



THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Quarto-Centennial of Southern Presbyterians.

A Review of the Causes that Led to the Separation of the Church.

(Special to the Charlotte News Courier.)

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 25.—To-day was devoted to the Presbyterian General Assembly to the quarto-centennial celebration. Three addresses were delivered, one by Dr. Jos. E. Wilson, one by the Rev. J. N. Waddell, and one by the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer.

The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jos. R. Wilson, the stated clerk of the first General Assembly and the occupant of the same position in the present session. His address was filled with reminiscences of the distinguished men of the Assembly in 1861, and with historic accounts of the circumstances and principles which obtained at that memorable time.

Dr. Wilson was the pastor of the Augusta Church at the time, and his entertainment of the Assembly in its first session is a proud memory with him and all those present.

The Rev. Dr. J. N. Waddell delivered a lengthy address on the subject of church education, and was listened to with great interest.

The closing and principle address was that of the Rev. Dr. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, the Moderator of the first General Assembly of the Southern Church, and the author of his text, "The Church, a Spiritual Kingdom."

He said this most suggestive phrase finds its root in far deeper soil than the language of Matthew. Its delicate fibres are matted together around the rich mould of the former dispensation from which the promised Elias emerges to spring the thought anew upon a startled world.

Under the name of the Church of God, the ends to be accomplished under this arrangement. The first was to root the conviction in the minds of men that Jehovah is the God of nations not less than of individuals.

The doctrines of both are alike in His hand and He is to be honored through the collective obedience of the one as well as the single obedience of the other.

They may construct what systems of government they please, but in them all He is to be recognized and adored as the Supreme Ruler, doing according to His will in the army of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth through five centuries.

The prophet stands side by side with the historian to interpret the judgments which are visited upon national transgressions, establishing for all time the Divine Supremacy which would be as conspicuous in modern as in ancient history were the same inspired exposition enjoyed now as then.

The second and more important design of the theory was to present the Church of God through all ages as a corporate body and under the name of the Church of God, the ends to be accomplished under this arrangement.

The golden opportunity for the emancipation of the Church from secularization was offered upon this continent in the American revolution. The sharp necessity which cut loose the statesmanship of that period from monarchical traditions severed also the bond which linked the Church and the State together in solid unity.

It was clearly impossible to establish royalty where no order of nobility existed to break the abrupt ascent from the commonalty to the throne, and as a confederate republic arose instead of a throne before the fascinated gaze of mankind, it was equally evident that thirteen independent States would never be united in the recognition of a national church, and so under the compulsion of a supreme directing Providence the Church of Christ was once more proclaimed a kingdom not of this world.

The years which have passed since the separation of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches have banished every feeling of resentment in our bosoms, and with the bonds of the eye of charity upon the error of those whom we have never ceased to regard as our brethren in the Lord. We do not undertake even to say that, with our positions reversed and acting under their convictions, we might not have been guilty of the same fault.

However that may be, the fact remains that we were separated from the church of our fathers upon a strictly political issue which a spiritual court had no authority, either human or divine, to adjudicate.

Whether we ourselves comprehend or not the significance of our withdrawal, the logic of the case constituted us the asserters and guardians of the vital truth, the non-secular and non-political character of the Church of Christ, and whether we will or not, we must preach to the world this, "Gospel of the kingdom." I desire to emphasize the statement that up to the passage of the spring resolutions in May, 1861, a division of the Church had not been suggested, perhaps had not entered the thought of any except as a possible and painful necessity.

Some of the cherished bonds of ecclesiastical fellowship might be able to bear the strain even of a great civil war. It would have been a sublime spectacle if the Church could have preserved her visible unity amidst the convulsions which shook a continent, a spiritual kingdom rising unconsumed out of the flames of a gigantic war, like the bush burning with fire to Mount Horeb, to proclaim in the power of divine grace over the passions of men. It was not to be. The testimony must be borne for a while longer, as in ages past, under the form of protest against the invasion of that liberty which Christ hath made His people free.

The historic basis, therefore, upon which stands this dear Church of ours, the special feature by which she is distinguished from others, is this testimony for Christ's kingdom as a free spiritual commonwealth, separate from civil government, under whatever form administered upon earth. There may be prudential considerations aside from this why our ecclesiastical organization should be preserved intact without absorption

GREAT LABOR COUNCIL.

