

Hillsboro Recorder.

WE'LL HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. I.

HILLSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

NO. 12.

CLEVELAND'S OVATION.

RAIN AND MUD COULD NOT Dampen THE ENTHUSIASM.

Atlanta Has the President For "His Very Own" for Several Days—Grand Receptions, Orations, Processions, Etc.

A special train left the Forsyth street crossing on the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta for Big Shanty, for the purpose of meeting the President's train. The train was composed of two cars, one being the private car of Senator Brown, the president of the road, containing Senator and Mrs. Brown, and other friends and relatives of the senator. In the second car were President Collier, Vice-President Grady and the directors of the Exposition. The run to Big Shanty was made in about two hours, and along the route evidences could be seen that the people expected something unusual. Houses were lighted, each window blazing out in the darkness, here and there big bonfires were burning and hundreds of people were gathered along the railroad to welcome the coming of the President. At Big Shanty the special train was reversed, being placed in front in order that it might act as a flag train to the President's special. After all had been arranged, the President's train came thundering around the curve, drawn by the handsomely decorated engine prepared especially for the occasion. While the engine was taking water at the tank, Senator Brown, accompanied by his sons and one or two other gentlemen, entered the car and welcomed the President on behalf of the Western & Atlantic road, assuring him of the provisions made for his safety.

At Kennesaw the entire party stopped for thirty minutes to witness the display of fireworks upon the mountain. The weather was very bad, and clouds hanging about the mountain, prevented the display of rockets and other aerial projections from being seen. The mountain was, however, brilliant with red fire, and the scene was beautiful and greatly admired by the party. After the fireworks, the train proceeded to Atlanta, making no further stops. At Marietta and at other stations vast crowds were gathered, who cheered enthusiastically as the President's train passed by. At Smyrna great bonfires were burning, and a brilliant device with the words "Our Chief" glared conspicuously as the train passed by. All along the route the people stood, unmindful of the rain and the mud, and cheered heartily, loud and long as the train passed by. On board the train, composed of three Pullman cars, the rear one being occupied by the President and his wife, in addition to the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, there were Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas, and a dozen others. They reported the trip from Chattanooga to Big Shanty devoid of all incidents, the train seldom stopping, and the weather continuing bad the entire distance.

President Cleveland has his valet, William Sinclair, along with him; and Lena, the maid of Mrs. Cleveland, has been with the party since the start. It would be difficult to imagine a more comfortable home for traveling, than the three luxurious Pullmans this party has occupied. During the ride to Atlanta the President and wife conversed freely and pleasantly with Messrs. Collier, Grady and Tompkins. A variety of subjects were introduced, and at Kennesaw Mountain the nature of the display called up the historic incidents connected with that spot. Mrs. Cleveland was presented at Big Shanty with an exceedingly handsome volume entitled "A History of the Rebellion," beautifully engraved and gotten up, descriptive among other things of the very battle fought at that spot. The presentation was made by Mr. Brown, and was gracefully received by Mrs. Cleveland.

As the train neared the centre of Atlanta vast crowds were seen along the track, and from every window face after face appeared. The tops of cars on side tracks were literally packed with people, and it seemed as if the whole city was out to witness the arrival. As the train passed under the Broad street bridge the artillery began to boom forth its salutes, and to the noise of cannon, the explosion of fireworks and the hoarse shouting of the enthusiastic multitude, the President entered the "Gate City of the South."

As the coaches rolled into the car shed, dividing a solid line of people who quickly filled all the space on either side of the track, the yelling was wild and continuous. Everybody on both sides of the train tried to catch the first glimpse of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. As the train came to a standstill, one of the porters opened the rear door of the rear coach. Out stepped Charlie Collier, with uncovered head, and immediately Mr. Cleveland followed, with hat on head. There was tremendous cheering as the multitude saw the President. He paused a moment, smiled and quietly lifted his hat. Then he descended the steps. In a moment Henry W. Grady, with Mrs. Cleveland on his arm, disembarked. Still louder cheering rang out as the crowd caught sight of "the first lady of the land."

