THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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DILKE GETS DEMORALIZED.

Sir Charles on the Stand in the Crawford Divorce Trial.

HE TELLS SOME FUNNY STORIES.

The Cross-Examination Leads to Some Very Curious Answers Which Do Not Have a Good Look For Dilke.

The Chastity of the Classes.

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LONDON, July 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Sir Charles Dilke, who lost his seat in the house of commons on account of Mrs. Crawford, gained a seat to-day in the witness-box on her account. Sir James Hannen, the Rhadamanthus of divorce law, held court. He is familiar to many American lawyers because of having been a visitor to the United States, three years ago, with Lord Coleredge.

CLASSES AND MASSES PRESENT.

The "classes" filled the Russian-bath-like room, while the "masses" chaffed the irate policeman outside. Sir Charles Dilke was inside, and also Mrs. Crawford, and they seemed to glance often at each other pretty much as recently the Rev. Mr. Dyson and Mrs. Bartlett eyed one another in the central criminal court. Sir Charles was attended by a few friends, but Chamberlain's eye glass did not survey

THE SCENE SO DRAMATIC

in its surroundings. There was Mr. Crawford, re-elected, seated by his counsel, Inderwick, who bears a striking resemblance to Elliott T. Shepard. The bay-eyed husband looked as if haunted by the ghost of a decree nisi prius. Almost within reach of his breath sat the woman, who is still his wife, quietly dressed in a brown costume, plain almost to Quakerism, wearing, however, a high maroon hat gaily trimmed with feathers and beads. She toyed coquettishly with a costly vinaigrette during the day, often

EXCHANGING MEANING GLANCES

with her gallant solicitor, George Lewis. One of these was specially noticeable when Sir Charles swore emphatically, "certainly not," when asked if he ever made love to her. At one time she significantly smiled at her two sisters, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Ashton Dilke, who sat each side of her. This was when Dilke swore that his private secretary always

SAT IN THE ROOM ADJOINING

his office with the door open. Sir Walter Phillimore, also beaten for the house of commons, was not far from the parties, appearing so spare and slight with a Cassius "hungry" look that the court draughts seemed likely to blow him away.

WHEN THE JURY WERE CALLED

each man seemed anxious to sit, each looking like an eager pittite on the first night of an exciting melodrama. Foreman Waring, with his cynical looking whiskers, seeming to say: "Now for stiff perjury on one side or the other."

WORKING IN A RINGER.

Professor Beesly, a great friend of Dilke, and recently beaten as a candidate, was sworn, but Inderwick, soon discovering this, challenged him off. There was a rustle through the court of a "now for it" kind when the proctor's advocate rose to make a statement. He had

A THIN, PIPING VOICE,

much like Robson. His text was that the decree nisi ought to be voted wrong by the jury for the reason that at the first trial the court was not supplied with proper evidence. He stated the facts already known. Practically he was Dilke's counsel, prepared to show that Mrs. Crawford's

CONFESSIONS WERE FALSE.

His opening practically amounted to this: "I shall prove alibis for Dilke against her charges. I remember hearing her say: 'I think the best thing I can do is to jump over the bridge.' She spoke very despondingly."

When Dilke was galled to the box he walked there like an

ACTOR UNDER STAGE FRIGHT.

But when his cues came he began recovering his equanimity. As he was sworn, the Crawford vinaigrette did rapid service. Early in his evidence Dilke referred to his habit of fencing with foils for exercise every morning. It soon became evident that he was as good as a Queen Caroline courtier at fencing questions. His testimony on the direct would make a small volume. Briefly but justly stated, it amounted to this:

I NEVER SEDUCED MRS. CRAWFORD,

nor had illicit relations with her, nor made assignations with her, nor took her to the house and rooms as she confessed, nor visited her much, nor had her come to my house. The shorthand notes of her statements to her husband being read,

HE SWORE THEM DOWN

in platoons and in single file, aided by the extremely leading questions of Phillimore. His demeanor and voice, however, assumed both aggressive and defensive methods when, to cross-examine, arose that amiable tory new member for Birmingham, Henry Matthews, queen's counsel for the injured husband.

FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS.

The following immediately occurred: As he faced the turned up footlights, flashes flew from the eyes of the three sisters. He said:

"I was present at the trial before Justice Butt. I heard the whole of Mr. Crawford's evidence. I had known the purport of that evidence a day or two before it was given. I had a month to think of it. I believe at the time of the last trial Mrs. Crawford was in her sound mind, and I do so now."

THE JURY LOOKS BAD.

During the following there occurred looks among the jurors which could not have been pleasant to Dilke.

