# THE IRISH OUTLOOK

Justin McCarthy Reviews the Situation as Seen From the Emerald Isle.

HOME RULE'S FRIENDS AND FOES,

How He Views the Defeats and Victories of the Last Two Days.

O'KELLY GIVES HIS OPINIONS.

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McCarthy Reviews the Situation. LONGFORD, July 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-"Bothwell is

down," says Claverhouse in Scotts, "Old Mortality," "and many a pretty fellow with him." Bothwell is down in the elections here and many a pretty fellow with Bothwell. Goschen is down, has been flung clear out of his saddle at Edinburg. Trevelyan is down as an Irish member and home ruler. I am bound to rejoice over Goschen's fall. He was a worse enemy of the Irish cause by far than Chamberlain.

AN AMBITIOUS POLITICIAN. Everyone knows Chamberlain to be an ambitious politician, în your American sense of the word-a man determined to succeed in parliamentary life-to succeed honestly if he could, but to succeed any way. Goschen, on the other hand, goes in for rugged independence; professes not to care a rap for office; is for the independent English principle only. I don't say that is my opinion of Goschen, but it is the common opinion. Certainly it is the opinion Goschen likes spread abroad concerning his political character and purpose. Therefore, when Goschen spoke up against Gladstone and home rule, a certain class of persons declared that Goschen spoke- in the voice of English public opinion and was England's fearless and prophetic guide.

GLAD OF GOSCHEN'S DEFEAT. I cannot belp rejoiding that the Edinburg constituency, which elected Goschen a few months ago by a large majority, has rejected him now by a majority still larger. The issue was distinctly home rule or no home rule. Goschen pronounced against home rule; his constituency have pronounced against him.

DILKE DOWNED. Another pretty fellow down is Sir Charles Dilke. 1 am sorry for Dilke. He is a home ruler on principle; has been for ever so many years. It must have cost him a keen pang to separate from Chamberlain on this question of home rule. They were two strong, close friends when the Gladstone government was

CHAMBERLAIN IN THE CABINET. Dilke, then a man of far greater mark than Chamberlain, refused to join the administration unless Chamberlain was offered a place in the cabinet. Gladstone at first demurred. He afterwards agreed to Dilke's terms for the sake of securing Dilke, so Chamberlain became a member of the cabinet, while Dilke was content to hold a position in the administration outside the charmed circle of the cabinet. Dilke rose to a cabinet office in good time, but it is to his credit that he preferred his friend before himself and lifted Chamberlain by one push to a place it would otherwise have cost Chamberlain years and

years to attain. NOW THEY SEPARATE.

Dilke goes one way, Chamberlain another -Dilke out of parliament. Chamberlain in: Dilke the victim of an unproved accusation, the scapegoat of the British public in one of what Macauley called its "periodical fits of morality." Nothing whatever is proved against Dilke, only a man said a woman told him something. That was the whole story. That was the reason why the public and the publicans of the Chelsea would not elect Dilke, not because he was a home ruler. COWEN NOT CONQUERED.

Yet another pretty fellow down-a very pretty fellow, too, - is Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle. Cowen is not conquered. He merely falls out of the ranks, drops behind, no being inclined, or rather not able to carry arms in the fight any longer. Cowen is in feeble health and failing sight. He is comparatively a young man in political life, but of modest, shrinking temperament, and not quite content with the recent way of managing political affairs through the caucus. The house of commons loses in Cowen one of its very finest speakers; more than that, one of

ITS GREATEST ORATORS. I am not sure if Cowen is not one of the very best of great English orators, a thorough friend of Ireland and Ireland's popular causes in the darkest days, even a friend as the days grew darker. We shall miss him in times to come, be they never so promising and prosperous. For the hour, I suppose they will

NOT BE ALTOGETHER PROSPEROUS so far as Ireland is concerned; but Ireland may be well contented. Her cause is safe and she can afford to wait still a little longer. Home rule must be carried. No administra tion led by Salisbury or any other can attempt to carry on the business of legislation until the home rule question is settled.

THE ALLIANCE CANNOT LAST. The alliance between Salisbury and the secessionist-liberals cannot last. The two sets will soon fall out, and when conservatives and liberal secessionists fall out, honest men-that is, home ruters-get their own.

### JUSTIN MCCARTHY. O'KELLY'S OPINION.

De Sees Light Ahead in Spite of Dark Clouds. GLASGOW, July 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The defeat of the government threatens to become a rout so far as England is concerned. Gladstone's appeal for justice to Ireland and reconciliation with the Irish people has been answered by an unmistakable refusal. But Scotland and Wales, to their honor, have pronounced in favor of yeace and justice. However,

ONE GLEAM OF HOPE amid the shadows of defeat. The popular vote in Great Britain in favor of home rule has been enormous. One million British citizens have recorded their opinion in the ballot boxes that Ireland should be granted home rule. This marks clearly the great strides made by the home rule inovement, aided by the public opinion of the world. When the number of voters who have declared against Gladstone's plan is examined, it is found that only eleven hundrey thousand have declared against that particular form.

NEARLY TRIUMPHANT. A change of one vote in every twenty-one voters would have made home rule triumph

back to the state of public opinion in Great Britain on this question only two years ago the progress made seems marvellous. Speaking here to-day with an experienced Scotch politician, he stated that in his belief the triumph of home rule was certain within a short period if only the Irish people kept cool under defeat and proved themselves capable of intelligent self-control.