Organization of Business in the Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The Knights of Labor were up late last night, and in consequence it was rather late this morning before they were astir. It was 9:20 o'clock when Powderly left the hotel, and it was 10:40 o'clock before the General Assembly was rapped to order by the chief executive.

In the meantime the delegates congregated in groups in the hall and corridors, discussing labor topics.

When the call for the Convention was issued by Powderly he only enumerated five causes of complaint that were to be adjusted. These were boycotts, strikes, the Southwest troubles, the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations and the instituting of new assemblies. Since the delegates have arrived many of them have plans that they would like to spring upon the special session.

Whether these will be discussed or laid upon the table cannot be determined as yet. One of these plans is to agitate the subject of Government regulation of railroads.

A member of the Order from Allegheny, Pa., has prepared a long address upon this subject, and a delegate from his district will try to secure a hearing for him.

The gentleman's address also deals with the project of the national arbitration board. Another matter was made public by the discussion this morning. For some time past the executive board has not been satisfied with some of the organizers of the Order, and several have had charges preferred against them and had their commissions recalled.

A number of organizers are not giving satisfaction, so to prevent hard feeling by removing the names of those proposed to have the commissions of every organizer, from chief down, recalled. A reporter asked Richard Trevellyck, chief organizer, about the matter and that gentleman said:

"It is true that such a plan is being agitated. Much of the trouble in the Order arising from the rapidly increasing membership and the installation of new assemblies is due to poor organization. It is not the fault of either Powderly or the executive board. In making appointments they must rely upon the recommendations of district assemblies. They do not, cannot know all men recommended and appointed. A few weeks ago, in one city, I met an organizer who, I regret to say, was under the influence of liquor. I asked him where he was going, and he informed me that he was going to institute an assembly of five hundred striking Poles and Hungarians. This is against the rules of the Order, as we admit no strikers while they are out. I told him so, but he replied that he had a commission as organizer and would do as he pleased. I told him he could institute the assembly but it would never receive a charter. Only a few days ago, at the reception tendered me by some ladies, an organizer was intoxicated. We need sober, industrious, representative men in these positions. It would make hard feeling to ask for their resignation, and it is proposed to make them out of from chief organizer down. This can be done by Powderly alone, by the executive board, or by the executive board under instructions from the General Assembly. The best way is the latter, and I think that it will be done in that manner. New organizers will be commissioned as fast as possible and will be selected because of their fitness for the position."

The first business of the morning session was the acceptance of the report of the committee on credentials. The new delegates were then admitted to the hall and the obligation administered. Powderly's address was then delivered, extending to 11 o'clock. He referred the delegates to the call to learn what business was to be brought forward, and taking up the five subjects of strikes, boycotts, labor troubles, difficulties with trades unions and increasing membership one by one, he advised most careful thought and full discussions upon all questions. He asked that harmony and discretion should predominate in all matters, and that the affairs of the Convention should be acted upon with consideration and despatch. The best part of the address, treating of matters entirely within the province of the Order, cannot be made public. Powderly resumed his seat amid prolonged applause and the appointed standing committees of five upon each of the following subjects: Laws, strikes, boycotts and relation of Knights to other organizations.

A special committee was appointed to whom was referred the address of the President and Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A committee of five was also selected to take action upon the matter of the organization of an American manufacturers' union, as proposed by Mr. Edwin Norton in his address of Tuesday. At 1 o'clock the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, so as to give time for committee work.

The committee appointed at the morning session got to work in different hotels and halls, taking care that the localities should be kept secret. The committee on the state of the Order, the most important of all, held its session in the parlor of the Weddell House.

The afternoon was spent in a general discussion of matters that were to be brought before the committee. Samuel Gompers, President of the State Workingmen's Assembly of New York; A. Strasser, President of the International Cigarmakers' Union; and P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, held a conference with the committee and related in a general way the grievances that each expected to bring before the committee.

Delegates to the General Assembly expressed themselves as highly pleased at the action of the Cleveland Typo-

graphical Union in instructing its delegate to the annual convention to vote that the Union go over to the Knights of Labor in a body.