"Do you believe Mrs. Crawford had a motive for making the confession?"

"Yes; that finding she was discovered in adultery with other persons, she desired to fix upon some person agreed upon between herself and the others."

"Who were the other persons with whom she had, at various times, continued to commit adultery?"

SORRY TO MENTION NAMES.

"Who were they?"

"Well, I am sorry to mention names, but there was Dr. P. Warner, spoken of as Freddy, her brother-in-law. But that charge I utterly disbelieve."

"You believe, then, that Mrs. Crawford was a perfectly sane woman who conspired with others to concoct the story of adultery in order to get rid of the marriage tie?"

No answer.

"Who were the others?"

"I don't know. She had mentioned some, and these are the authors of the anonymous letters."

WHO WERE THE CONSPIRATORS.

"Do you believe that Crawford conspired with her mother?"

"I have no means of knowing who else but Captain Foster."

"Then you mean to say that Foster, Mrs. Smith, her mother, Mrs. Crawford, conspired to invent this story about you?"

"No, I don't say so, but there are the anonymous letters."

"Then will you say that Forster and Mrs. Crawford conspired to get up this story against you, a story without the shadow of a foundation?"

"To me everything appears to point that way."

"And you so thought at the late trial?"

"Yes."

"That is to say, at the time of the late trial you thought it was a deliberate conspiracy on the part of Mrs. Crawford to get a divorce by accusations against you which were unfounded and without foundation?"

"As regards myself, certainly, but not as to other people. Mrs. Crawford has confessed to adultery with other people, and I believe the whole evidence is in the possession of the queen's proctor."

"You say that all this was in your mind at the time Mrs. Crawford gave her evidence in the late trial."

"It was."

HE LOOKED DISTURBED.

At this answer Sir Henry James, who at the first trial advised silence, looked disturbed.

"Is it true that there were indiscretions you did not wish disclosed?"

"Yes; but acts which came to a conclusion eleven years ago."

"Then there were acts of indiscretion?"

"Yes."

"Do you consider the account given of you by Mrs. Crawford creditable or discreditable?"

"I consider the charge so monstrous as to carry its own refutation."

"Did you prefer to have the story as it stood or refute it?"

THEY COULDN'T BELIEVE IT.

"I confess that at the time it never entered my mind, that anyone would believe it."

"Did you ask Mrs. Ashton Dilke if you could see Mrs. Crawford by herself?"

"I asked if it would be better I should see her."

"But did you say, 'by herself?'"

"I should say not. What I think I said was: 'Is it any use in my seeing her.'"

"But you won't undertake to say you did not use the words?"

"No; I was very much excited. She went up stairs and brought Mrs. Crawford down."

"Did you urge the desirability of a quiet separation?"

"No; I said the charge was a monstrous charge."

"Didn't you say to Mrs. Crawford that if her income under a separation was not sufficient you would make it up?"

"No; nothing of the kind. No."

HE WAS MAD

"Did you urge Mrs. Crawford to sign a retraction of her confession?"

"No; I went there boiling with rage."

"When had you heard of the confession?"

"On Sunday morning."

"Were you boiling, then, from Sunday to Tuesday?"

"No."

"Did you tell her if she did not retract you would accuse her of having been with other men?"

"No; nothing of the kind."

Did you threaten her with some sort of action?"

"I have no doubt I did. I was very angry."

"Did you at that time believe there was this conspiracy existing?"

"Yes, I did. It at once occurred to my mind."

A SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION FOLLOWED

Phillimore showering questions, which the short-handers dashed down with lightning strokes, comprising references to certain houses and certain named people, all, with what had gone before, foreshadowing crops of specific contradictions. The references to the alleged

COMPLICITY OF DILKE

in making away with the witness Fanny were especially sharp—thus:

"Did Fanny disappear about the date of the trial?"

"I believe so."

"Did she reside, from August, 1885, down to a short time before the last trial, at the house to which your solicitor sent her?"

"I have heard so."

"Did you not know that at the time your solicitor had sent her to your shooting-box in Essex?"

"He told me so."

THEATENED FOR PERJURY.

"Why did you send her away?"

"I was told she was threatened with prosecution for perjury."

"Then she did disappear just before the late trial?"

"So I have heard."

'And, she turned up again shortly after the last trial?"

"Yes."

"And made a statement to your solicitor?"

"Yes."

"And then she disappeared again?"

"Yes."

LAUGHTER PROVOKED.

At this there was great laughter, and the foreman's whiskers curled more cynically than ever.

"Where were you on the 6th of May, Sir Charles Dilke? I wish to ask your lordship this question."