MODE EDUCATION NEEDED. From what I have observed during the progress of the electoral campaign in Scotland I am convinced the working classes need only a little more education on the subject of self-government for Ireland to induce them to support a satisfactory scheme for establishing a parliament in Dublin. Had the election been postponed till October Scotland would have given a majority of fifty Gladstonians instead of a probable majority of thirty. Owing to the slack trade immense numbers of workmen had changed their residences, causing a great loss of votes to the popular party.

HOW STROLLOX WAS LOST. For example, in Strollox' division over eighteen hundred men had changed their homes, their residences, and the greater part could not be found. The Gladstonian candidate was defeated in this division by only eighty-nine votes. Perhaps the most remarkable fact about the election is that not withstanding the frenzied appeals to the British public to save the empire, the total poll in the present contest is fully 20 per cent lower than in the last election-even on the side of the victorious party.

THE SMALL VOTE ACCOUNTED FOR. This is accounted for, first, by the loss of otes owing to the abstentions of discontented liberals; second, the loss of votes by workingmen's removals, as just stated. As I predicted, the principal losers in the present fight have been the whig seceders, they being literally smashed between Gladsionian radicals and the tories. entirely to the profit of the latter. The feeling against them in the liberal party is bitter, and also what is

popularly known as "THE CHAMBERLAIN GANG." On all sides one hears declarations of hatred and promises of vengeance on all the seceders at the next election, which men begin already to look forward to, apparently forgetfui of how many tricks the tories may play on their simple allies by the aid of Hartington-the news of whose electison is just received—and Chamberlain.

The tories are now in the position they intrigued with the Irish party at the last election to secure.

THE SOLID PARTIES. By an alliance with Parnell Churchill and Salisbury could now control the destinies of the British empire for seven years. The two really solid parliamentary parties-the tories and Parnellites-have now a working majority of forty-two over both whigs and radicals. Sixteen Parnellite seats remain to be filled up, while the tories are still increasing their majority. The combined Irish and tory parties probably have a majority of sixty over all sections of the liberal party. On the other hand the unionists and tories only agreed on deteating Gladstone's proposal. They are certain to break upon a side issue, while against the combined liberal and Irish the tories will be impotent.

THEIR ONLY HOPE. Therefore their only hope for a long lease of power rests ou conciliating the Irish people and establishing an alliance with the Parnellites. This will not take place immediately-that would be too shameless-but probably before six months Salisbury will bring in a home rule measure calculated to secure Irish support. The central fact of the situation will be the 300 members elected by England, Scotiand, Wales and Ireland on a direct home rule Issue.

THE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK. That fact cannot be ignored by any constiutional statesmen. The Irish cause is more hopeful than it seems when judged by elec-JAMES O'KELLY. tion returns.

## WHAT GLADSTONE WILL DO. British Press on Whether the Premier

Will Resign or Not. LONDON, July 12 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-All the morning papers are naturally discussing what Mr. Gladstone is likely to do-"stick" or resign. The Chronicle (radical) says as to home rule: 'We understand this morning, from those who are usually well informed as to Mr. Gladstone's intentions, that unless the tories have a majority over all parties, which is somewhat problematical,

HE WILL NOT RESIGN until a new house of commons definitely proclaims its want of confidence in him."

The Telegraph contends as to the premier: It is suspected by some of his enemies that, taking advantage of the divisions in the ranks of his toes, HE WILL DEFY THEM

to unite and turn him out. The etiquette of the English constitution is that when a minister proposes a great scheme he must, when defeated upon it, resign, dissolution being, in fact, an appeal from the parliament to the HOPES HE WILL BESIGN.

The News, however, hopes thus: "We rust Mr. Gladstone will resign if there is a clear majority against him in his Irish policy. He stated his official existence on a ust and prudent policy toward the Irish people.

The three tory papers naturally advise resignation.

#### TWO SOCIAL EVENTS. The Baroness Coutts' Garden Party

and the Royal Ball, London, July 10.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. ]-Baroness Coutts' garden party yesterday afternoon and the state ball at Buckingham palace last evening wound up a patrician week for the "classes," while Henly regatta was closing the piebian week for the masses. The day was autumnal. A French writer once said that London's summer consists of three hot days and a thunder shower. These are now over. Nearly three [thousand guests, between half past three and sunset, stormed and occupied the picturesque twenty acres of the historic Coutts' suburban retreat, centuries old, called Holly Lodge, on the westward slope of High gate Hill, overlooking on one side London's forty miles square, and on the other the rural

expanse of Berkshire. LANDSCAPE EFFECTS. From the top slope, fronting the house, the view of the grounds about 6 o'clock presented exhilarating landscape effects. Trees of all kinds, whispering of the time of Queen Ann and the Georges, were decorated with the Burdette-Coutts colors, Westminster blue. Far stretching was the undulating green sward, alternated with countless diamond shaped flower beds, with tents and marquees at convenient distances.

A MOTLEY CREW. Everywhere were groups of ladies, with gay, varied dresses of all colors and hues, carrying parasols and fans that created countess prisms in the sunlight. Attending on these were bishops, sub-deans, noblemen commoners, bankers and spend and thrifts, philosophers and mashers. A guestcould scarcely cross any path or linger on the yielding turf without encountering the beseeching gaze of an anxious flunky, eager

ant along the whole line. When one looks to pour forth the rarest wines or dispense the daintiest dishes that profusely abounded Meanwhile the clatter of silver, china and glass and many animated voices disputed acoustic predominance with the full Cold-stream band.

THE GUESTS DECEIVED. On a terrace near by, in the mammeth con servatory, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdette, and her husband-that barenet's latest succession in parliament-received, the baroness assisting, shaking bands gracefully and winningly with each guest, he wearing an American suit of white duck, and turning truisms into epigrams as he passed each isit or to his private secretary, Mr. Mainwaring Dunstan, a recent dramatist, who concisely became a guidepost to the avenues of enjoyment.