The Convention will meet in Pittsburgh June 1, and it is confidently asserted that it will adjourn as a district assembly of the Knights of Labor. About 35,000 members will be added to the Knights of Labor by this action, and it is claimed that compositors in small towns where there are no unions will swell the numbers to 50,000.

The General Assembly will reconvene at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and during the remaining sessions the hours will be from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

The General Assembly cannot possibly adjourn before Saturday, and the business may occupy the delegates' attention during the first part of next week.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Boards of Education, County Commissioners and Magistrates of Wayne County:

GENTLEMEN:—You will be required by law to meet in joint session on the 1st Monday of June next to elect a suitable person for superintendent of public instruction of this county, for the ensuing year.

In announcing myself a candidate for election, I desire to say that I have filled this position since the 1st Monday of June 1883, up to the present time, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have in my official position, given entire satisfaction to all engaged in public school work in Wayne county. I mean by this the Board of Education, the school committee, the teachers, the pupils and the patrons. During the entire three years I have held this position I have endeavored at all times to do my duty fully without favor or partiality and I can but believe that my administration has given the utmost satisfaction, as during the whole time I have heard no complaint. If re-elected I shall endeavor in the future to discharge my duties with the same fidelity I have displayed in the past. It is a work I like, in which I take an interest and I hope you will at your meeting re-elect me.

Respectfully yours,  
E. A. WRIGHT.

GOV. LEE IN CINCINNATI.

Govs. Wilson of West Virginia, Lee, of Virginia and Foraker, of Ohio, who are in Cincinnati as guests of the Festival Association, were introduced to the members of the chamber of commerce, Saturday by President Stephens. Gov. Lee, who was received with shouts of applause, made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the late war and its events, which he said should be consigned to forgetfulness, or if remembered at all, should be thought of and talked of as evidence of American valor and fidelity. No man, he said, could be brought to face such storms of shot and shell as were poured upon the Southern soldiers unless they thought their cause just. He was happy to say that Virginia's aim was to take her place in the coronet of the American Union, and by her helpfulness in advancing the interests of the common country to become a bright and shining jewel. His remarks were warmly applauded.

Gov. Foraker followed, saying he was delighted to see the earnestness of the greeting given Gov. Lee, who now for the first time visited Ohio. It would show him that, though Ohio's sons had fought Virginia's, it was not through Virginia's fault that she would not allow her to separate from the Union. The war had settled their differences for all time, and now the common desire to patriots everywhere was to build up the whole country. Loud applause followed.

The Governors then held a reception to be met by many of the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Sad and Probable Fatal Casualty.

(Richmond State, 24th Inst.)

Mr. Henry A. Separk keeps a store on the northwest corner of Main and Twenty-second streets. A part of Mr. Separk's business is the charging of soda fountains for other parties. This morning about 10 o'clock, while so engaged, the fountain which he was charging exploded with a loud report. Mr. Separk was seriously, and it is feared, fatally injured. His left hand was blown off, his left arm crushed in several places and the left side of his face badly mangled.

The report alarmed the neighborhood and was heard for several squares. A number of persons rushed in, and at first Mr. Separk was thought to be killed outright. Medical aid was at once summoned.

At 2 o'clock the condition of the unfortunate man was unchanged, with chances against him.

TROUBLED ABOUT PROHIBITION.

TRENTON, N. J., May 26.—The Republican Conference called for to-morrow in this city, to consider the temperance question in its relation to the principles of the Republican party, promises to be a dead failure. Not a single out-of-town Republican is here to-night, and it looks as if the Conference will be confined to not more than a baker's dozen, of whom Speaker Armstrong, Major Pangborn and Jno. Y. Foster will be the leading lights. As a general thing Republicans view such a Conference with disapproval, their being that an endorsement of a plank in their party platform favoring of prohibition, local option or temperance would be suicidal, as it would drive away thousands of votes from their party candidates.

THE NEW PHYSICIANS.

The Work of the State Medical Examiners.

(New Bern Journal.)

The Board of medical examiners which has been in session since last Tuesday morning completed its work Saturday. The board was in session every day, prolonging the session each day until near midnight, and Friday night it remained in session all night until Saturday morning, 6 o'clock.