"In the examination in chief I was not asked with regard to the 6th of May."

The Judge—"I cannot exclude the evidence. You must answer the question as it is put to you."

"I was in London."

DILKE'S DIARY PRODUCED.

"Have you got your diary for that date?"

"Yes; it is in court."

The diary referred to was here produced and witness was asked for an explanation as to certain parts which had been cut away from its pages—at about the date of the 9th of May, and he replied it was his habit, where engagements were canceled, either to cut the entries out or to run his pen or pencil through them.

AGAIN IRONICAL LAUGHTER

was heard. Then he was probed as to her visits to him.

"Here was a young married woman with whom you say your relations were very slight. Why did she come to see you?"

"We got to know each other better as time wore on. She was looked upon as a member of the family of Ashton Dilke, my brother."

HE DIDN'N TELL HER HUSBAND.

"Did you ever speak to Mr. Crawford about these visits?" Question repeated. "Did you ever speak to her husband of these visits of a young married woman?"

"It never occurred to me."

"But why did she call on you?"

"Well, the topics of our conversation had reference to something to do with her husband's position."

"What about her husband's position?"

"She said he was anxious to get a prominent place in any Scotch home rule scheme."

"Did he himself ask for such an appointment?"

"No; never."

"He never asked for any service himself?"

"No; but on the last occasion but one that I saw her, though, she was anxious that the place should be obtained.

THE DAY'S BUSINESS CONCLUDED

by reference to angry interviews with Captain Foster, in which the latter called Dilke a scoundrel, the causis belli being Mrs. Crawford. This will be followed upon Saturday with a likelihood of Dilke being one day in the box. The case will evidently be a protracted one. Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Ashton Dilke and a lot of male and female servants, Captain Foster and Mrs. Crawford being expected to swear.

LAIRD LETS OUT HIS LEFT.

The Great and Only Effort of the Hero of Stinking Water.

COBB'S SMELLER DISJOINTED,

Because He Scented Rascality From Afar and Denounced It—The Combatants Separated—Gore Flows in the House.

Jim Laird as a Pugilist.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon Representative Laird, of Nebraska, met Representative Cobb, of Indiana, in the corridor at the southwest corner of the floor of the house and a quarrel arose out of the land question which was hotly disputed in the debate between them a couple of weeks ago. During the quarrel Laird struck Cobb a blow on the lower part of the nose and upper lip. It staggered Cobb and brought the flow of blood. Representative Payson, of Illinois, prevented a continuation of the trouble.

It develops that Representatives Cobb and Laird met in the corridor of the house just before they came to blows and arranged to go down into the basement and fight out their grievances per Marquis of Queensbury rules. The arrangement came to the ears of Representative Payson of Illinois, who is a member of Cobb's committee, and he rushed out of the house and met the men as they were going down the stairs. Forcibly he took hold of Cobb and drew him back up to the head of the stairs and to the entrance of the corridor along the south side of the house. Payson expostulated with the men and thought he had pacified them, when Laird exclaimed excitedly, "Cobb, you are a d—d old liar, anyway."

"And you are a perjurer, and I can prove it," rejoined Cobb. Instantly Laird let go his left hand right over Payson's shoulder. The blow caught Cobb's upper lip, bringing the blood. Cobb, who is six feet two inches in height, weighs 220 pounds, a courageous man, was about to resent the blow, when men separated the combatants. There was a great deal of excitement about the scene. Had the men been permitted to carry out their design of fighting it out alone in a room in the basement of the capitol, their encounter would have been terrific. Laird is an athlete, thirty-seven years old, six feet high, weighs 205 pounds, and is brave. Laird says he is satisfied to let the matter drop, but it is believed it will be brought to the attention of the house. As the affair occurred off the floor of the house, that body has no jurisdiction.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—[Press.]—Quite a sensation was created in the house this afternoon by a personal encounter between Representatives Cobb of Indiana, and Laird of Nebraska, growing out of charges made by the latter on the floor of the house to the effect that the Nebraska member had been concerned in a land ring. Representative Payson of Illinois, member of the public lands committee, was explaining to Representative Gilfillan the effect of certain senate amendments to the bill introduced to protect the rights of homestead settlers, when Representative Laird leaned from his seat towards the party and asked, "Why don't you fellows (referring to the public lands committee) do something to break up land rings in the south instead of raiding the north?" Payson replied that was what the committee is endeavoring to do. Cobb undertook to defend the committee of which he was chairman, and an angry passage occurred between him and Laird, which ended by the latter gentleman calling the former a liar. Witnesses say Cobb declared Laird did not dare come outside and repeat his language. Laird is said to have replied that the gentleman could not get out soon enough for him. With this the pair started through the lobby into the basement. Some one called Payson's attention to their exit, with the statement that they were going outside to fight it out. Thereupon Payson hurried through the doorway and caught Cobb by the collar and remonstrated with him for pursuing so boyish and foolish a course. He succeeded in getting Cobb to retrace his steps so far as the west door of the lobby. Laird following, when the controversy broke out afresh. Recurring to the charges Cobb had made against him in a speech several weeks ago, Laird angrily declared he (Cobb) was a —— —— liar. Cobb rejoined that Laird was a perjurer, but the words had hardly passed his lips before Laird struck him a heavy blow on the mouth and nose. A stream of blood trickled down Cobb's face and he was thrown against the doorway. The crowd which had collected interposed at this juncture and the combatants were separated.