THE BARONESS' COSTUME. The baroness was plainly costumed almost without ornaments, and look-ing as serenely philanthropic as the "feminine Peter Cooper." She was once described to be by an American traveller in writing a book. By twilight the grounds were deserted and a large portion of the guests were driving away to exchange their brilliant walking costumes for toilets.

THE ROYAL BALL. In the evening, the royal ball, the last one of the season, lacked the presence of the queen, but all the other royalties were pres ent. The large saloon presented some very gay pictures, as the court mourning ceased three days ago. It was notable that the attendance was more limited than ever known before and the election excitement, perhaps, accounts for this ball having been a spiritless and perfunctory affair.

THE PROGRAMME. The programme included four quadrilles, nine waltz, two polkas, two lanciers, and a concluding galop. The royalties formed principally the opening quadrille, entitled, 'Le Prince Charman," and in this Miss Chamberlain and the Countess of Roseberry had a place.

COUNTESS BOSEBERRY'S TOILET. The latter wore a skirt of white satin, draped with fine white silk and tulle, covered with tracings of the finest spider-web embroidery and gold thread. The train was plain white satin, trimmed with puffings of white gold and tulle. A pointed low bodice, with folded "V" shaped bertha of the same tulle, and white teathers in the hair and diamond ornaments completed the attire. HOW MISS CHAMBERLAIN DRESSED.

Miss Chamberlain wore a white talle, the entire front covered with bouclettes of crystal and pearly beads that formed like a biliowy mass of crystal and snow. The features of this gown were the dainty little plis and tulle flounces, on each of which were three rows of the narrowest ribbon. These went all around the skirt. The plain tulle skirt had no ornament except three wide tucks of itself. The tulle was over white satin and the low pointed bodice was quite simple, with a crosswise drape of the white jetted tulle. Miss Chamberlain, figuring in the opening of the royal quadrille, managed a train dressed with simple Louis Quinze style and a side wreath of red roses.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DRESS. Many thought this more than rivaled the dress of the Princess Louise of Wales, which was of white tulle, trimmed with ribbon and pink moss roses. The corsage was of striped faille, trimmed with roses and tulle; ornaments, diamonds and pearls. Mrs. Chamberlain wore a pale heliotrope satin and broche The front was draped crosswise with white point lace. On the one side was a complete panel of flowers and purple velvet water iris orchids and plush belles de nuits. A pointed bodice of heliotrope broche was trimmed with white lace, and on one side draped with purple iris velvet. A bouquet of flowers trimmed the other side.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES wore a corsage of white and silver brocade over a jupe of white poult de soie, veiled in white and silver tulle, and looped with bunches of white ostrich feathers. The head dress was a tiara of diamonds and ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

OTHER AMERICAN LADIES were Mrs. Willis Pomeroy, who wore white satin, the petticoat entirely embroidered in gold, a pointed bodice with a plastron of the same embroidery, and for ornaments diamonds and pearls. Also, Miss Winslow, who wore a white tulle skirt in large box plaits, trimmed with a broad satin band and silver fringe. Each plait was held down by a single white rose, and a wide sash of blue faille française fell at the sides over a float of white tulle. The bodice was remarkable for its gracefulness and originality. It was of the new French style called "Diane Chasseresse," of the Louis VI. period. It was made of white satin, richly embroidered in silver, cut high on one snoulder, the bodice coming under the other shoulder, which was frilled with blue faille, thus giving the Diana crosscut to the corsage. Also,

MISS BONYNGE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, who wore a peculiar dress. The skirt was of white satin broche in little rings, cut in leaves over a full flounce of white tulle. At the bottom, between each leaf, a drop of seed pearls, and over this up to the knee were alternate drapings of white tulle, caught at intervals in Watteau drapings. Pastells of crystal beads, with centre of seed pearl, were embroidered all over the jupon. The back was a simple waterfall of plain tulle. A pointed bodice of white satin was caught over the point with the same material. A soft white band of mirobout feathers crossed the bust from the left shoulder, fastening to the skirt. The other side was ornamented with tulle and moss roses, a few roses being worn in the hair, and ornaments of diamonds,

MRS. PHELPS WORE velonte Francais of the true heliotrope color, a plain train and skirt, rather pointed, and outlined with a fringe of heliotrope, metallic beads and silver spangles. The dress was open in front over a jupon of antique broche. Copied from the real Pompadour oid pattern were stripes of brocaded flowers, falling from tiny bakets on a ground of creamy white satin. This petticoat was cut in tabs over a full and short flouncing of white lace and a scarf of heliotrope faille velonte coming from the back, and was carefully knotted at the side. The ends were fringed with beads and spangles. The trimming of the pointed bodice was of faille with a small basque folded over little leaves at the back. Inside the low bodice a fold of velvet of a deeper shade came close to the bust and drapery of Louis Quinz broche crossed the front of the body. Diamond ornaments were on the corsage front, which were pierced by a gold dagger with a hilt of rubies and diamonds. The

#### short puffed sleeves were entwined with lace. A BIG ROBBERY LEVIVED.

Guilty Wretches on Trial For Crime

Committed Eight Years Ago. ANCONA, July 11 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. ]-A crime which eight years ago set all Italy in a ferment is again causing intense excitement throughout the peninsula. The trains from Rome and Florence have within the last few days brought hundreds of people to this dirty, bustling little scaport, and the local bonifaces are rapidly making their fortunes. Ordinary business here seems at a standstill, and the one absorbing subject is "Il Processo Die Mil-

THE STORY OF THE CRIME is one of the most curious on record. On

the 19th of October, 1878, the Banca Nazionale had to send three portmanteaus filled with bank notes from their branch office at Ancona to their Geneva branch. The total value of the notes was 0,500,000 lire, of which 2,400,000 were contained in one gray portmanteau.