This extraordinary work, was endured in order to enable the applicants to leave on the train yesterday morning. The following constitute the board: Dr. A. W. Knox, Raleigh; Dr. Wm. R. Wood, Scotland Neck; Dr. Jas. H. Leary, Curran county; John P. Monroe, Durham; Sam C. McCleese, Statesville; M. T. Pope, Col., Northampton county; L. A. Scruggs, col., Liberty, Va.; J. T. Williams, col., Charlotte; Chas. B. Woodley, Kinston; Chas. R. Gurkin, Jamesville, Martin county; Benj. W. Burt, Enno, Wake county; F. F. Gates, Kinston; John H. Harris, Wake county; M. B. Braswell, Nash county; R. W. Tait, Wallace, Duplin county; Jas. C. Black, Cabarrus county; B. C. Moore, Anson county; C. B. Ingram, Montgomery county; Thos. P. Wynn, Warren; John T. McLauekin, Statesville; Jo T. Mann, Louisburg; Archie McKinnon, Robeson county; Benj. F. Cox, Stanley county; A. J. Buffalo, Raleigh; Ed. M. Hollington, Mount Airy; Jos. J. Hollington, Mount Airy; Wm. B. Crawford, Goldsboro; Wm. A. Monroe, Moore county; Wm. E. Wilson, Davidson College; John McC. DeArmon, Mecklenburg county.

A VERY IMPORTANT BILL.

A Plan to Benefit the Country's Industries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Senator Stannard introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufacturing; for drawback on imported articles used in manufacturing imported tobacco; or cases filled with products grown in the United States, or canned and preserved fruits made with imported sugar, and on bottles, etc., containing beer, wine or brandy of domestic growth. So far as it relates to tobacco, its provisions are identical with those of the measure which passed the House a month ago and which is now before the Senate committee on finance. In addition it provides that on imported bottles and corks, when used for the exportation of beer, wine or brandy of domestic manufacture or production, and on cans manufactured in whole or in part with imported material, when such imported material exceeds 70 per cent of the whole material, filled with products grown or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed a drawback of duty equal to the amount paid. It also provides that exporters of fruits which have been canned or preserved in the United States with imported sugar on which duty has been paid shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, have refunded to them the duties paid on the sugar so used.

A BIG BANK CASE.

Exchange National Bank of Norfolk vs. Bain & Brother.

NORFOLK, May 25.—The case of the receiver of the Exchange National Bank vs. Bain & Brother, bankers, to set aside the deed of trust made April 6, 1885, and appoint a receiver, commenced in the United States District Court this morning and attracted quite a crowd to the court-room. Chief Justice W. R. Waite and United States Circuit Judge H. L. Bond are presiding with Judge Hughes. Assistant Attorney J. C. Gibson and District Attorney James Lyons are conducting the case, with special counsel for the plaintiffs, Judge W. J. Robertson and Judge T. S. Garnett. The defendants are represented by James Alfred Jones, Esq., Major Legh R. Page, W. W. Old, and Richard Waite. The object of the plaintiffs is to break the deed of trust made by Bain & Brother, in order that a receiver may be appointed, and the assessment the Messrs. Bain owe the Exchange National Bank as stockholders recovered, as well as other moneys the plaintiffs allege the Bains fraudulently obtained from the bank while acting as officers of the institution, and without security. The total amount the plaintiffs claim the Messrs. Bain obtained from the Exchange National Bank is \$1,250,000. The report of Special-Master Barry shows that the liabilities of Bain and Brother are about \$2,250,000 and the assets \$300,000. The proceedings are under the United States national banking act.

The case was opened for the receiver by Mr. James Lyons, who, in an argument lasting two hours, stated the grounds on which the Court was

asked to upset the deed. The argument was to the effect that the bank had a lien on the property in the hands of the trustees, and that the course of the money which was taken from the Exchange Bank for the purchase of this property could be traced.

Justice Waite asked the question, "Can any of the funds of the bank be directly traced to the property of Bain & Brother?" to which Mr. Lyons answered: "Yes, \$149,000 can be directly traced, as shown by the master's report."

