THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1886. NUMBER 28.

HOW SHE STOOPED TO FOLLY.

Mrs. Crawford Tells of Her Sacrifice of Wifely Honor.

THE FOURTH ACT IN THE DRAMA.

The Fair But Frail Witness Relates the Story of Her Love and Desertion by Sir Charles —Incidents.

The Dilke Disgrace.

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—The interest in any drama grows usually more intense on reaching the fourth act. The Crawford case on its fourth hearing to-day was no exception to that rule. The outside interest in the case was greater than ever. Guineas were vainly offered for admission, and even barristers waited half an hour on the chance that by some contrere coming out they could get his seat. The proceedings included the breaking down of Mrs. Rogerson on cross-examination and a severe snub to the queen's proctor by the judge, because he put bungling questions. There was some

SCANDALOUS KEY-HOLE EVIDENCE.

Of a suspicious character, an alibi from Lady Dilke in favor of her husband as to the fateful 6th of May, and finally the debut of the fair, if frail, defendant in the witness box. When Lady Dilke passed toward the judge, she and Mrs. Crawford for an instant exchanged glances, in which curiosity and repulsion were indescribably mixed. Then one retired and the other took her place. Lady Dilke wore a summer light lavender dress and an airy bonnet, trimmed to correspond. Mrs. Crawford wore the same dress, previously described, which she wears daily. The former lady looked like an exacting matron, strong-willed and bound to win when she goes in. Mrs. Crawford looked like a

FRAGILE, SILLY GIRL,

easily to be blown about by the breezes of circumstances. Her figure is plump, suggesting pleasant partnership in the waltz.

Lady Dilke gave her evidence like a belle de jole. Mrs. Crawford's answers seemed to trickle like falling water from a modest fountain. She certainly looked rather to favor the theory that she is as fragile in morals, in a worldly sense, as in appearance, rather than the Dilke theory that she is an artful, designing and treacherous woman. While testifying she looked modestly down, her

COLOR CAME AND WENT,

her whole manner seeming to say: "I'm here to make a clean breast of it." Sir Charles never removed his gaze from her face, but she never seemed to meet his eyes, nor those of Captain Foster, who wore an insouciant look throughout. He is of medium height, with a tanned, soldierly face, is getting bald, and has a blonde, military moustache, which is much fondled, looking more like a

BRUISER THAN LOTHARIO.

The "Helen" who caused this seige of the legal temple had not testified many minutes before the jurors began to look as if wondering who would aid them to unravel the web of perjury on one side or the other. Whenever Sir Charles and his household had fired negative bullets, as it were, into the jury target, she followed, topping them with affirmative shots. Being a witness called by the committee, Sir Henry James introduced her story thus:

"Are you willing to give evidence now?"

"Yes, my lord."

"You have heard the evidence which your husband gave on the last occasion, when he said you made a confession to him?"

"Yes, my lord,"

"It is true you made that statement?"

"It is, my lord."

SHE ACKNOWLEDGES THE CORN.

"Then is it true or not that you committed adultery with Sir Charles Dilke?"

"It is true, my lord."

The Judge—"Now, Mr. Matthews, you can put any further question to her that you may see fit."

Her husband's counsel then took up the running thus: "I understand you were married in the latter part of 1882?"

"In July, 1882."

"How old were you then?"

"Eighteen."

"Did you see Sir Charles Dilke that year?"

"Yes; after I was married."

"Where?"

"At Barley's hotel."

"When your husband was not present?"

"He was not."

"What took place on that occasion?"

"Sir Charles made love to me."

"When had you last seen him before?"

"I saw Sir Charles before I was married."

"At your mother's house?"

"Yes."

"What more did he do besides making love to you during the interview at Barley's hotel?"

"He kissed me, and said you will come and see me as soon as you come back to London. He stayed there about an hour."

"What time of day was it?"

"About half past eleven in the morning."

HE WAS MAMMA'S LOVER.

"Did Sir Charles say anything about yourself in connection with your mother?"

"He said I was very like her and that was why he took a fancy to me."