TO GUARD AGAINST BORBERY or accident, three bank employes, the cashier, called Mellini, a clerk named Albertine, and Tangberlini, a porter, were detailed to escort the notes to their destination. In due time the escort started with their treasure. By next morning the three portmanteaus reached Genoa, were opened, and their contents examined. The two first were in order on opening.

A NEAT SUBSTITUTION. In the third, however, which should have contained 2,400,000 lires, it was found that a number of pieces of wood had been ingeniously substituted for the packets of notes. The weight of the valise corresponded almost exactly with that announced. The value, alas, was nil. The neatness and audacity with which the robbery had been committed made it clear from the outset that it must have been planned by the bank officials, while the case with which the plan was executed showed there must have been several accomplices.

SUSPICION FELL ON SEVEN PERSONS: Frederico Baccarini; 2, Mellini; 3, Tangherlini; 4, Quirino Governatori; 5, Eugenio Paccapello; 6. Pietro Camillucei; and especially on 7, Andrea Lorenzetti, whose brother, Edardo, was in the secrets of the bank, and knew the notes were to be forwarded to

ALL WERE ARRESTED but while the preliminary inquiry dragged on in the usual slow Italian fashion, Baccarini, who was unquestionably one of the prime instigators of the crime, slipped through the fingers of justice by dying; Mellini, about the same time, was released; and at the trial in Rome, Lorenzetti, whom public opinion had from the first branded as guilty, was, thanks to the mysterious leniency of the judges, also released; while with the rest of the prisoners the unhappy porter, Tangherlini, against whom the evidence was quite unconvincing, was sentenced to twelve

years at hard labor. THE VERDICT ROUSED A STORM indignation and killed Tangherlini's mother. Before she died, however, she wrote to the minister of justice denouncing Lorenzetti. After his acquittal Lorenzetti returned to his native town, Ancona, where he found himself shunned by his neighbors. He took every precaution to avoid giving the law any pretext for rearresting him but was not quite cautious enough, for

IT SOON LEAKED OUT had been paying heavy sums of money away to a number of people, among them the widow Baccarini and a widow named Morelli. Moreover, Tangherlini's friends, who traced him day and night with he tenacity of sleath hounds, discovered that he was strangely intimate with Mme. Governatori. Each fresh discovery was brought to the ears of the authorities, detectives were quietly set to work, and gradually over thirty people were entangled in the toils of the po-

MORE ARRESTS NADE. On the 27th of June of last year, the chain of evidence being thought complete, Lorenzetti, who is an Ancona merchant, Mme. Morelli, Pierim Lazzaro, a student, and Tommaso Lopez, a brilliant young barrister who had defended Governatori at the trial and has more recently become famous in Rome through his amorous adventures, his prodigality, and above all, his championship of the otorious Professor Sharbaro, were arrested Thirty others, more or less implicated, were also arrested, but over half were released.

ARRAIGNED FOR TRIAL. Finally sixteen prisoners were on Wednesday brought up for trial here charged with being principals and accessories as to the obbery of the 2,400,000 lire, or receivers of the stolen money. Hours before the doors of the court of assizes were thrown open a surging mass of people besieged the building clamoring for admission. The court room Is very small and was crowded to suffocation. I had much difficulty in fighting my way to a

seat. EXCITEMENT AT THE TRIAL. Loud and fierce imprecations were invoked by the mob on the head of Lorenzeti, Lopez and Governatori, the three chief prisoners. Many tears were shed over the pitiable fate of Tangherlini, who is now on all hands admitted to have been innocent. The indictment is a perfect monument of patience and gives an elaborate explanation of the way in which the robbery was committed. THE PLANS EPPLAINED.

The crime had evidently been planned by Baccarini and the two Lorenzettis. On the 19th of October, 1878, Edvardo Lorenzetti inormed his brother Andrea that the Banca Nazonale would two days later dispatch the notes to Genea. Knowing the quality and weight of the notes, and having seen the portmanteaus in which they would be packed, Edvardo had a portmanteau of exactly the same size made and filled it with blocks of wood. On the evening of the 20th of October the three portmanteaus were put into a cab. Edvardo Lorenzetti, Tangherline and Albertine got Inside the cab. Caccarrini, Governatori and Andrea Lorenzetti followed them to the station in another cab, carrying with them the portmanteau with the dummy treasure. AT THE STATION.

Baccarini seems to have got out and engaged in conversation with the cashier, Mellini, who was waiting for the Genoa train. While the cashier's attention was thus diverted the portmanteau with the wood blocks was quickly substituted for the other containing the notes, which in the confusion and flurry of the moment was easily removed by Baccarini and transferred to Andrea Lorenzetti, who carried it to Baccarini's house undetected. There, according to the confession of Governatori, the accomplices DIVIDED THE BOOTY.

Lopez' share in the crime dates from the first trial. His client, Governatori, had hidden his part of the plunder, but after his condemnation he revealed the hiding place to Lopez, who in return for his secret gave him a valuable piece of paper, pledging himself to hold the sum of 975,800 lire in trust for Governatori, and on no account to spend the money. But Lopez DID NOT STICK AT TRIFLES.