The bad feeling between the members dates back some months, and it was apparent on the occasion when Cobb made his charge against Laird, some months ago, that the last named member with great difficulty was restrained from emphasizing with his fist the indignant denial and defiance he hurled at his antagonist. There is every reason to believe that if interference had not come in the shape of Payson, who sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, that a sanguinary personal combat would have resulted. Both of the members concerned are of powerful physique, and bear the reputation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Cobb stands six feet and over in his shoes and is of proportionate breadth, but is somewhat at a disadvantage on the score of age, being in the neighborhood of fifty-eight or sixty years old. Laird is but thirty-seven years old, with girth of chest that would ornament an athlete, and a fiery, impetuous temper. On the other hand, he is also slightly lame. Neither of the members are willing to make a statement at this time, and the probable upshot of the encounter is a matter of speculation among the other members. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the house has been outraged by the affray and it is a fitting subject of investigation by that body. The majority of members who are disposed to talk about the matter hold that the encounter did not occur on the floor, and the house is in no wise concerned in it.

Car Drivers' Strike in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The strike of 200 car drivers and conductors inaugurated yesterday assumed a serious aspect last night. North Beach and Mission road, fearing trouble, stabled their cars before dark. The City railroad continued running their cars, but soon after dark about four thousand people gathered on Mission street, between Fourth and Sixth streets, and saluted that company's cars with stones and otherwise tried to stop the cars. Three cars were seized and one upset across the tracks. The police at first were unable to cope with the crowd, but with the aid of re-enforcements succeeded in dispersing it. The police were then stationed at each corner to prevent the crowds from gathering. Four rioters were arrested. The cause of the strike, as alleged by the men, was the discharge of several men because of their being Knights of Labor.

Stave Factory Burned.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—The Evening Wisconsin's special from Appleton, Wis., details the burning of the stave factory of Syme & Jones and a quantity of bolts and finished headings. The burned district embraces about three acres. Loss estimated at $25,000; insurance $15,000.

Bartley Campbell Dying.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is stated at Bloomingdale asylum, where Bartley Campbell is confined, that the playwright's condition is very low and physicians have given up all hopes of prolonging his life.

A REMARKABLE JUDGMENT.

A Lower Court Overrules a Supreme Court Decision.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jury 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judge McHenry of the district court here, made a remarkable decision to-day, by which seven men found in a well known gambling house were set free. A city ordinance provides for the punishment of any person found in a disorderly house, and makes the fact of their presence there prima facie evidence of their being there for immoral purposes. The police made a raid recently on a gambling house and captured several patrons. Their counsel set up the ingenious defense that the city had no right to pass an ordinance punishing men for being found in a disorderly house, as it thus assumed a man to be guilty till he was proven innocent, a reversal of the common law maxim. No application was therefore made for release on habeas corpus, and it was granted, the judge declaring that although the supreme court had declared a similar ordinance constitutional, still it was not, and he would override that decision. Under his ruling the city cannot close up a single gambling house or other disorderly house in town.

Bursted Up Socialists.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Icarian community of socialists located in southwestern Iowa in Adams county, has agreed to dissolve and has filed an application with the court for a formal dissolution and division of the property of the commune. This community was organized some eight or ten years ago by disciples of Owen St. Simmon, Farier Cadet and other French socialists. They did not practice community in marriage like the Oneida, N. Y., communists, but confined their efforts to co-operative labor, in which all should have a proportional share in the results. For a time they lived in Arcadian simplicity and happiness, but later envies and other human passions have created discussions and they see their community going to pieces and so apply to the courts to save as much of the wreck as possible.