Mr. Richard Waite, counsel for the trustees under the deed of assignment, replied to the arguments of Mr. Lyons, in which he defended the validity of that deed, and had not finished his argument when the court adjourned for the day.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

In response to a note from Senator Frye calling Secretary Bayard's attention to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the Canadian Government, Mr. Bayard has responded as follows:

"Before your note of to-day was received a telegram of similar purport in relation to the refusal to allow the American schooner Jennie and Julia to purchase herring for smoking at Digby, had been received, and steps had been taken by me to ascertain all the facts, and instant representation had been made to the British Minister to call to account the collector at Digby for what I consider a gross breach of the commercial rights of a citizen of the United States.

"The late reprehensible action of the Canadian officials in relation to American fishing vessels had occurred in remote localities without facilities for postal communication, and consequently there had been delay, regrettable but unavoidable, in receiving consular reports. But your assumption that this department is giving the matter such consideration as its importance demands will, I believe, be fully sustained when the proper time arrives for publication of its action. I trust I am properly conscious of my duty as an official charged with the execution of a delicate and important public function, and that the interest and honor of my country and the rights of our citizens will not be found to have suffered at my hands."

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

The rates of travel for this great organization of North Carolina teachers are lower than ever before, and every teacher can afford the trip. The tickets for the round trip from some of the leading points are as follows: Goldsboro, \$9.25; Raleigh, \$7.80; New Bern, \$11; Weldon, \$10.70; Durham, \$7; Greensboro, \$5.35; Wilmington, \$10.15; Elizabeth City, \$14.70; Edenton, \$15.45; Fayetteville, \$7.45; Henderson, \$9.25; Rocky Mount, \$10.90; Wilson, \$10.25; Tarboro, \$11.75; Charlotte, \$5.20; Warren, \$10.30; Wake Forest, \$8.30; Wadesboro, \$6.55. Rates from other places in the State will be in same proportion. This assembly gives the best opportunity that can possibly be arranged for a splendid visit to the world-renowned North Carolina mountains. The session continues two weeks from June 22d, and, taking one of the farthest points in the east, for instance Edenton, the actual expense of the entire trip, including railroad fare, meals along the route and board at Black Mountain during the session, will be under \$30. This is about one-half the usual cost of such a trip.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Western Diocese of the Episcopal Convention met in Tarboro on Wednesday, the 19th inst., and began with morning prayer and holy communion, after which Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Hillsboro, preached the opening sermon. There were about twenty-five ministers present and nearly as many lay delegates. The banquet of Miss Mary Smith, amounting to \$25,000, was accepted and a committee appointed to take it in charge and to see what disposition should be made of it. The scholarship of the General Theological Seminary was taken up and discussed at length. The Convention finally decided that it was not a fund but a privilege that should be enjoyed by the Bishops of North Carolina. Rev. B. S. Bronson donated certain property near Charlotte, N. C., which he held as Trustee for an Episcopal Orphanage. Many questions looking to the advancement of the church and its institutions were considered by the Convention, and the members were all very much interested in the proceedings. The good town of Tarboro maintained its reputation for hospitality.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

(Richmond Dispatch.)

The Philadelphia Press calls attention to the fact that there has been invested in industrial pursuits in the last three months in the Southern States over \$35,000,000, and adds:

"The fact is also of significance that the working population of North Carolina has preferred to talk that the iron works of Chattanooga, Birmingham and North Carolina, the oil refineries of Memphis, Helena and New Orleans, and the cotton factories of South Carolina and Georgia, are all busy, without a sign of strike, boycott or lockout."

And yet some of the organs of the Republican party (the Press party) in trying to let themselves down gracefully in the matter of the Montgomery episode, continue to ring the changes upon the alleged fact that that episode will keep Northern capital and Northern immigrants out of the South. What rot!

An Exhibition to-day—only 537 pieces Swiss Edgings from 10 to 89 cents per yard at H. M. STROUSE'S.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchler & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Law of Criminal Conspiracy as Laid Down by Joel Prentiss.