At the first opportunity after he had laid hands on the stolen notes, his Roman lady loves soon helped him to squander them. When the prisoners were brought into court all eyes were instantly turned to Lopez. Misfortune has worked sad havoe with him. HIS SINS SHOWED.

Instead of the dandy, with neatly-trimmed peard and gold eyeglasses who once cut such dash in the gardens of the Villa Borgese and on the Pincio, we saw a pale, ill-shaven, haggard creature. His patter was made all the more conspicuous by a black coat and gloves. Fuirino Governatori, who was brought out of jail to stand this new trial, seemed much more at his ease and smiled indifferently while the indictment was being read. THE OTHER PRISONERS,

among whom were several women, are of very commonplace appearance, except Lingia Morelli, who is rather good looking and was carefully dressed. One hundred and seventytwo witnesses will be called during the trial, which is not expected to end this month.

### A COALITION PROPOSED. Salisbury Makes Overtures to Hart-

ington to Form a Ministry. LONDON, June 11.-Lord Salisbury has made overtures to Lord Hartington for the formation of a coalition ministry, whose programme shall include a local government bill for Ireland, Scotland and England, a laborer's allotment bill, empowering rural laborers to acquire small holders, the reform and extension of the artisan's dwelling act, including the dwellings of farm laborers, a measure for the cheaper transfer of lands, and the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the government of India with the view of giving the natives increased local control. Lord Hartington consents to the formation of a coalition ministry the cabinet will include Mr. Gosehen, Sir Henry James and the Duke of Argyle, but not

Chamberlain.
WHAT LABOUCHERE THINKS. ALABOUCHERE THINKS.

Labouchere, in an interview to-day, said:
"I am confident Gladstone will resign and
that the conservatives will take office. Any
coalition between the tories and unionists
cannot last twenty minutes, Chamberlain
and Caine are the only two worth mentioning.
The liberal defeat arises from Gladstone's
fallure to make the land bill clear, the radicals not seeing the force of buycals not seeing the force of buy-ing out the landlords. The cry of three acres and a cow.has not done any good. three acres and a cow has not done any good. It would have been better to have talked of 'half an acre and a calf.' The laborer would understand that. I do not think the tories will adopt the home rule policy. It is not to their interest to settle the Irish question rater than to keep it open. The tories duped Chamberlain nicely but he does not see it. They will throw him over when it suits their purpose. It will be a long time before the Irish question is settled. It cannot possibly be settled by the next parliament. The counties know nothing of the question. When they have been educated Gladstone will win hands down. This will be the great work of the radicals in the immediate future.

Parliamentary Elections. LONDON, July 10,-Rt. Hon. George Otto Frevelyan, who, with Chamberlain, resigned from the cabinet to oppose Gladstone's Irish policy, has been defeated as a unionist candidate in Hawick for parliament. In the last election Trevelyan was returned as a liberal from Hawick without opposition. This year John Dillon stumped the district against him, denouncing him for his opposition to the premier's policy towards Ireland, and pointing out the unreasonableness of Trevelyan's attitude in view of the fact that ne had been chief secretary for Ireland and by actual observation knew the merits of the issue. The result has been that out of a total of 5,016 votes polled in Hawick burghs, O. L. Brown, Gladstonian candidate, received a majority of thirty obtaining 2,323 to 2,493 a total of 5,016 votes polled in Hawiek burghs.

O. L. Brown, Gladstonian candidate, received a majority of thirty, obtaining 2,523 to 2,493 secured by Trevelyan. The announcement of the result has produced a sensation throughout the country. Liberals are now predicting that Hartington will also be defeated in Rosendale. The Lancashire election takes place next Monday. In the last election Hartington was returned as a liberal by a majority of 1,283 in a total poil of 10,288. His opposition to the government's home rule policy induced the liberals to ask Davitt to contest Rosendale. Davitt hesitated and finally declined, assuming that Hartington's attitude was purely patriotic and disinterested. Subsequently the liberals and Parnelites found reason to suspect Hartington's opposition to the premier had an ulterior purpose and at the last moment they determined to contest the district. Hartington's opponents do not, however, make public their occasion for believing they will be able to give him the fate of Trevelyan.

The tories and unionist combined have beaten Timothy Healey, Parnellite in South Londonderry, Thomas Lea, the unionist candidate, receiving 4,737 votes to Healy's 4,629. The entire poll was 9,539 votes, a falling off of 515 from the last election.

Hitting the French Cable.

Paris, July 11 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE. |-Le Matin, in its principal article, is responsible for the following ugly hit against the management of the French Cable company: "The disturbance which took place about a fortnight ago at the general meeting of the French Cable company has had one good effect. It has called attention to the founders of the company and to the contracts which they have made with English companies and the strange commission they received therefor. It has also called attention to the constant concessions they have made to the English companies and which they wish to crown by the abandonment of their right to refuse to join any longer in their ruinous cable rates. It was high time, in the interests of the French public and the shareholders of the French Cable company, that attention was called to the quiet way in which the company has been managed by this group of financiers, who are so well known by the disastrous collapse of various companies with which they have been connected. But the alarm has been given, investigation is being made, and justice will be done, it is to be hoped, before the failure of the French Cable company will have to be added to the sombre list of the failures of the following companies, viz: Chemin de Fer d'Orleans et Chalons, M. Ponyer Quertier, Tramways du Nord de Paris, M. Charles Lecesne Societe Financiere de Paris, M. Durangel Grando Compagnie d'Assurances, M.Clement Simon Union Generale, M. L. Riant and the Comte de Circourt."