Then followed the other members of the party. Simultaneously with the party's quitting the train the heavens became lurid. Red lights had been placed along the entrance to the car shed, and as the party made their exit, each one's face was illuminated with a red glow. Sentinels were stationed all along the line to prevent a rush, and the pathway to the carriages was unobstructed. The visitor entered the carriages, which were driven to Pryor street, along in front of the Kimball House to Decatur street, thence to the ladies' entrance. A strong detachment of the Horse Guard with Capt. John Millsidge in command, guarded the entrance. All along Deca-

fur streets were throngs of ladies and gentlemen, standing out in the rain and undergoing all sorts of discomforts that they might see the President and his wife. As the carriage bearing the presidential party drew near the hotel, the crowds proceeded, with cool deliberation, to yell themselves hoarse. How they did yell! It was the old-fashioned yell, right from the heart, and meant volumes. As Mr. Cleveland was walking across the side-walk to the hotel door, an old Confederate veteran, regardless of the interference of the soldiers, ran up to him and patted him on the back. No sooner had the party entered the door than the crowds in the streets dispersed.

There have been days and days in Atlanta, but never anything that could compare with the second day of President Cleveland's reception. It was Atlanta's day, and right royally did the Gate City of the South pay her tribute of respect and love. Where did all these people come from? was the unanswered query that could be heard on all sides. It seemed as if not only all Georgia, but the entire South, had turned out to see the President.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland were thoroughly fatigued by their long journey to Atlanta, and it was about half past eight o'clock in the morning before there were any signs of life in the bridal chamber of the Kimball. After a substantial breakfast, the distinguished party made arrangements to see the city, and surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of cavalry and officers under command of Gen. P. M. B. Young, the party started from the Kimball House. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were seated in an open broughie drawn by six gray horses, and the vehicle was bedecked in the choicest flowers. The reception which was accorded to the distinguished guests overhadowed by a large majority any similar demonstration accorded to a public man, and demonstrated the strong hold President Cleveland and his charming wife have upon the affections of the people of the Gate City. The beautiful and appropriate decorations of the stores and dwellings were noticed by Mr. Cleveland, and he afterwards spoke in feeling terms of the affectionate regard of the people towards his wife. The party then visited the State Capitol and there was a general handshaking with the members of the Legislature. But it was on the grounds of the Exposition that the real welcome came. Long before the President and escort arrived at the grounds every seat in the grand stand as well as every available position upon and around the fences were occupied by an immense, though patient and good-natured crowd. In the grand stand audience the ladies were in a decided majority, all eager to catch a glimpse of the President and the First Lady of the Land, whose beauty they all acknowledged and whose proud honors, so gracefully worn, they also endeavored to enhance. The weather had been threatening and cloudy since dawn, but it had no effect on the attendance, the desire to see the President and his wife being paramount to thoughts of personal comfort, and 60,000 people took all the chances of a drenching to carry out their desires. Beyond the slight drizzling rain, lasting but a few moments at intervals during the day, and a cloudy sky, there was no discomfort experienced.

When the President's carriage, preceded and escorted by the Governor's Guard and Gen. P. M. B. Young and staff, drove through the main entrance gate at the Piedmont Exposition, and the thousands inside took up the cheers that had been his merited recognition during his ride about the city and to the grounds, and as he drove down into the quiet stretch the cannon boomed their salutes and welcome, bells rang and whistles were blown, but heard above them all, were three times "three cheers for Cleveland and his wife," as they went up from the multitudes that now came crowding from every portion of the grounds. Rev. Dr. Bennett opened the exercises with prayer, and then Henry W. Grady, vice-president of the Exposition, stepped to the front and in a brief and most appropriate speech welcomed the President of the United States, saying in conclusion: "In welcoming you to the people of the Piedmont States, compacted here with common and auspicious purpose, I can promise you a privilege that even a President may esteem—that of looking into the faces and hearing the cordial welcome of more southerners than any living or dead has seen assembled. My countrymen, I present to you your President."

The President responded in a brief speech, and at its conclusion, repeated calls were made for Gov. Gordon. In response, the governor arose and proposed "three cheers for Mrs. Cleveland," which were given with wild enthusiasm. Mr. Collier, president of the Exposition, then announced that the President and his party would make a tour of the buildings, and at 2 o'clock would return to the grand stand and hold a public reception; that as, in consequence of the great number present, it would be impossible for the President to shake hands with them, they were requested to pass in front of the platform in procession, and in that way every one on the grounds would be able to meet the President and his party.

