of the Land Office in such cases, namely to withdraw the lands comprised within the granted and indemnity limits upon the filing of the maps of definite location.

The Secretary says: "I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that vast areas of land, public but for the right of selection lying within indemnity limits, are barred to settlement; and that the area of arable lands open to settlement is not great when compared with the increasing demand, and is rapidly diminishing. If the company neglects to make its selections, and takes advantage of withdrawals heretofore made, or that may be made hereafter, to withhold lands within the indemnity limit from the operation of the settlement laws, not actually need-

ed to make good losses they have sustained, it will be the duty of the Department to revoke such order of withdrawal." In reply to your suggestion whether the "withdrawal of the indemnity limits of this grant was to stand so far as made," I have to say that I am of the opinion that upon filing maps of approved definite location, withdrawals of lands within the indemnity limits should be made by you to the extent of the first indemnity limits. Such action will be in accordance with the practice heretofore pursued by your office in reference to withdrawals.

Owing to the illness of Juror Geo. B. Sheriff, no progress was made in the Star route trial to-day.

HELENA, M. T., 17.—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have purchased over 500 acres of land at Helena for depot grounds. A large amount of land will be set apart for side tracks, depots, machine shops, lumber yards, warehouses, etc., and the remainder will be divided into town lots. Among other improvements proposed by the railroad company is a \$100,000 hotel. The location selected for the depot is very satisfactory to this community, and has given renewed impetus to building operations. Many expensive business houses are being erected. The end of the track is to-day 37 miles east of Helena, and is advancing at the rate of nearly two miles per day. Immigration to Montana is very large, and it is probable that the increase of population for the year will aggregate 30,000 to 40,000. The new settlers are coming in by the Northern Pacific, both from the east and the Pacific coast. Helena, which is the commercial, financial and political centre of the Territory, will probably double her population within the next year.

JERSEY CITY, 17.—The bodies of John Hurburt and Michael Curry, two of the men killed at the recent oil fire, were found in the bay blown into the water by the explosion.

Denver, Col., 17.—The Harrison Reduction Works at Leadville, a branch of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, burned this morning, loss \$60,000 to \$70,000.

Baltimore, 17.—The tugboat *Wilson*, hence for Rappahannock river is sunk; the crew of six men were rescued from the rigging, except Engineer Wolston, who endeavored to reach the shore in a leaky boat and has not since been seen.

Denver, 17.—Stockbridge & Ellwell, brewers, at Colorado City, were closed on mortgage.

Detroit, 17.—The private bank of Eugene Angel, at Lansing, closed its doors yesterday, there being a run upon it, amid considerable excitement. It is stated that the late city treasurer, C. B. Wood, is short in his accounts, and that the troubles of the bank have some connection with him, growing out of an endeavor to tide him over his troubles. The exact facts seem to be yet unknown. Many rumors are afloat concerning both bank and treasurer.

New York, 17.—Alice Zimmerman, the young and cultured wife of Frank Zimmerman, artist, killed her twelve day's old daughter, and attempted to kill her mother. Some days before confinement she took an aversion to her husband, mother and friends, and when the baby was born she declared she hated it. To-day she induced her mother to leave the room and then plunged the scissors into the infant's neck. She immediately attacked her mother, but was overpowered. She will be sent to an asylum.

CHICAGO, 18.—The *Citizens*, Irish organ, in a column and a half editorial headed "Boycott the Pope," says: "Of all the productions of Papal interference in the affairs of Ireland that have marked the policy of the Vatican from the days of Adrian IV to those of Pius XII, and from the reign of that Pontiff to the present time, the last circular addressed by Leo XIII to the Irish bishops and clergy, in regard to the Parnell fund is the most intolerable. If the Irish people submit cravenly to this latest Italian whip being furnished by the Pope's [worthy ally, "Victoria, by the grace of God, and so forth, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India," they will forfeit the respect of the world at large. But what are they going to do about it, may be asked. We reply, let them hold public meetings throughout every diocese of Ireland, and pass resolutions sternly denouncing any more of his holiness' unholy intervention in Irish politics, and tell him once, and for all time, firmly and respectfully, to mind his own business as head of the Catholic

Church. They might supplement this action by resolving not to contribute a single cent of "pious pence." While Leo XIII occupies the papal chair, or at least until he quits his palpable and scandalous political alliance with the arch-enemy of the Irish nation and race. In a word, we advise our countrymen if they have any respect for themselves, or for Ireland, to boycott the Pope and teach him a lesson that will be serviceable at least to his successor. Cut off some of the monetary supplies of Leo XIII and teach him, without being misunderstood, that the Irish race cannot be bulldozed into slavery by the bayonets of England, or by the thunders of Rome. We hope Irish Bishops and clergymen have backbone enough to resent this Roman outrage on their patriotism. Ireland will stand by them against Pope Leo and every other foreign busy body to be Saxon or Italian.

HARTFORD, 18.—It is reported here that the steamer *Granite State*, hence last night for New York, was burned at Goodspeed Landing.