Upon the subject of Dilke's sudden love-making by the mamma's lover to a bride, her daughter, the proctor's cross-examination elicited this:

"When, two months after your marriage, he made love to you, did you resent it?"

"I did not. He said I need not mind because of his connection with the family and that it was all right."

HE KISSED HER.

"What do you mean by making love to you."

"He kissed me."

"Do you mean to say it was behavior that might take place between a respectable man and woman?"

"No, I don't think it was."

"Did you permit it?"

"Yes, I did."

"You saw nothing more of him until the following February?"

"No."

"And as soon as you came to town in February he called upon you?"

"Yes. I don't remember any appointment being made for his calling. He could easily hear of my return to town."

"Did you not expect that he would continue to make love to you when he called?"

"I did not know."

SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE.

"Did you tell your husband what happened at the Barley hotel?"

"No."

"Any lady?"

"No lady."

"Did you take any precautions to prevent him calling?"

"No."

"And when he did come was it on the first occasion that he made the arrangement for going to Warren street?"

"Yes."

"Did you understand him to mean that you were to go to Warren street to be wronged by him?"

"Yes, I understood him to mean that."

"And you went without any interview or pressing from him?"

"Yes."

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT.

The significance of some of this is best seen by remembering how Dilke declined to answer whether he was ever her mother's lover, or by referring to what her evidence was later in the day when this occurred about the anonymous letters:

"Do you still think they were all in the writing of your mother?"

"I think that the first two and the fourth were."

When was it Sir Charles told you he had been your mother's lover? On one of those occasions when you met him for purposes of adultery?"

"He told me so by degrees. Of course, I knew he had been an intimate friend for years."

"It was not talked of in your family?"

"Yes. It was more or less known, but was not a subject we were likely to discuss."

"Did you tell your husband about it?"

"Yes; or rather, I implied it to him. I do not think I told him so positively. We all more or less knew it."

THE CONFESSION REVIEWED.

Mrs. Crawford then naively prattled off the confessions she made last winter. Of course, she went to day more into details. At these once or twice I thought I saw even the veteran divorce judges blush. These narratives of how she sent her husband off to Oxford at breakfast time to yet join him there for dinner, meanwhile for the first time,

SACRIFICING HER WIFELY HONOR

to Dilke; how she took a cab at her own house, dismissing that, and took another to his alleged private bagnio; how she was admitted and how let out; how she afterward visited his house, and how the spider hat on his head and the gloves on his hand came web-footed out to the door and took his poor fly noiselessly to his apartments; how, when Dilke drove to call on her, she made the venetian blinds and painted wire screen meet, excluding the garish light of day; how she passed two whole nights in his house, with "Fanny;" on one occasion, as companions, both; how he carefully avoided writing letters to her, and how during two years she thus played the role of Theodora, without claiming the latter's craft.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination about Fanny was put, thus:

"Did Dilke ever mention a person named Fanny?"

"Yes; in the summer of 1883 he first mentioned her."

"What did he say?"

"She was a girl who used to spend the night at his house, that she was very nice and of my age. He asked would I like to see her at his house. I said I would not like to see her at all. He said she was supposed to be in his service. He said he got hold of her through Sarah. She was let in by Sarah every night and let out in the morning."

"Tell us the circumstances under which you first saw her."

"One day, when I was at Dilke's house speaking to him in the blue room, he said, 'she is in the house.' Then he asked if I would see her. I said I did not. Then we went up stairs, and after we had been in his bed-room he brought Fanny in."

"Was she dressed or undressed?"

THE TESTIMONY TOO TOUGH.

"I do not think it is necessary that I should go through all this."

"Very well; I will not ask you. Did she go back to the room she came from?"

"Yes. I saw her again in the spring of 1884 when we came back to London. He called her into the room. He told me I was very silly not to like her. She stayed in the room."

"Were you all three together?"

"Yes."

"And she helped you to dress?"

"Yes; and Sarah let me out afterwards."

"Had you any conversation with Fanny?"

"She told me very much what Sir Charles himself had told me about her. She said she was living near to Sloane street and that she was nineteen."

"Did you know that she was Sarah's sister at the time?"

"No, I did not,"

"Now, look at this photograph. Do you recognize it?"