Turkey Sounds the Powers. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.-The various

Turkish diplomatic representatives abroad have been ordered to ascertain the views of the powers in regard to the Batoum affair. A portion of the ministry maintain that Turkey is entitled to summon the aid of Eng land, by virtue of the Cypress convention on the ground that the action of Russ threatens the sultan's Asiatic territory.

A Mutinous Mate. Parts, July 11 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to the BrE.]-A telegram from

Dankirk announces the arrival there of the British bark Exile, Captain Pearce, from New York, with the mate, Nelson Fielding, in from for stabbing the captain, who, though severely wounded, is reported out of danger How Cholera Scored.

Rome, July 10.-Cholera returns to-day are: Brindisi, 103 new cases, 49 deaths; Lakano, 28 new cases, 8 deaths; San Vito, 15 new cases, 3 deaths; Fontana, 52 new 33 deaths; Codigoro, 12 new cases, 5 deaths; Venice, 6 new cases, 2 deaths.

Rebellious Outlook in Mexico. St. Louis, July 11 .- A dispatch from Brownsville, Tex., says: It is reported that General Martinez and his allies, Senors Ramfrez and Rias, distinguished City of Mexico editors, who recently arrived here, having traveled disguised overland, are quietly buying up arms and horses. The Nigrete movement, while premature, may have some significance. The federal government, on account of stringent tax laws, dullness of trade, and the poor way in which all employes of capital are paid, is daily lesing prestige, and about the only thing needed to create trouble is that a strong man shall step forward for the disaffected to rally on. Mar-tinez apparently desires to be this man, but it is a question if he has the requisite

Couldn't Wait For a Trial. Morgan, Tex., July 11.—While the pre-liminary trial of Sydney Davis (colored) was n progress here yesterday morning a mob of 500 overpowered the court and took Davis out and harged him. He outraged one of the most respectable women in Bosque county.

strength.

Halford Sauce-it is delicious.

# STILL IN NEED OF SHOWERS

Additional Nebraska Crop Reports Show Damage by the Drouth.

A RAIN WILL SAVE THE GRAIN.

Farmers Generally Feeling Blue Over the Outlook -Some Favorable Reports-From Iowa and the Country at Large.

> The Crop Outlook. |Specials to the Rec.]

| Specials to the Ree.]
| ADAMS COUNTY. |
| HASTINGS, Neb., July 10.—Prospects for small grains very discouraging. Wheat very short, rye ditto, barley fair, oats will make fair yield. Farmers feel discouraged. The last rain was June 26. It did not extend very generally throughout the country. Rain now would help oats and corn. Corn is in good condition. s in good condition.

BURT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, Neb., July 10.—We have had no rain of any consequence since corn was planted. The early corn is suffering most, and will make nothing to speak of. If rain does not rain soon there will not be an average crop. Early rain will bring the late corn out all right. Wheat will not average more than seven busiles in will not average more than seven bushels in this vicinity; many fields will not be cut at all. Late potatoes will not amount to any-thing. From the present outlook farmers are

room the present outdook farmers are feeling badly. An increased acreage of corn was planted this year.

Pender, Neb., July 10.—The weather for the past ten days has been unqualifiedly hot. The early corn and flax are safe, but unless rain comes soon the latter crops will fail. Harvest has commenced.

Harvest has commenced.

RIGOVN COUNTY.

LONG PINE, Neb., July 10.—The wind has been from the southwest for nine days past, and as a consequence it has improved the wheat and oat crop. The wheat crop was expected to average twenty-five bushels per acre, but on account of the warm, dry weather the average won't be over seventeen per acre. Corn is not improved. The farmers are not discouraged at the present prospect, and they say that if it rains within a week that everything will revive again and that the

and they say that if it rains within a week that everything will revive again and that the loss will scarcely be felt.

Ainsworth, Neb., July 10,—Early wheat is not affected by the dry weather, but late wheat is not filling out well at the top of the head. Barley and rye are ready for harvest and heavy, not effected by dry weather. Oats are about an average crop, but would have been much heavier if it had rained a week ago. Corn is growing fast and on good ground is not affected yet. Corn is in splendid condition. The dry spell has continued two weeks. Nothing is affected as yet, except crops on poor soil, or soil poorly culti-

two weeks. Nothing is affected as yet, except crops on poor soil, or soil poorly cultivated. An abundance of rain within a week would bring the crops out all right. It looks now as though we would get 89 per cent of an average. Farmers are generally hopeful. The outlook is not discouraging.

COLFAX COUNTY.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 10.—We have had no rain since the 27th of June. During most of this time a hot southwest wind has prevailed. Wheat will not be more than a half crop, partly owing to the lateness of the spring. Oats will be light in quality, if not short in quantity. The corn crop as yet is not materially injured, except, perhaps, the late planting. A good rain within a week will bring it out considerably. Potatoes will be a short crop. Gardens are suffering severely.

ELAY COUNTY.

short crop. Gardens are suffering severely.

CLAY COUNTY.

EDGAR, July 10.—Small grain has suffered badly from the drouth in this part of Nebraska. There has been no rain in this section for two weeks, during which time the weather has been intensely hot and dry. Barley and rye are harvested but is not more than two-thirds of a crop. There was but little fall wheat sown; what there was yielded about two-thirds of a crop. Spring wheat and oats are very short and are being destroyed by chinch bugs rapidly. Unless rain comes soon but little grain will be harvested on account of chinch bugs. Corn is not out of reach of help, and if rain comes soon may yet make a good orop. Farmers are very

yet make a good orop. Farmers are very much discouraged, though they still entertain hopes of a medium corn crop.