Iowa's Lead and Zinc Mines.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—State Mine Inspector Smith returned to-day from an inspecting tour in northern Iowa. He reports discovering in many of the river counties, from Jackson north, a large number of valuable lead and zinc mines. Their existence has been practically ignored, and while great attention has been paid to Iowa's coal mines the zinc and lead mines were slipping along unobserved. He reported that those who were working them paid little regard to the state laws for the protection of employes and bad ventilation and dangerous contrivances was the result. The inspector has written to the owners of all mines and an attempt will we made to enforce thoroughly the mining laws.

Dubuque Oatmeal Mill Burned.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—One of the most disastrous fires known in this city for years occurred to-night—the burning of the Dubuque oatmeal mill, consuming the entire building and most of its contents, including several thousand barrels of oatmeal. The total loss on building, stock and adjoining ware houses is estimated at $75,000, on which there is an insurance of about $40,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an explosion of flour dust, ignited by the friction of the elevator which was running at the time.

Iowa Knights of Labor.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The twenty-eighth district assembly of the Knights of Labor was merged into a state assembly and elected the following officers: S. M. W., M. L. Wheat, of Colfax; S. W. F., Mrs. D. Drummond, of Dubuque; S. R. S., Ed Perry, Oskaloosa; S. T., Thos. O'Mara, Davenport; S. S., P. M. Benson, Grand Junction. A big meeting will be held in the park to-night. The next session will probably be at Marshalltown.

Rain, Lightning and Crops.

FORT DODGE, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A much needed rain fell in this locality yesterday. Lightning struck the house of Thomas Stenk, in Elkhorn township, doing slight damage. The crops are slightly damaged by the drought. Chinch bugs have made their appearance in portions of the county and are getting their work in on grain and corn.

The Mason and Fort Dodge new railway killed its first horse yesterday. The animal belonged to a Nomark township farmer.

Death of a Postmaster.

HAMBURG, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—George Wise, postmaster at this place, aged 54, died at 5:30 p. m. today. The cause of death was inflammation of the stomach. He was taken ill Tuesday. Consciousness remained to the last. Mr. Wise came to this place from Canton, Ill., some four years ago and assumed control of the Democratic News. July last he received the appointment of postmaster, whereupon he abandoned journalism.

Transferring Troops.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Companies C, F and I, Seventeenth infantry, regular army, came from Fort Totten, Dak., to this city to-night and transferred to the Rock Island train and started west for Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne. This is the first move this regiment has made since the war, having been stationed since in north Dakota near the British line.

Sioux City's Paving.

SIOUX CITY Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The contract for paving the city was to-day closed with J. B Smith & Co., of Chicago. Under this contract about six miles of paving will be done. The price is $6.25 per square yard for six inch cedar blocks. Work will be commenced in fifteen or twenty days. It is probably the intention of the firm to bring the bulk of the material here and erect a large mill and do the sawing here.

Will Brown Run?

DES MOINES, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The democratic state central committee and candidates met at the Aborn house this afternoon. Guelich, candidate for state auditor, was interviewed. He said the renomination of Brown would seriously affect his (Guelich's) chances of election.

A Bather Drowned.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Theodore Stampher, of the firm of Stampher & Young, hardware merchants, was drowned while bathing last night.

A Twenty Thousand Dollar Fire.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 16.—A fire at Bonaparte, Ia., to-day destroyed buildings and stocks of goods valued at $20,000.

New B. & M. Stations.

Two new stations will be opened on the Nebraska railway division of the B. & M. next week. One will be at Cairo, fifteen miles north of Grand Island, with E. W. Gillette as station agent, and one at St. Michael, twenty-two miles north of Grand Island, with H. E. Eaton as station agent.

The Numerous Vag.

Seven negroes were arrested in a Third ward dive yesterday afternoon and slated with vagrancy. They were given a trial before Judge Stenberg, who discharged one, ordered three to leave the city and sent three to the county jail for fifteen days on bread and water.

BAD FOR THE BOMB THROWERS

The Chicago Anarchists, Trial Becoming More and More Interesting.

A MEMBER TELLS OF DEATH PLAN

How the Murderers Were to Gather—When the Attacks Were to be Made—Other Criminal News.

The Trial of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The trial of the eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was actively entered upon this morning, the jury having been obtained yesterday. A map showing where the meeting was held and where the bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police was exhibited to the jury and its correctness verified. It showed the location of Grief's hall and Zept's hall, from which the anarchists proceeded to make an assault on the police. Police Inspector Bonfield was the second witness called. He was in command of the police at Desplaines street on the night of the Haymarket meeting. The police had warning of the assemblage through the "revenge circular" and other circulars issued by the anarchists. Bonfield said the police he took with him to Haymarket were armed.