"Yes; it is Fanny's."

MRS. CRAWFORD DISTRESSED.

During the last questioning Mrs. Crawford for the first time showed distress. The painful hush in the court room and a curious London darkening of the sunshine suddenly, while she was answering were accompanied by a semi-fainting fit, which was relieved by a draught of water. But for three hours the rhetorical torture went on. Her story about confessing to her husband and about her interview with Dilke when he tried persuasion and threats was rather pitifully told. For the first time in the trial, Phillimore showed the adroitness of an advocate. He wormed from her that she married to escape unhappiness at home, only to find it worse with a husband twenty years her senior; how she learned to love Dilke, but when he thought it best to part, she had to love somebody, and then learned to like Foster though knowing he was engaged to be married. She admits laying an anonymous letter which came by post so her husband should see it, and that

DIVORCE WAS WELCOME TO HER.

This testimony, of course, went far to show the proctor's theory of collusion. Whenever the judge or either side of the counsel questioned her it seemed to be kindly, yet with that kindness described by N. P. Willis: "He hooked me kindly, as a fisher hooks a worm, pitying it the while."

The proctor's examination continues to-morrow. As the case now stands it looks as if the jury were likely to find against the decree. At least the evidence makes it a drawn game, and outside of the confessions, which are largely contradicted, foreshadows collusion. There is not proof yet which will give the husband his freedom.

"Beckett in the Woods."

New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE. —LONDON, July 20.—Tennyson's "Beckett" was yesterday afternoon played pastorally in the Sylvah valley woods near Wimbledon. A curtain was fastened by rings around two poles, they fell to the ground at the sound of a bell and revealed a fernstrewn expanse, shut in on each side by trees through which wooded defiles served for the entry and exit of the various characters. Lady Archibald Campbell was the "Fair Rosamond," Macklin the cardinal, and Queen Eleanor was given to Genevieve Ward, her only appearance this season in London. She displayed great power and made of the Queen a picturesque, impressive, stately and fateful figure. The prince and princess of Wales were among the distinguished audience.

The Chess Tourney.

LONDON, July 20.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE]—In to-day's play Schallop beat Gunsberg in a closely contested Ruy Lopez, Lipschutz defeated Bird in his favorite Sicilian defense, Burn won a queen's gambit declined from Zukortort, and Mortimer scored a king's gambit declined against Tauberhaus. The scores of the other players could not be given on account of unfinished games. Another day of such genuine surprises, and the result of the tourney will be very uncertain.

SLID THROUGH THE SENATE.

The Greasy Oleomargarine Bill Passes With the Help of Amendments.

THE TAX REDUCED TO 2 CENTS.

Other Changes Made and a Conference With the House Ordered—Ingalls Regrets His Speech —Other Legislation.

The Senate's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The chair presented resolutions of the constitutional convention of Dakota, praying for the admission of South Dakota as a state and for a territorial government for North Dakota. Referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Miller presented a memorial of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, referring to the recent outrages and massacres of Chinamen on the Pacific coast, with a letter from a branch of the Alliance in China, setting forth the injurious effect of these outrages on Americans and Christians in the Chinese empire. He thoroughly endorsed the sentiments embodied in the memorial and letter. The memorial was read in full and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Pugh, waiving for the present his notice that he would call up the Payne election case, the senate resumed consideration of the oleomargarine bill and was addressed by Mr. Brown, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hawley spoke in support of the bill. Mr. Evarts also favored it.

Mr. Ingalls addressed the senate. He said that towards the close of the debate yesterday, exasperated by personal allusions intended to be offensive, he had made some observations which, on reflection, he was persuaded had exceeded the limits of propriety in debate, and he availed himself of this first public occasion to express his regret. He then proceeded to argue against the bill. The fundamental question was whether or not oleomargarine was a healthful, nutritious food product. If it were, then oleomargarine had exactly the same right to ask a tax on butter as butter had to ask a tax on oleomargarine. If it were a healthful food product, then this bill was not a bill to spoliate. It was not a bill for revenue, but a bill for confiscation and destruction. A German chemist had recently discovered means for for making sacchrine from coal oil of such intense sweetness that a single teaspoonful would change a barrel of water into syrup. What should be said of the discovery by which, if all that was said of it were true, the cane sugar industry was to be uprooted and destroyed?