The day and evening were rounded out by a state dinner at the executive mansion on Peachtree street and at which about 20 distinguished gentlemen were present, including the governors of South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida, and a reception at the magnificent club house of the Capital City Club. The beauty and fashion of the Piedmont region were there in great force, and a ticket of admission to this reception was considered a great prize. At midnight the President and his lady retired. It had been the intention to have fireworks on the Exposition

grounds, but because of the rainy weather, this part of the programme was skipped.

The last day in Atlanta opened with dripping clouds, and after going out and partaking of an early breakfast at United States Senator Colquitt's, at Edgewood, preparations were made to go out to the fair grounds to witness the sham battle. The young soldiers who had gathered in the Gate City from all over the South, did not mind the rain or mud a particle, and marched as gallantly and steadily to the place of the proposed mimic scene of conflict, as though May breezes fanned the trees, and Old Sol had been in his glory; by their martial-bearing and soldier-like conduct, they earned the unequalled praise of all the old veterans, thousands of whom of the Federal and Confederate armies were watching their maneuvers. Elaborate preparations had been made for a battle-scene, but rain and mud spoiled it all, and after about an hour's promiscuous shooting off of the big and little guns, the affair was given over.

Competent judges placed the number of the crowd assembled at 60,000 and they simply overwhelmed the soldiers, prevented their maneuvering, and good-naturedly aided the elements in smashing the slated programme into smithereens. Between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon, a reception was tendered Mrs. Cleveland at the home of Mrs. Henry W. Grady, on Peachtree street, and about 400 of the lovely belles of the South attended. Mrs. Cleveland was most gracious and pleasant during the entire afternoon and confirmed the impression she had made upon Atlanta society at the previous entertainments. The reception was one of the pleasantest and last ever given in Atlanta, and in every arrangement and detail passed off delightfully.

Some weeks since an official invitation was extended by the exposition managers to the Georgia Weekly Press association to visit Atlanta with their families and be presented to President Cleveland and his lovely wife. The association met in the courthouse at 9 a. m. and found that nothing had been done to arrange for the reception. Finding many of the editors from Florida, Alabama and Tennessee desiring to unite, the party resolved itself into the "Southern Weekly Press Association," and within two hours badges were printed, and an engagement made for 4:30 p. m. at the Kimball House with the committee having charge of the entertainment of President Cleveland. Promptly at the hour set, about fifty of the editors met in the reading room of the Kimball, proudly displaying their handsome white satin badges, and impatiently waited to be summoned to the presence of the President. The minutes ran along, and at 5:30 there was talk of disbanding in disgust, but the advice of the cooler heads prevailed, and at 6 p. m. President Cleveland arrived at the hotel. Senator Colquitt was made acquainted with the state of affairs, and he at once communicated with President Cleveland. The answer came quick, positive and satisfactory from Mr. Cleveland: "Say to the gentlemen of the press that they shall have precedent of all others, and I will gladly receive them just as soon as I can get a parlor lighted up." In a few moments the party were marshalled in a semi-circle in the main parlor, not a person being admitted who did not wear the coveted badge, and the President entered the room. Every editor was cordially shaken by the hand by Mr. Cleveland. Each one was carefully introduced by Senator Colquitt, and more than that, there was no push or hurry, affording every gentleman a chance to exchange a few words with the President. He was quite pleasant and jolly and all the visitors were deeply impressed. The affair was an exceedingly pleasant one, and a striking feature of the day. The commercial men, commonly designated "drummers," were accorded a brief reception. An impromptu reception was given at Governor Gordon's mansion, and thousands availed themselves of a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

At night, the torchlight procession paraded, but rain and mud prevented as fine a display as was hoped for. The procession was some time in forming, and as they moved off, with thousands of torches lighting up the streets and their pathway luminous with the rosy light of red fire and the rapid flight of Roman candles, the scene was bewildering and enthralling. The procession moved down Alabama street to Whitehall, up Whitehall to Peters, down Peters to Pryor, and up Pryor to Alabama, down Alabama to Loyd, up Loyd to Wall, and thence up Wall street to the Kimball House and the artisan well. The sidewalks along the line of march were densely packed with men, women and children, who forgot the descending rain in their enthusiasm, and cheered the men in the procession almost continuously. The representatives of the Salvation Army, a feature of the Commercial Travelers' Company in the procession, elicited considerable applause by their skillful handling of the tambourine. It was 9:30 when the carriages containing the guests of the evening drew up by the side of the stand at the artisan well. From the first carriage stepped the President, who was escorted to his place by Frank Arnold, who had come in the carriage with him. Then followed Postmaster General Vilas and Dr. Bryant, with other members of the committee. The weather was so inclement that Mrs. Cleveland thought it best for her not to venture out, and she viewed the procession from her room.