FAIRFIELD, Neb., July 10.—Wheat will make about one-half a crop, barley about three-fourths, and oats a good average yield. Dry weather in the early part of the season mined small grain most. We had good rains in the latter part of May. Since that time it has been dry, no rain at all since June 28. Corn is looking well in spite of dry weather. If we get rain in a few days there will be a good prospect for nearly a full crop. Lately chinch bugs have made their appearance in large numbers and are doing considerable damage. Farmers, as a rule, are feeling in good spirits over the crop prospects,

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

SIDNEY, July 10.—No wheat. Corn on sod, n. g.: on old ground, all right yet, but needs rain. Oats, millet, barley and flaxseed need rain, but will stand some time yet without. Dry nearly a month, except light rains in different sections of the county. There will be 75 per cent of a crop, except on sod, where there will be comparatively nothing. A month of the county of the county. be a per cent of a crop, except on sod, where there will be comparatively nothing. Am well satisfied this county will stand long drought. Some are discouraged, but a major-ity of settlers have great faith in Cheyenne county.

NORTH BEND, July 10.—All crops in this vicinity are suffering greatly on account of the drought. We have had no rain to speak of

the drought. We have had no rain to speak of for over three weeks. The farmers are feeling very "blue," and say if the present drought holds on for a week or ten days longer the crops will be greatly damaged, if not completely destroyed.

DAWES COUNTY.

CHADRON, Neb., July 10.—The condition of corn and small grain throughout this section is fair and other crops the same. It has been exceedingly dry for over two weeks and a rain would help the crops wonderfully, but up to this time they are unhurt. Still, if no rain should fall within a week or ten days crops of all kinds would be severely injured. The present indications show that crops will The present indications show that crops will be equal in qualify and quantity to any previous year. Farmers are wishing for rain and should that fall within a week they will be claded at the presents.

be clated at the prospects.

DINON COUNTY.

PONCA, Neb., July 10.—We have had no rain here for three weeks, still the corn, wheat and cats look well, but are beginning to show the want of a good rain, which, if w get it in a week or so, will insure the people of this county good crops. Unless we have rain shortly the yield of crops will be 25 per cent less than the average. While the drouth causes farmers to fear, still they are hopeful that the copious summer showers for which Neigraska is remarkable will still come and less than the good property. instill new life and vigor into the growing FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BLOOMINGTON, July 10.—Early wheat un-njured. Late wheat begins to show the efinjured. Late wheat begins to show the effect of excessive heat. Corn in some places will be a fallure. Barley and rye will be an average crop. All grain has suffered some. The dry spell has continued 1 or two weeks. An abundance of rain within a week would bring crops out all right. Candidly, I believe the yield of wheat in this county will be but slightly more than 50 per cent of an average crop, corn about 80 per cent; other crops not injured to any extent. Farmers, or those who know how, are trusting in God and praying for rain; others are cursing.

GAGE COUNTY.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 10.—Small grain is

BEATRICE, Neb., July 10.—Small grain is being harvested rapidly. As a rule wheat is being than the result of the second of the result of

wonted cheerfulness,

HABLAN COUNTY,

ALMA, Neb. July 10.—Harvest has begin.
The small grain of all kinds is above the average in both quality and quantity. Corn looks exceedingly well, good stand and of fine growth. We had plenty of rain about ten days ago. The weather at present is very hot, and should it continue dry for a wrek longer corn would be mised damaged. Farmers are generally well satisfied with the new. ers are generally well satisfied with the pres-

ent outlook. There are plenty of new po-tatoes on the market, and of enormous growth for the time of year.

NUMBER 20.

growth for the time of year.

O'NEHLE, Neb., July 10.—Farmers are feeling discontaged over the confinued drouth.
The prospects three weeks ago were the finest for a full return ever seen in this county, but the hot winds of the past three weeks have dried up vegetation considerably. Should we have rain within the next ten days there would be still a fine yield of corn, as the corn is so far advanced as it shades the ground, and therefore retains moisture. As it is the crops will yield a 75 per ceilt crop.

KEITH COUNTY.

per cellt crop.

Oralalla, Neb., July 10.—The weather has been very warm lately, but corn is not suffering any yet. If we have rain within a week we look for a large crop. Rve is being harvested and the average is very good. Nothing is suffering for rain, and from the present outlook we expect a large yield of all cereals. Farmers are jubilant over the prospect, the rainfall being heavier than they expected.

pect, the rainfall being heavier than they expected.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—Wheat and oats are injured by the dry weather. Barley good and being harvested. Early corn has suffered but little yet, but late corn is being parched with the heat badly. From present indications the corn crop in this section will fall short 30 per cent from the yield of a year ago. Rain needed badly for root crops.

NANCE COUNTY.

FULLERTON, Neb., July 10.—A four weeks' drouth has damaged Nance county crops. Wheat will be light but of good quality. Oats and corn will turn out well if it rains inside of a week. The extreme heat is commencing to curl corn, and unless saved by timely rain it will not be over half a crop.

GENOA, Neb., July 10.—Crops of different kinds are fair, although if the dry spell holds on for a few days longer they will be materially damaged. Farmers are beginning to feel despondent over the way the weather phophets are treating them, but there is time yet if a good shower comes soon to give a full crop.

OTOE COUNTY.

PALMYRA. Neb., July 10.—The yield of

PALMYRA, Neb., July 10.—The yield of wheat is very good. Most of the crop has been harvested. Oats are looking fair, but a rain tive days ago would have increased the acreage 20 per cent. It has been two weeks to-day since we have had any rain, although with an abundance of rain now, the corn crop would not be materially affected. Without it in a few days the corn will be cut short. Farmers are still in good spirits, as the prospects for a rain in a few days seem good.

good.