Mr. Hawley—Sell it as coal oil syrup.

Mr. Ingalls—That is very true, but if it is to be pursued by the imposition of burdens, as proposed by this bill, coegress will be called upon by grocers and reiners of sugar to declare that this saccharine is unsolutating and dangerous to the public health, and must not, therefore, be permitted. He went on to say that he had read testimony taken on this subject before the committee on agriculture, and that if any confidence were to be placed in human testimony oleomargarine was a healthful, nutritious and cheap food product.

Mr. Ingalls moved to reduce the tax from 5 cents per pound to 2 cents. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays 28.

Mr. Ingalls moved to insert the word "knowingly" in connection with the sale of oleomargarine.

Mr. Miller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 30. The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Ingalls moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the minimum penalty—being the words "less than $100," and the words "less than six months."

Mr. Miller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 33. The amendment was then adopted.

The bill and amendments were reported to the senate, the first question being on Mr. Ingalls' amendment to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from 5 cents to 2 cents, and it was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 28.

The remaining amendments were adopted without question and the bill as amended was aassed—yeas, 37; nays, 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison Blackburn, Blair, Camden, Cameron, Chase, Cockrell Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph Edmunds, Evarts, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell of Oregon, Palmer, Payne, Platt, Plumb, Sawyer, Swell, Sherman, Spooner, Stanford, Teller and Wilson of Iowa—37.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Brown, Butler, Call, Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, Gibson, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Jones of Arkansas, Maxey, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Whitthorn and Wilson of Maryland—24.

The section as to penalties as amended reads as follows: "Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers, or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages as above described, or packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely brands any package denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than $1,000 and be imprisoned not more than two years."

Mr. Miller moved that the senate insist on its amendment to the bill and ask the house for a conference. Agreed to.

Mr. Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Pugh moved that the bill be laid aside temporarily and that the report on the Payne election case be taken up. Mr. Pugh said he had a reasonable expectation that the Payne case could be disposed of to-morrow.

Mr. Hoar remarked that at least six of the nine members of the committee desired to address the senate. He suggested that the three reports, instead of being read, be published in the Record. That was ordered, and the senate took a recess till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill. The first amendment that was questioned was that striking out the item of $165,000 for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) postoffice. It was finally agreed to. The other amendments, including the item of $50,500 for the inauguration of the Bartholdi statue in Brooklyn harbor, were agreed to. After disposing of sixteen pages of the bill, out of 106, the senate at 11 p. m. adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Willis, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported back the river and harbor application bill with the recommendation that the senate amendment be non-concurred in, but on a point of order raised by Mr. Hepburn, the bill and amendment were referred to committee of the whole. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Randall moved to amend by striking out the Hennepin canal clause.

Messrs. Cannon, Grosvenor, Murphy, Springer and Henderson briefly opposed the motion, which was rejected—93 to 19.

Hr. Holman offered an amendment having the effect of taking the charge of the Mississippi river improvement out of the hands of the Mississippi river commission. Lost—52 to 106.

The committee rose and Mr. Morrrison reported back the concurrent resolution fixing July 28 as the day for final adjournment, but pending action the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of bridge bills.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the house passed bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City; also one across the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., by the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans and Illinois Central Railroad companies.

The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was then called up, but as it promised to give rise to much discussion the house at 10:15 adjourned.

Judge Wakely has adlourned court till Friday.

THE HOUSE WILL CONCUR.

The Senate Oleomargarine Amendments Will be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Even the friends of oleomargarine concede to-night that the bill on that subject which passed the senate to-day will be accepted by the house and go to the President for his signature within ten days. The greatest objection made to the bill in the house when it passed that body some time ago was the amount of tax imposed. A number of members who voted against it said they would favor it if it exacted a tax of 1 cent instead of 5 cents a pound. The senatorial friends of the bill say it will receive a larger vote in the house at 2 cents a pound, as they have amended it, than before, although they acknowledge that its enemies there will try to defeat its consideration.