After the torch bearers had been massed in front of the stand and the space enclosed by the ropes had been filled, W. T. Turnbull, president of the Young Men's Democratic League, stepped to the front and addressed the crowd. He was followed by Burton Smith and then President Cleveland was introduced and made

A private dispatch from Washington, D. C., to New York, states that important papers in the approaching suit of Rogers vs. Garland are reported missing from the court records at Washington. This is the case involving the relations of J. Harris Rogers and Attorney General Garland in the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The dispatch says, the discovery is sure to cause a sensation, especially as one of the counsel for the defence is credited with some knowledge of the affair.

LOCOMOTIVE BROTHERHOOD.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers began its business session at Chicago, Ill. The business sessions are secret. It is intended to rush the business of the convention and finish its labors in ten days.

A brief speech, followed by Mr. Grady and Gov. Gordon. At 10:30 p. m. the presidential party boarded their special train and were off for Alabama. President Cleveland was specially impressed with the earnestness and cordiality of the crowd in Atlanta, in spite of the rain. Time and again, in riding through the crowd, he called attention to their courtesy and patience in standing through hours of rain waiting, packed like sardines, to see the President and give him welcome.

RAILROAD DEATH-HAVOC.

Three Accidents in Which Many People are Killed and Wounded.

A passenger train, scheduled as the first section of No. 51, left Atlanta, Ga., on the Piedmont Air Line Railroad, crowded to its utmost carrying capacity on time, with Engineer Wall and Conductor Marshall in charge. A second section left Atlanta heavily loaded, two hours after, running only to Greenville, where it arrived at 5:20 a. m. The passenger train consisted of seven coaches, mail, baggage and express cars. Owing to the large number of passengers, making many stops necessary, the train lost time for the entire distance to Greenville, S. C., arriving there over four hours late. At this point, the second section was laid out, and No. 51 received orders giving it the right of way, and left the station at 5:05, four hours and twenty-five minutes behind schedule time. The train was assured a clear track, orders having been telegraphed to the south bound freight to side track at Greer's station until number 51 arrived. It looks as if these orders were disregarded by Conductor Harris and Engineer Revel of the freight, thereby causing the wreck and loss of life.

The two trains came together in the fatal crash in a cut at the end of a long curve, three and one-half miles south of Greer's station, at 6:30 a. m. Both trains were running at accelerated speed, gained by reason of the down grade to the cut in which they met, and there was no warning to the engineers of either train until a few seconds before they struck, giving no time for escape, and the escape of the engineer of the freight train, as far as known, without injury, must be regarded as miraculous. The wreck took fire from the engines, but beyond the destruction of a box car, no damage resulted from the flames. Several cars of both trains were badly wrecked and were piled up in a chaotic mass, the express, mail and baggage car being literally torn to pieces. The debris filled both sides of the cut, making it somewhat difficult to assist the injured from the wreck. The following is a list of the killed and injured: Bob Wall, engineer passenger train; Louis Webster, fireman freight train; Mrs. Hamp McDowell, of Asheville; J. R. Erwin, express messenger, one leg broken and foot mangled; Edward Harnett, fireman passenger train, arm torn and mangled, also badly scalded; recovery doubtful; Phillip Black (colored), freight brakeman, concussion of brain; Chaplain Chase, Spartanburg, S. C., ugly gash in leg; Willie E. win, brother of express messenger, bruised; Miss Mary McDowell, Asheville, N. C., ankle badly injured; Miss B. F. Quinn, Washington, D. C.; Misses Mary and Mamie Erwin, Asheville, N. C., bruised; James Kildan, mail agent, Greenville, S. C., bruised; W. R. Wilson, mail agent, Atlanta, painfully bruised; S. M. Dykeman, mail agent, Atlanta, painfully bruised; a colored brakeman, two other men, and a tramp, names not known. There are conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of the conductor and engineer of the freight train, but as they have not been seen since the fatal crash, it is presumed that they feared the consequences of an affair for which they are held responsible, and disappeared. The first express on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, consisting of six coaches, going west, met with an accident twelve miles below Charlestown, W. Va., in which 26 passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several were seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a defective switch, over which the engine, baggage, express and mail cars passed unharmed, but the three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track, and two of them turning completely over, one turning twice. Trains Nos. 346 and 341 on the Erie road collided one mile east of Great Valley station, N. Y. The engines of both trains were wrecked and several cars were demolished. The conductor of train No. 346 received severe internal injuries. W. Hawkins, fireman, had his left leg crushed and received internal injuries. His leg was amputated at the knee. It is thought Hawkins, Conductor Cooney and Brakeman McFarland will die. The dispatcher at Hornellsville is said to be responsible for the collision.