POLK COUNTY.

STROMSBURG, Neb., July 10.—The exceeding dry weather of the last four weeks has very materially injured all small grain, but the corn crop can stand several days of dry weather yet without very great loss. A good rain in a few days would give corn a boom, but small grain is too near matured to be benefitted. The per cent is almost certain to fall below an average crop in Polk county. tall below an average crop in Polk county this year. Farmers are feeling rather blue in view of the prospects, in fact all business is feeling the pressure and everyone talks of hard times in store. We have had no rain here for nearly four weeks and every indication points to a continuation of the dry

here for nearly four weeks and every indication points to a continuation of the dry
weather. For the past week the thermometer
has averaged nearly 100° in the shade. Most
of the time the wind has blown steadily from
the south, but vesterday changed to the east
and to-day is blowing from the west,

PHELPS CENTER, Neb., July 10.—The dry
spell has continued for two weeks, but so far
has not materially injured wheat, corn or
other small grain. If rain falls in the course
of three or four days the outlook will be
bright for good crops. The farmers are still
in good spirits,

or three or four days the outdook will be bright for good crops. The farmers are still in good spirits.

\*\*McCook\*\*, July 9.—Corn; wheat, oats and rye are in line condition in Red Willow, Hitchcock and Dundy counties. There has been no "dry spell" here. There have been heavy rains at short intervals during the entire spring and summer. Up to date have had five days of hot, dry weather. If we have rain within ten days everything will be lovely as crop prospects were never better. Farmers do not fear drought.

INDIANOLA, July 10.—The yield of wheat will be average or more. Oats sown late will be a little short, owing to dry weather in spring. We have had no rain since the 28th ult, but up to that date rains were frequent and copious. Cannot say that we are having drought here, but hear of it east and west. Present prospects point to a fully average,

Present prospects point to a fully average, if not increased yields in all cereal and root crops. In frequent trips through the country I find farmers satisfied with the present, ut a little anxious about the future. are suffering for rain, except late

planted corn. SALINE COUNTY. Chere, Neb. July 10.—Wheat and all small grains are so far in good condition, dry weather not hurting them at all. Corn is looking good. If dry weather does not con-tinue too long, there will be no serious diffi-culty with corn. It looks as if the crop will

WEBSTER COUNTY RED CLOUD, July 10.—Corn doing fairly well. Wheat and small grain about an average. No damage to crops on account of dry weather. Plenty of rain so far. Farmers have no reason for complaint YORK COUNTY.

be of the average.

YORK, Neb., July 10.—Chinch bugs are working on wheat and other small grain. Corn looks fair but some of it is turning to a yellowish shade. Squash and melon vare wilting and bugs working on them. rain for nearly three weeks. If we have rain in a few days there will not be a great short-age on an average crop. Farmers feel bine, knowing that the crop will not be an average

York, Neb., July 19.—The condition of the corn crop in York county is good notwithstanding the dry weather of the past two weeks. Oats will be an immense crop. Spring wheat is an entire failure. The crop was very short and what remained is being rapidly destroyed by chinch bugs. The dry weather has had a damaging effect on wheat and corn. Winter wheat and other crops are good. The York county crop will average and corn. Winter wheat and other crops are good. The York county crop will average about 60 per cent.
THAYER COUNTY.

HEBRON, Neb., July 10.—Corn is in need of rain. The dry weather has continued for a period of two weeks and more. Small grain in general is suffering for want of rain. A rain any time within a week will help the corn in its growth and destroy the chinch bug now playing havoe in many fields. Most of the small grain failed to fill out by reason of the dry weather, and its production won't reach that of last year by one-half. Our farmer friends are somewhat discouraged over the present outlook for prospects of a good corn crop.

good corn crop.
1N WESTEWN IOWA. MINDEN, Ia., July 10.—The present outlook for crops of all kinds is not as good as
it was thirty days ago. The barley harvest
is under headway with a fair yield and good
quality. The chinch bug and rust are damaging the wheat to some extent. Corn is
better than for six years past, but is needing
rain very badly. Farmers are feeling very
confident, though all agree that if rain does
not come within one week the corn crop willbe short.

be short.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., July 10.—In this virinity wheat is being harvested, the acreage and yield being about two-thirds of a full grop. Corn was planted two weeks late, but is well advanced and looks well, but begins to need rain. The acreage of oats and the yield proraised is about 80 per cent. Hay is a heavy crop, mostly saved in fine condition. One light shower has fallen within four weeks. Plenty of rain within four or five days would insure corn and other growing be short. days would insure corn and other growing crops. Upon the whole farmers feel enconrared.

THE COUNTRY AT LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July report of the agricultars? bureau says the average condition, July 1, of winter wheat declined from 92.7 to 91.2, and spring wheat from 95.0 the average of corn very slightly declined in the middle states and in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, with some increase of other states of the south. In the Chip valley the acreage is nearly the same as in 1855, West of the Missis applithe increase is heavy. In Kansas, 20 per cent. Nebrasha, 10; Dakotz, 20. The 1stal increase is 55 per cent, or or about two and one-half million acrea. Corn is late on the Atlantic coast from wet weather, cool rights and slow permination. In many sections the seed rated and replanting became negrossary. Instances are reported of planting three timed yet these is generally a fair thandied, and the grow is growing and health. With zeaschable July weather if will make a fail yield. It has suffered gaite as much on the guif coast, where wet are are THE COUNTRY AT LABOR. as much on the gulf coast, where wet airs are