AFTER A LAND DISTRICT.

H. A. Chamberlain, of Hay Springs, is here endeavoring to induce Secretary Lamar to locate a new land district at Hay Springs, which he claims is the future metropolis of Northwestern Nebraska. It is not believed by Nebraskans that Mr. Chamberlain will succeed.

WORKING FOR OFFICE.

Colonel Joseph Warner, of Dakota county, is in Washington yet trying to get the position of receiver of the United States land office in Northwestern Nebraska. He pays daily visits to the interior department and is working the case up with energy.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Patents were to-day issued for the following: George W. Countrymen, Birmingham, Ia., car coupling; Eugene Fitch, Des Moines, Ia., Typewriting machine; Myron Lynde, Grundy Centre, Ia., draft equalizer; Charles Rittenhaus, Hastings, Neb., jail or prison; Artemus Belew, Cherokee, Ia., plow; Clotaire Saliez, What Cheer, Ia., railroad tie or sleeper.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

The president has nominated Duncan Patterson to be postmaster at Wymore, Neb.; William A. McAllister at Vinton, Ia., and Emanuel M. Funk at Manning, Ia.

J. N. Deer was appointed postmaster at Massena, Cass county, Ia., vice J. W. London, resigned.

THE AMENDED TREATY.

The Provisions of the New Convention With Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—[Special telegram to the BEE.]—The full text of the convention recently signed in London by Minister Phelps and the Earl of Rosebery, and extending and adding to the extradition provisions of this treaty of 1842, is given to the public to-day with an explanatory letter from Minister Phelps. The convention extends the provision of article 10, of the treaty of 1842 to four crimes not therein named, as follows: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny, involving an amount of $50 or £10, and malicious injuries to property whereby human life is endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both countries. It is also provided that the provisions of article 10 shall apply to persons convicted of crimes named in the treaty of 1842 and the new convention, as well as to those charged before trial with commission of them. The convention is not retroactive. No surrender is to be demanded for political offense and no trial is permitted for any other offense than one for which extradition is requested until the person extradited has had an opportunity to return to the state by which he was surrendered. In his letter to the secretary of state, Mr. Phelps says it is understood between the two governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty, if one is desired, but he expresses the opinion that the new treaty will not be necessary. The convention is now before the senate committee on judiciary, from which it will be referred to the committee on foreign affairs. An early and favorable report to the senate is looked for, though the convention may not be ratified at the present session of congress.

THE COUNTRY'S CROPS.

A Supplementary Report Giving Interesting Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The statement of the crop condition on the first day of July compiled by Professor Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, and telegraphed to the press on the 10th inst., is to-day supplemented by a fuller report, giving additional facts of an interesting character. Of spring wheat the report says: The condition of spring wheat has declined from 95.8 in June to 83.3 in consequence of high temperature, drying winds and want of rain. Should there be no further reduction the present condition should insure about 150,000,000 bushels. It should be understood, however, that the loss of vitality so early in the season exposes the crops to further injuries by the heat of July and August, and renders it highly probable that the average condition at harvest may be still lower. Making some allowance for this probability, a judicious and reasonable interpretation of the July report of winter and spring wheat would show a prospect of an increase of about eighty million bushels above the official estimate for 1885. The winter wheat area assures nearly enough for home consumption and seed.

The condition of oats is lower than in any former July report since 1879, when the yield averaged twenty-five bushels per acre. The present condition is 88.8 against 87 in July of that year. The average for rye is 95.6 against 87 last year. The condition of barley is somewhat lower at the present date than at the first of July in any recent year.

Payne Did Not Participate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The report made by Senator Hoar to the committee on privileges and elections upon the material submitted by the Ohio legislature in the Payne case says, in substance: There was evidence tending to show that one member of the legislature was offered a large sum of money for his vote, and that two members of the legislature received large sums of money about the time of the election, of which, being called as witnesses, they gave no satisfactory account. But there is no evidence tending to show bribery unless as above stated. There is no evidence to connect Payne, the sitting member, with these transactions, and none tending to show that the result was changed or affected by such means.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The exports of domestic cottons the past week were 5,366 packages, making for the expired portion of the year a total of 131,513, compared with 119,930 for the same time last year, and 93,793 in 1884. The market is without any general activity, but for Tuesday a very fair trade was in progress, and all classes and styles of goods are shareing request.