HOW IS THIS?

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SOUTHERN BRIEFS.

READABLE ITEMS CAREFULLY GATHERED HITHER AND YON.

Social, Temperance and Religious Movements—Fires, Deaths and Suicides—Railroad Operations and Improvements.

C. W. Hurley, editor of the Houston, Tex., Daily Post, died on the Louisville & Nashville train, en route from Cincinnati, about twenty miles from Louisville, Ky. His death resulted from a violent hemorrhage. He was returning from a business trip and was in the Texas sleeper at the time of his death.

Judge William Archer Cooke, author of several works of State and Federal law, died at Sanford, Fla., aged seventy. He was attorney-general of the state at the time of the count of the electoral vote in 1877, and was the only Democratic member of the canvassing board. He refused to agree to the action of the majority of the board.

Fire was discovered in the press room in the rear of the Evening Democrat building in Little Rock, Ark., caused by the accidental overturning of a coal oil lamp. The flames spread rapidly, and while the bare walls of the tenement occupied by the Democrat, will be left almost entire, the contents will prove a total loss.

The steamer Regulator, an iron vessel of about 850 tons, belonging to the Clyde line, and running between New York and Wilmington, N. C., was burned at her wharf. Her cargo, consisting of 930 bales of cotton, naval stores and lumber and valued at \$50,000, was entirely destroyed. The vessel is a total loss.

Mrs. Stone, wife of Levy Stone, a prominent farmer of Pickens county, S. C., lost her life by a singular accident. A needle with which she had been sewing was carelessly sticking in the front part of her dress, when she went out into the yard to feed her pigs. Whilst leaning over the pen, the needle came in contact with a board and was suddenly driven into Mrs. Stone's breast, just above the heart, producing a wound, from the effects of which she died in two hours.

The wife of Perry Taylor, (colored), who was supposed to have been murdered with her husband by Dry Bayou Masons, has turned up. She has been at French Bend, six miles below Greenwood, Miss., since she left Shell Mound. She says that her husband and herself left there for fear some thing would be done them by brother Masons. She says her husband is alive, and left her about two weeks ago to try and find employment and is to return about Christmas. The query now is, Who is the man found in the river and who killed him?

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

PICTURES OF THE DOINGS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Departments Getting Down to Business Again—The Nation's Finances—Appointments and Removals—Personals.

RELEASED THE VIRGINIA OFFICERS. In the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Waite announced that the argument upon the questions raised by the habeas corpus cases of Attorney General Ayers and other imprisoned state officers of Virginia, would be heard in November, and that meanwhile the prisoners will be set at liberty on their own recognizances, in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to answer the summons of this court when their presence shall be required.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION. The convention of representatives of agricultural colleges and experiment stations of several states, met in the library of the Department of Agriculture. The call for the convention was made by President George W. Atherton, of the State College of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of affording opportunity for a full consultation as to the best methods of fulfilling the requirements of the Hatch bill, passed at the last session of Congress, and for the discussion of such practical questions for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations.

NOTES.

Rear Admiral Braine, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, reports to the Navy Department that, on September 8th, at 1 o'clock a. m., the Brazilian wooden cruiser, Imperial Marinheiro, was lost, by running upon the bar, two miles south of Riodeco, Brazil. She was backed off a d sunk in eight fathoms of water. One officer and fourteen seamen were lost.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Gen. Boulanger has received thousands of missives from all parts of France, expressing sympathy for him. A demonstration in his favor was made in Nimes on the occasion of the opening of a college there by M. Spuller, minister of public instruction. The crowd shouted "Vive Boulanger," and the band played Boulangeristic airs. The Minister states that President Grevy refuses to sign the order dismissing Gen. Caffarelli from the army for dishonorable conduct. The judicial inquiry proved that Caffarelli was not guilty of the charge of trafficking in decorations. The Petit Journal demands that President Grevy immediately intervene in the Wilson affair. "It is monstrous," the paper says, "that Wilson should be allowed to take advantage of his privileged position as son-in-law of the president to defy law and to transform the Elysee into an agency."