"The law of criminal conspiracy is, when rightly understood and administered, a beneficent corrective of wrongs which are not otherwise reached. It is less rigid in its workings than the law of most other offences, and more under the judicial control. It should be well understood by prosecuting officers, that they may judiciously when to invoke it and when to forbear, and properly enlighten the courts when questions under it judicially arise. It is a great misfortune that in a few of our States no hint of this sort has been given and heeded. We have some decisions, not many, and expand which from the books, were it possible, would be worth a subsidy. And there are cited in our courts, text books the authors of which had no manner of comprehension of this subject. If our prosecuting officers will explore it for themselves, and call into action their best energies and amplest resources, whenever questions of this title arise, erroneous dicta, and to some extent erroneous decisions, may be corrected; and the retrograde, where it appears, be stopped."

"One of the most momentous questions, as viewed from the political economy, ever presented to any country, is becoming prominent with us, in connection with the tariff, and, always and everywhere one and inseparable, enormous accumulations of wealth in single hands and labor strikes. These are the upper and nether millstones between which the middling interests are crushed, and the poor are ground to powder. The power which rolls under wealth into the embrace of scheming, long-headed speculators and gamblers in the securities and products of the people and government, consists of the upheavals of commerce, of trade, of manufacture and of the agricultural industries, and of the throbs of public and private woe. It was little known with us until it became terrible in the turmoil and struggle of a great civil war, and was continued by the unrest produced largely by great labor strikes and the apprehensions of their coming. And the poor and the working people are kept from rising to the middle ranks by bestowing their surplus earnings on "lions, and spending them in the idleness enforced by strikes. Yet thus they feed the streams of wealth which flow to those whom, more than any others, they are ostensibly meant to injure—the holders of ill acquired millions, the real and only recipients of whatever benefits they in truth bestow. The fact which mitigates this evil is their small success, and many failures. Nearly the entire population in every country truly civilized, consists of people who at one occupation or another labor with their hands. To the few whose wealth exempts them, it is immaterial whether they pay more or less for such products of labor as they use. The poor laborers constitute the bulk of consumers. And if one class obtains by forced means an increase of the rewards of labor, the burden is simply cast on another class; who, as the cost of living is enhanced, may well demand higher pay. When the equilibrium is again reached, no one is better off than before. But the cost of production has become so high that exports stop. Money goes abroad; nothing else Universal stagnation follows, men who have the means of paying artisans and laborers will not hire them. With the domestic ruin, the tide of emigration turns and flows back to foreign lands and this country ceases to be an asylum for the poor and a refuge for the oppressed."

"One of the means resorted to for the correction of this evil consists of indictments against the conspirators. When such a prosecution can be so conducted as to enlighten the classes of people who engage in these conspiracies, so that they will see how much harm they are doing to themselves, good may come for it. But ordinarily it cannot be so conducted.

Where the immediate attempt of the conspirators is to drive away or otherwise prejudice one of their own class who is too intelligent to join them in the evil combination, every power of the government should be put forth for his protection. There may be other labor conspiracies within this principle. In nothing is prosecuting officer called upon for the exercise of higher wisdom than in dealing with questions of this sort."

FRANCE'S NEW MOVEMENT.

The Orleans Princes to be Driven From the Country.

PARIS, May 27.—The government submitted its expulsion bill to the chamber of deputies this evening and demanded urgency for its consideration. The bill empowers the government to prohibit all members of families which formerly reigned in France from remaining within the country, under penalty of five years' imprisonment. The minister of the interior is to notify the ostracised of the prohibition against them, by issuing a decree commanding them to depart. In submitting the bill the government announced their readiness to give immediate effect to the expulsions.

THE ANARCHISTS INDICTED.

By the Grand Jury at Chicago—Some for Murder.

CHICAGO, May 27.—It is understood the indictments signed by the grand jury are as follows: For murder, Spies, Schwab, Fielden, Fischer, Lugg and Schnaubel; for assault to kill, Lingg; for conspiracy, Spies, Schwab, Fischer, Lingg, Fielden, Schnaubel, Parsons, Engel and Hirschberger; for unlawful assembly, Spies, Schwab, Fischer, Lingg, Parsons, Schnaubel, Hirschberger, Engel and probably Schneider.

Lister's Tobacco Fertilizer for sale. W. S. FARMER