The Third Day of Albany's Festival.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—As the sun rose over Albany this morning, a national salute of thirty-eight guns ushered in the third day of the bi-centennial celebration. The event of the day was the parade of all nations. Every dwelling house and business building along the entire line of march was profusely decorated and the sidewalks on every street and avenue crowded with men, women and children in holiday garb. A strong but friendly rivalry between the several nationalities represented in the procession resulted in making it a complete success.

Arrested For Murder.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Edward W. W. Moore, a young farm hand suspected of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Search, near Janesville, Wis., was arrested here to-day, and will be held until officers arrive from Janesville. The prisoner claims to be innocent of the charge.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, followed by local rains; stationary temperature.

DRAGGING THEM TO DEATH.

Progress of the Trial of Chicago's Blood-Stained Horde.

CRAVEN COWARDS AT HEART.

Testimony Developed Which Tightens the Coils Around the Bomb Throwers—Their Braggadocio Deserting Them.

The Trial of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The twenty-sixth day of the anarchist trial in Judge Gary's court did not differ any in its attending incidents from those that preceded it, the proceedings commencing with the same punctuality, in the presence of the same sized audience, and being conducted with the same decorum as on preceding days. Judge Gary is inflexible in his determination to have no demonstration of any kind in the court room, and the slightest expression of feeling on the part of the audience always brings from him a severe reprimand As the coils are being gradually lightened round the eight prisoners, and bit by bit the startling testimony which connects them with the crime for which they are indicted is being unfolded. The old-time swagger and smile and general air of bravado is deserting them and indications of far different emotions—hate, fear and astonishment—are apparent in their looks and demeanor. One after another each of the defendants are receiving the attention of the prosecution. Now it is Fielden, now Engle, again it is Fischer, again it is Spies, and so on through the entire brood.

The public interest in the sensational developments in the anarchist cases is demonstrated by the daily increasing crowds who apply for admission to the court. The court room was crowded when Henry Heinemann, a reporter, the first witness, was called. Grinnell asked if he was at the meeting on October 22 last at Twelfth street Turner hall. He was. A resolution was introby August Spies. Fielding was there and the meeting was presided over by A. Belz. The contents of the resolutions were submitted by Spies. They related to the impending eight hour movement and that the workingmen should not hope for success unless they were prepared to enforce their demands. The resolutions concluded something like: "Death to the enemies of the human race, our despoilers." It was also set forth in a resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the meeting, that in all likelihood the capitalistic class would oppose the laboring men by means of police and militia, and no lasting reform could be accomplished unless a similar force was brought to bear against the class in authority. The witness said May 1 was designated as the time the new labor movement was to be introduced. The resolutions were introduced in evidence.

Officer J. A. West, of Hinman street station, was the next on the stand. He was at McCormick's reaper factory the afternoon of May 3, near to where the meeting was being held, at which August Spies was a prominent speaker. Witness proceeded to give at length the particulars of the riot which occurred at McCormick's. The defense interposed a violent objection to the testimony and the efforts of the prosecution to connect the defendants with all acts of violence that had occurred. The court allowed the witness to proceed with his narrative. He said many of the mob were armed with revolvers and they at once opened fire upon the police upon the latter's arrival on the scene.

James L. Frazer, who was employed near McCormick's works, and who witnessed the riot, corroborated Officer West's testimony. When Spies was speaking to the crowd he was very violent. At the conclusion of his speech some one cried out, pointing towards the factory: "Let's go and kill those damned scabs!" The crowd immediately started in that direction, and Spies slid off the platform and started for the street cars.

E. T. Baker also corroborated the testimony of the two witnesses. A. S. Leckie, a reporter on the Daily News, gave evidence on the same subject. He said in his address to the crowd Spies spoke of bombs, revolvers, etc. Witness was on platform from which Spies was speaking, but was ordered to leave, and on refusing to do so was violently assaulted.