Hartford, 11 a.m.—Special to the *Courant* from Goodspeed Landing, says: The steamer *Granite State* was burned to the water's edge at 4 o'clock this morning. She had a large freight, and is a total loss. She lies sunk on Lord's Island, first above the landing. Five persons are missing. The body of the second cook (colored) named Jackson, has been recovered. The steamer was destroyed this morning while approaching the dock at Goodspeed Landing, 41 miles below the city. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing was saved. Five lives are known to be lost, four by burning and one by drowning. The person drowned was Mrs. Dr. C. L. Maine of New Haven, who with her husband jumped into the river. The husband reached the dock. An effort was made to reach the dock, but the fire spread with such rapidity that it was found impracticable. Her stern was swung in, however, and most of the passengers and crew jumped from the burning steamer to the wharf while some jumped into the river and swam ashore. It is not known how the fire originated. The bodies of the persons buried cannot be identified. One body already identified is that of the second cook named Jackson. Two bodies are supposed to be those of emigrant passengers. Nine horses were also burned. The cargo was mostly freight billed to this city, which is a total loss. The steamer hull has floated down the river about half a mile below the landing. There is nothing visible above the water but her galley frame and walking beam. The steamer was valued at \$50,000.

BUTTE, Mont., 18.—The *Miner's* Deer Lodge special says: Six prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape from the penitentiary at Deer Lodge this afternoon. One of the guards entered the prison, when he was seized, overpowered and disarmed by prisoners, one of whom drew a revolver on him. The guard called loudly for help, and the outside guards rushed in and fired two shots at the prisoners, who fled to their cells. No one was shot. This is the second attempt of the kind within a week. There are 88 prisoners confined in the penitentiary, with only five guards.

WASHINGTON, 18.—It is stated at the White House to-day that the President will appoint a Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-morrow.

Referring to the land grant and indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific, Secretary Teller says: "Under the grant in question, I must decline to comply with the request of the company to cause the withdrawal of lands within the second indemnity limits in territories nearest the line, or fifty miles or farther east sixty miles distant from the line of road. As I am at present advised, I don't think it probable the company will ever be obliged to resort to these limits for the selection of lien lands, but should such be the case, there will doubtless be sufficient land left within such limits to enable the company to secure the full amount of its grant."

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 365,000 ounces of fine silver for the United States mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Carson City.

At award contracts for Indian supplies to-day, N. Orane, of Chicago, got the contract for stove pipe joints and that for stoves.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Mechanics' National Bank, Grinnell, Iowa, capital

\$10,000, and the First National Bank, Sabetha, Kansas, capital \$50,000.

Ingersoll began his address to the jury in the Star route trial to-day.

The government would have the jury believe that Dorsey told Moore he, Dorsey, was a rascal. He told him that because he was a Senator he wanted it kept a profound secret. That was what the Government probably wanted. The jury must not believe it unless they became insane, and they might if the trial continued longer, and after the admission of Bliss, the only corner stone, the only pebble for a foundation for the Government's case was the agreement to make out necessary papers to carry out the division. What were these papers? Simply documents to enable parties to carry on the business of the route falling to their share. The court itself had said these same orders would have been made if the transactions were perfectly honest. Remember his text that every fact in circumstantial evidence must point to the guilt of defendant that settled the papers. No question about that. Adjourned.

Adjutant General Drum received advices from Whipple Barracks, Arizona, this morning, which state General Crook has with him 200 Apache scouts, 50 cavalrymen and 50 civilians.

CHICAGO, 18.—It is learned here that a cyclone passed north of Racine, Wisconsin, about 8 30 o'clock this evening, and that a number of buildings were destroyed. No particulars are available as the telegraph wires went down, and all communication northward and between this city and Milwaukee and St. Paul is cut off. At this hour, 10 o'clock, an unusually severe wind and rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, is prevailing here, signs being whisked off and general clatter prevailing about the streets. Fears are entertained that some frail, wooden buildings in the outskirts will be blown down and the shipping outside will be driven across to the east shore of Lake Michigan. A squall struck the city this afternoon, about 400 feet in length and 50 feet in width. The building for covering exposition railway appliances was blown down. Four workmen were injured; one had a leg broken and was scalped. But for the fact that the police had just driven away a large number of loungers about the place the casualties would have been great. The damage will be repaired in a couple of days.

Springfield, Ill., 18.—At 7 o'clock this afternoon a heavy thunder storm accompanied by a strong wind passed over this city. It was particularly severe in the southern portion of the city, but did no especial damage, except to trees. This storm was the edge of a tornado that swept through the country two miles south, veering to the north-east and destroying a large amount of property. Places where the storm struck are not connected with by telegraph or telephone, and details are not known, but those in the city who saw the funnel-shaped cloud passing over the country and heard the rumbling and crashing of the storm are certain particulars will show a vast amount of damage to persons and property.

Lincoln, Neb., 18.—The storm that occurred near Valparaiso yesterday was not as bad as reported. Eight buildings were demolished, including two school houses. Mrs. Latton had an arm and leg broken; her infant was seriously hurt on the head by flying timber. Damages will not exceed \$50,000. The tornado was about 150 feet wide; followed a ridge, and extended about eight miles.

St. Louis, 18.—A heavy rain storm passed over this city to-night. The high winds created a good deal of apprehension. Up to a late hour no damage had been reported. Meagre information from Mitchell, Ill., says the wind was heavy there and did some damage.

At Warrenton, Mo., all telegraph poles were blown down. No information is obtainable.

At Mattoon, Ill., the bridge on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was blown down, taking with it and killing an engineer.

Chicago, 18.—The train over the Galena division of the Northwestern, which arrived to-night, brings meagre particulars of the cyclone near Harvard, Ills. Shortly before 6 o'clock a dark cloud was seen hanging over Chemung, a small village near Harvard. A roaring was heard and suddenly a funnel-shaped cyclone formed and swooped down on the place with fearful rapidity. Houses were blown to pieces like