"What were the instructions?" asked the states attorney. "That no one should fire unless ordered to do so by his superior officer. As we approached this truck," said Bonfield, indicating the spot on the map, "we marched up to it. Captain Wood, who who was with me said to those in the crowd: 'I command you in the name of the people of Illinois to disperse, and I call on you,' pointing to me in the crowd, 'to aid in dispersing the crowd.' At that time Fielden was standing in front of Fruck. He turned at us and said: 'We are peaceable.' Instantly the crowd parted in a peculiar manner. I thought then I heard a hissing noise. I have had some experience with dynamite and fuse and divined in an instant what was going to happen. The next moment a terrific explosion took place. Then bullets were fired into us for perhaps a minute or so before a single shot was fired by the police. I gave the order to close up and return the fire."

"How many persons were injured by those bullets?"

"To the best of my recollection there were sixty."

"How many have died?"

"Seven."

Bonfield testified further that at least a hundred shots were fired from the crowd before he ordered the fire returned. The witness, cross-examined by Captain Black, said a thousand people were at Haymarket square when he reached the scene. Fielden was speaking. Captain Ward ordered the crowd to disperse. As Ward gave the command Fielden said, "We are peaceable." The very next instant there was a hissing noise and the explosion of the bombs.

In the afternoon several of the wounded police were present. Gotfried Waller, a Swiss cabinet maker, was the first witness. He said he was a member of the socialist society for exercising with arms, an institution which he left some four months ago. On the night before the bomb was thrown witness said he was at the hall where the society usually met, in answer to an advertisement in the Arbeiter Zeitung. About seventy or eighty men were present. Witness was chairman, Fischer and Engel were present. They discussed the killing of the men at McCormick's and what should be done during the next few days. Engel introduced resolutions that if there should be an encounter with the police there should be meetings at various places to aid the strikers. The word "Rest," published in the Arbeiter Zeitung, was to be the signal for meeting. If there should be a disturbance they were to meet in the water park armed. Then a committee was appointed to watch the movements in the city and report if anything happened, and if a riot should occur we were to storm the police stations and cut the telegraph wires. Then we should shoot down everything that come against us. Then if one police station was stormed they should do the same with the others, mowing down all that came. They were to commence at the station on North avenue. Engel said it would do to throw a bomb in the station. Nothing was said in the meeting as to where the plan originated. It was decided to call a meeting of workingmen next day in the evening. Those present were not to participate in the Haymarket meeting. Only the committee was to be there if they should come down upon the police, then the militia—whatever should came against them. Witness said: "We also thought the fire department should be disabled. First we were to attack the North avenue police station, then the next one as fate would have it. The plan was to attack the police stations to prevent the police from coming to their aid if there should be a fight in the city. We all thought there would be a fight, and so concentrated. The plan was adopted with the understanding that every group should act independently according to the general plan. Those present were from all groups, from all parts of the city. The same programme was to be carried out in every part of the city. There was nothing said about the Haymarket. It was not expected that the police should get to the Haymarket. Only if the strikers were attacked, then we should shoot the police. In case of an attempt to disperse the meeting we should simply strike them down however best we could, with bombs or whatever would be at our disposal. One or two from each group were to compose the committee to be sent to the Haymarket. They were to observe the movements not only in the Haymarket but in different parts of the city, and if a conflict should happen they should report to us. If it happened in the daytime, then they should cause the publication of the word "Ruh"; if in the evening, or night, they should report personally to the members at their homes. The word was the signal to meet and was only to be inserted in the newspapers if a downright revolution occurred. Fisher suggested the word, and it was arranged that the publication should be made in the Arbeiter Zeitung letter box. A committee was appointed to attend to the publication. I only know one of the committee, Kraemer. All present at the meeting accepted the plan. They voted by raising hands. Engle put the question to the meeting. The plan was to be stated to such reliable men as were absent. I reported it to some who came in late."

The witness was asked: "Did you you ever have any bombs?"

To this Foster of the defense objected. He said any bombs the witness might have had had nothing to do with the case unless it were traced to the man who threw it at the Haymarket.

Judge Ingham replied in a brief statement saying that the theory of the state was that for months the defendants had been preparing for the revolution about the first of May; that they had been arming themselves and their dupes. The state intended to bring into court the dynamite bombs and would show that these bombs were used for no other purpose in all the wide world except cowardly and atrocious murder.

Mr. Foster asked, "If you show that some man threw one of these bombs without knowledge or authority or approval of any of these defendants, is that murder?"