GANG OF RASCALS.

Eleven detective officers have just been found guilty, at Moscow, Russia, of conniving at crimes of notorious robbers. Five of them were sentenced to hard labor in the mines of Siberia, and others to various terms of imprisonment. Proofs of their guilt were few, but the Czar commanded that severe sentences be imposed. A well-known thief named Sokolev denounced the officers to the Czar in a private letter.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Russia intends to reduce import duties on English goods 20 per cent, on French goods 10 per cent, on American goods no reduction will be made.

THE WORLD OVER.

EPITOME OF THE INTERESTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Irish Troubles—Labor Agitation Everywhere—What is Doing North, East, West and Across the Seas.

The fourth international convention of the Brotherhood of Brakemen was held in Binghamton, N. Y.

The Kent House at Lakewood, on Chautauque Lake, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire and about a dozen cottages were badly damaged. Loss, \$125,000.

Serious riots have occurred between Irish and English soldiers at Gibraltar. Many of the rioters were injured. Several arrests have been made. The streets are guarded by strong patrols.

Princesses Maud and Louise of Wales who are at Copenhagen, are recovering from their attack of measles. The Czaravitch and Prince George of Greece, who are visiting there, have also been attacked by the measles.

John A. Henry & Co., wholesale druggists of New York, have made an assignment. No idea of preferences or liabilities could be obtained, but the assignee stated he believed the firm would pay in full, if given time.

Mrs. Middleton, the wife of a nephew of Gen. Middleton, has eloped with F. W. Hamilton, a bank clerk at Ottawa, Canada. All the people mentioned are prominent in society and the sensation is great.

About 7,000 persons assembled in Union Square in New York to protest against the action of the police in dispersing the meeting of the Progressive Labor party. Superintendent Murray was in personal command of the police, but care was taken that they should do nothing to excite the people. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the action and the meeting dispersed quietly.

A receiver was appointed for the International Military Encampment, by Judge Garnett at Chicago, Ill., on a bill filed by Charles S. Brantley and others. It is stated in the petition that unless protected by the court some of the creditors will sue, get judgment and break up the encampment to the irreparable injury of the others. Arthur S. Chetlain was appointed to take charge of the concern for the court on a \$10,000 bond.

Anarchist Parsons, who is now in the Chicago, Ill., jail waiting the execution of the death sentence, has written a characteristic letter to the governor of Illinois. Parsons takes no stock in the effort now being made by his friends to have his sentence commuted. He writes to the governor that he is either guilty or innocent. If guilty, he prefers death rather than to go "like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon." If innocent, he is entitled to, and will accept nothing less than liberty.

The American Gaslight Association in session in New York, decided to hold the next annual convention in Toronto, Canada, during the third week in October, 1888. The following officers were elected: President, Thos. Turner, Charleston, S. C.; vice-presidents, A. D. Slater, Providence, R. I., Emerson MacMillan, Columbia, S. C., P. G. Harbison, Hartford, Conn.; secretary and treasurer, T. E. R. Humphreys, Lawrence, Mass. E. J. King, of Jacksonville, Fla., read an important paper.

MOB LAW.

The unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar square, in London, England, formed in a body and marched to the Mansion House, where they demanded an interview with the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor declined to hold any conversation with the mob or its representatives. The crowd insisted upon an interview, but were again refused. They then denounced the Lord Mayor, after which they started back to Trafalgar square. They stopped at the office of the Standard and hooted and jeered. The police attempted to move the crowd, but were met with resistance. They then charged the mob and seized a black banner and a number of red flags. The mob scattered, but soon afterward rallied. The leader of the crowd shouted, "Men, assert your rights!" and the mob rushed upon the police and succeeded in forcing them back from their position and in recapturing the black banner. The police soon rallied, however, and again charged the mob, who became demoralized and ran in every direction. A meeting of sympathizers with the Chicago Anarchists, who are under sentence of death, was held at Finsbury Square. Stepiak and Prince Krapotkin, Russian Anarchists, addressed the meeting. Krapotkin made a fiery speech, in which he declared, that if the condemned men were hanged, their comrades would be fully justified in wreaking vengeance upon those who were responsible for their death.

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