F. Haraster, president of the Lumber Shovers' union, testified that the object of the meeting near McCormick's was to hear the report of a committee who had waited on the lumber bosses. He was to make that report, but upon arriving on the scene he found that violent speeches were being made by outsiders. He jumped on the platform and counseled moderation. He told the men the object of the meeting was to hear a report, but they threatened to throw him off the platform if he didn't keep quiet. When the crowd started towards the factory he tried to stop it, and warned them against listening to the poisonous speeches that had been made.

The defense made objection to this testimony, but the objection was promptly overruled by Judge Gary.

Sergeant John Enright and another officer testified as to the riot at McCormick's, their testimony agreeing with that of their comrades

Michael Hahn, a tailor, was the first witness this afternoon. Hahn said he was at the Haymarket May 4 and was standing at the northwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets when the bomb exploded. The missle struck him in the back, rendering him unconscious. The principal feature of Hahn's testimony lay in the implication that the police had been deliberately led into the trap, and then, by preconcerted methods, slaughtered from every side.

Theodore Fricke, business manager of the Arbeiter Zeitung, questioned as to the well-known facts concerning the relations of Spies, Parsons and others to the paper, identified certain manuscripts seized after the 4th of May as being in the chirography of Spies and Schwab. They are the originals of the famous "Revenge" circulars and similar effusions.

The defense objecting to testimony showing that the library in the Arbeiter Zeitung was composed of works similar to Herr Most's "Science of Revolutionary Warfare," Judge Gary overruled the objection and said: "If a man is teaching the overthrow of civil order by force, and is engaged in conspiring to further that end, then the possession of a book or books illustrating the methods of such destruction, or advocating their use, is competent evidence against him, the weight of which is to be determined by the jury."

Figeke testified that in the manuscript of the call for the meeting of anarchists held the night previous to the the bomb throwing, the cabalistic word "Ruhe" was in Spies' hand writing.

Eugene Seegur, the next witness, is the linguist who translated several articles appearing in the Arbeites Feitung just preceding May 4. Seegur's evidence was confined to the formal statement as to the care with which the translations were made. The articles were then read. They were an exceptionally graphic description of the riots at McCormick's and other labor troubles. Woven in with the narrative were typical editorials from the pens of Spies and Schwab, assailing the police as murderers, and advocating the prompt use of dynamite by the laboring men. When the reading was finished court adjourned for the day.

Another Trusted Rascal.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Douglas Roome, for several years trusted book-keeper of Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., dry goods commission firm of Boston and New York, disappeared. He sent a letter to the firm confessing that he had robbed them of $10,000. His peculations have been going on for two or three years.

A Thieving Pension Clerk.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Samuel Gay, the defaulting pension clerk, was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Kay, and was held in $4,000 bail for a final hearing to-morrow.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA CORN.

The Commissioner of Agriculture Issues a Report on Its Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In a crop report just issued by the commissioner of agriculture is the following statement of the condition of growing corn in Nebraska by counties:

Saunders county—Rather uneven on account of poor seed; good stand when good seed was used.

Hamilton—Growing fast, but much of it is not good.

Cheyenne—Corn planted early on old ground is doing well; corn planted late was caught by the dry weather.

Denison—Nearly up to an average.

Antelope—Never better; some poor stands; will average thirty inches in height.

Franklin—Area increased by planting of barley land to corn.

Butler—Late; much had to be replanted.

Seward—Many fields replanted, some the second and third time, making much late corn.

Cass—Some localities suffer from drought.

Johnson—Poor; too much rain; 10 per cent will be abandoned to weeds.

The following is said concerning growing corn in Iowa:

Woodbury county—Late stand; poor.

Montgomery—Ahead of any previous year.

Fremont—Just enough rain to keep it growing in June.

Calhoun—Never looked better.

Mitchell—Looks remarkably well better than for several years.

Clark—Small, but good stand; it needs rain.

Lucas—Affected by dry weather.

Marion—Early planted very good; late planted very uneven.

Tama—Splendid.

Union—Corn looks better than for five years past; somewhat damaged by the heavy rainstorm of June 28.

Winnebago—Looking pretty well here; planted in season and properly cultivated; late planting, thin stand; injured by prairie squirrel and blackbirds.