Mr. Ingham replied: "Under the law of the state of Illinois it is murder. The law of this state is strong enough to hang every one of these men."

Judge Gray in deciding the point, said: "If there was a combination among a great number of individuals to kill policemen if they came in conflict with the workingmen or strikers, or were attempting to enforce law and order and preparations were made to kill the policemen on some such occasion, the decision as to when the proper occasion had come being left to the parties who were to do the work, and some of these parties did such an act, then all engaged in the general conspiracy are equally liable."

The witness then proceeded to answer the question as to whether he ever had any bombs, and told how one was given to him and others by Fischer for use at a meeting on Thanksgiving if attacked by the police. Just as it happened this time, those present at 54 West Lake street on the night of May 3, whom witness could remember were Fischer, Engel, Breitenfeld, Rheidvwald, Krueger (who is dead), another Krueger, Gruendwald, Schrader, Huber, Huebenor, two Lehmans and Hemann. This closed Walters' direct testimony, also the day's proceedings.

A WARD WORKER STRETCHED.

Execution of the Murderer of Alderman Gaynor of Chicago.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 16.—James Dacey, murderer of Michael Gaynor of Chicago, was hanged here at 2:33 to-day. He made no speech and was moderately composed, though during the morning he screamed almost continually, and had his limbs bound to prevent his making an assault on any of his attendants.

A political feud in the "bloody Ninth" ward of Chicago, noted for the bitterness with which its aldermanic elections have been carried on, resulted in the murder of Alderman Gaynor by James Dacey. Dacey was a "worker" of some influence in the ward, one of Gaynor's firmest adherents, and the two were good friends until Alderman Foley died and the time came to choose his successor. Dacey wanted James Murray to have the nomination, but Gaynor took up the cause of W. F. Mahoney. The fight which followed was bitter in the extreme. The primaries were held a week before the regular election, and Dacey was so abusive at the polls that Gaynor had him arrested and locked up. The next day he was fired, and his hatred of the aldermen increased. He is said to have made threats that if Murray was beaten at the election "somebody would be killed." He was an eccentric fellow, but nobody thought he would carry the threat into execution. Mahony was successful at the election, which occurred May 15, 1884. That night Gaynor, the successful candidate, and a number of other politicians were drinking in a saloon on South Halstead street. Dacey entered and offered to shake hands with Gaynor, which he would not do. As Gaynor turned his back Dacey drew a revolver and shot him in the back of the head. After eleven days of intense suffering Gaynor died. The feeling was very strong against Dacey. Through the intervention of his attorneys, he was given trial here and convicted of murder, and the original sentence stayed to determine the question of his sanity. He was adjudged sane and ordered to be hanged to-day.

A Novel Lynching.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Information was received here to-day that Jake Boswell (colored) was lynched at noon yesterday near Flatford, Bullock county. Boswell had ravished and horribly maltreated Dolly Wood's little six-year-old girl (white) on her way to school. She identified him after his capture and he confessed, saying that he would have killed the child but that he thought her dead when he left her. A crowd of one hundred whites and blacks held a conference and gave Boswell the choice of being burned or hanging himself. He chose hanging, climbed up a tree and fastened the rope around his own neck and a limb of the tree, but then refused to jump off. A negro climbed up, tied Boswell's hands, and the crowd pushed him off with a pole. His body was riddled with bullets. The child is not expected to live.

Two Black Murderers Swing.

DONALDSONVILLE, La., July 16.—Samson Roland and George Solomon, both colored, were hanged here to-day. In February, 1884, on Houma's plantation, Roland shot and killed Benjamin Gersdorff, white. The latter was under the influence of liquor. The trouble between the two was believed to be caused by a woman. George Solomon last January stabbed and killed Henry Smith, colored. Solomon had been living with a woman named Amy Hill, who was Smith's god-daughter, and had shot at her several times. Finally she went to Smith's house and Solomon followed her, demanding admittance to the house. An altercation ensued and resulted in the stabbing.

Harrison Ascends.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 16.—George Harrison, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of George Allen. Allen had ordered Harrison to leave his premises, and Harrison shot him dead while he was standing in his own door. The prisoner was cool and self-possessed to the last and acknowledged the murder.

Knightly Prizes.

TORONTO, Ont., July 16.—The following prizes have been awarded by the judges of the Knights of Pythias drill competition: Class B, Chicago division, first prize, $500; Terre Haute (Ind.) division second, $300; Lincoln (Neb.) division, third, $200. There were only two points between second and third. In class A, six divisions competed, viz: Indianapolis, Ft. Dearborn of Chicago, Kokomo, Ind., Cross, of Cleveland, Damon, of Cincinnati, and Austin, of Amsterdam, N. Y. Kokomo carried off first prize, $1,000, and Fort Dearborn second, $500. Austin division came third. Captain Lane of the Chicago division won the prize of $50 for best commander. Orlando division of Florida, got the prize of $50 for the division coming the longest distance. The judges consisted of two members of the United States army and one representative of the Canadian army. Nearly all the divisions have left for home.

The election of officers of the supreme lodge of the world, Knights of Pythias, today resulted as follows: Supreme chancellor, Howard Douglass, Cincinnati; supreme vice chancellor, William Ward, New Jersey; supreme prelate, Dr. King, Toronto, (re-elected); supreme keeper of records and seals, R. E. Cowan, St. Louis, (re-elected); supreme master of exchequer, J. Wiley, Wilmington, Del.; supreme secretary of endowment rank, H. Nelson, Washington, D. C., (re-elected); supreme master-at-arms, Chas. F. Bragg, Maine; supreme inner guard, Robert Newall, Arkansas; supreme outer guard, John W. Thompson, Washington, (re-elected). The band competition did not come off as most of the bands had left for home with their divisions.

Poison in Chicken Salad.

MATTOON, Ill., July 16.—A wholesale poisoning of a tea party took place at the residence of E. Wiley, in Charleston, last evening. Among the refreshments was a liberal supply of chicken salad, and nearly all who partook of it were seriously poisoned. All the doctors of that city have since been kept busy attending the patients. At this hour all are reported out of danger but Mr. and Mrs. E. Crebs, Mrs. S. M. Lynch, Miss Fannie Hutchison, Mrs. F. M. Lork and J. M. Davis.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The total number of business failures occurring in the United States and Canada for the last seven days is 183.

Rheumatism

We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy.

"I was afflicted with rheumatism twenty years. Previous to 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse, and at one time was almost helpless. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley Village, Mass.

"I had rheumatism three years, and got no relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done great things for me. I recommend it to others." LEWIS BURBANK, Biddeford, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion;* 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

A GIRL'S STRAIGHT THROW.

A Norfolk Domestic Brains Her Assailant With Two Tumblers.

QUICK CAPTURE OF A FORGER.

Death of a Farmer Who Imbibed Alcohol—Strange Disappearance at Loup City—A Lincoln Failure—State News.

A Forger Captured.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A fellow giving his name as Eli Laugh presented himself at the First National bank in this city last evening after working hours, with a note for $100, bearing the names of Elijah Filley and James Rerr, two of Gage county's substantial farmers, as makers, which he wanted to sell. H. G. Condee, of the bank's collection department, immediately pronounced it a forgery. A plan to arrest the fellow was tried, but before an officer could be secured he became aware of their suspicions and ran out of the building. Sheriff Davis procured a warrant and this morning while en route to Adams discovered his man at Cortland and promptly arrested him. He was brought down at noon and at the present writing is having his preliminary examination. He is sure to go up. It was the boldest game of the kind ever played here, and a fearfully bungled job.

Crops in Thayer County.

HEBRON, July 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Your correspondent has made a thorough investigation of crops in Thayer county and southern Filmore, arriving at this place to-day. The chinch bugs have entirely destroyed many fields of spring wheat and oats. Some fields have been burned on the ground, with the hope of killing the bugs to keep them out of adjoining fields of small grain and corn. At the best, small grain will not make over one-third of a crop throughout this section. Corn has looked well until within the past ten days, but the hot dry weather of the last two weeks has put a different hue on the aspect and on farmers' countenances. The earliest plantings and most forward corn suffers the most, but on all sides can be seen sprinkled through the fields, stalks of corn that are white as snow. With copious rains within a few days a fair crop of corn may be had, but a delay of wet weather for ten days will insure anywhere from one-third of a crop to nothing. Pasture and hay lands are also showing the effects of the drought.

A Strange Disappearance.

LOUP CITY, Neb., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—F. Brown, a prosperous farmer living eight miles north of this place, came to town Wednesday with a load of corn, which he disposed of, put his team in the barn, took dinner, bought groceries for himself and neighbors, and that was the last seen of him. Diligent search has been made for the missing man, but up to this hour no clue of his whereabouts has been obtained. He was complaining of his head when he left home, and the supposition is that in a fit of temporary insanity he wandered off into the bluffs, and being also a victim of heart disease, it is probable that death has released the unfortunate of his sufferings.

A Mad Girl's Straight Throw.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—J. L. Armstrong, employed in Miller's depot hotel here, quarrelled to-day with