Greene—Crop will be heavy.

Madison—Late planted corn on ground plowed this spring has suffered, as the ground is lumpy and dried out.

Mahaska—Weather favorable; crop forward.

Cedar—Fine.

Des Moines—Late planted corn suffered greatly for want of rain.

Franklin—Did not suffer from drought.

Hardin—Looks well.

Kossuth—Seems to withstand the drought well, but begins to roll up and shows need of rain.

Linn—Unusually clean.

Marshall—Fine; late planted crop affected by draught.

Shelby—Fields clean.

Wright—Injured by dry weather.

Boone—Looks splendid, but must have rain soon.

Cherokee—From one to two weeks earlier than usual.

Clay—Stands the dry weather.

Decatur—With sufficient rain there will be a large crop; never was cleaner.

Guthrie—Immense, but will need rain soon.

Hancock—Flattering.

Jefferson—Damaged by dry weather.

Johnson—Injured by drought.

MISSOURI'S APPLE CROP.

In Splendid Condition, But Prices Ruinously Low.

OREGON, HOLT CO, MO., July 20.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The apple crop here is something surprising. It was never so large, never in such a splendid condition—free from worms, etc. They are so few buyers that the price is very low, not enough offered to justify picking. Offers of fifteen cents per bushel were made yesterday. Although we are 100 miles nearer you than is Kansas City it costs just as much to carry from here as about 100 miles farther off. Fruit growers who have large apple orchards that produce many car loads each, cannot ship to any advantage and consequently thousands on thousands of car loads rot on the ground. By the way, what a county this ought to be for manufacturing brandies from pure juices. Talk of saving! While we fiddle around trying to make silk, tea, sugar, etc., we allow millions of dollars of precious, wholesome juices to waste. The chief cause of this is the enormous cost of freight. The curse of restriction rests on everything connected with agriculture.

Mobs Attack Police.

PARIS, July 20.—In Marseilles last evening mobs attacked the offices of the royalists' papers. Gen d'armes detended the buildings successfully, preventing the rioters from carrying out their purpose of sacking the premises. The mob then turned on the gen d'armes and severe fighting ensued. The police and soldiers together overpowered the rioters and restored order. A number of rioters were arrested. Many police and soldiers were wounded.

Good Bye George.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The legislature convened in extra session at Sacramento at noon to-day, but promptly adjourned until to-morrow in deference to the memory of deceased members. Many senators assert that Senator Hearst's term as United States senator expired at noon to-day when the legislature convened, and that the legislature will proceed to elect a new senator on the second Tuesday from to-day.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—The 12:40 express from New York ran into a gravel train near the elevator in Bridgeport, smashing several gravel cars and killing and wounding a number of Italians on the train. The exact number is unknown. None of the passengers were injured.

Dubuque Can Have Its Bridge.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president has approved the act to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon and foot passenger bridge across the Mississippi river near Dubuque, Ia.

Adjournment on the 28th.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The committee on ways and means to-day agreed to the Morrison's resolution providing for the adjournment of congress sine die on the 28th inst.

Officials Opposed to the Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Acting Secretary Fairchild and Treasurer Jordan were before the senate committee on finance this morning to oppose the adoption of the Morrison surplus resolution.

A Town Wiped Out.

MADRA, Cal., July 20.—A fire last night destroyed the entire business portion of the city. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $45,000.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

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.

NORTH NEBRASKA SPORTS.

They Indulge in a Shoot at Norfolk and Organize an Association.

BEATRICE BOND JUBILATION.

The City Celebrates the Voting of the Rock Island Bonds—Rain Benefits Crops—Other Nebraska News.

North Nebraska Sportmen.

NORFOLK, Neb., July 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The tournament of the north Nebraska amateur sportsmen commenced to-day, with an attendance of fifty. There were two line contest, one with Peoria blackbirds and the other with live pigeons. To-night the North Nebraska District Sportsmen's association was organized, with the following officers: President, J. B. Barnes, Ponca; secretary and treasurer, Isaac Powers, Norfolk; executive committe, J. W. Cook, Wakefield; T. L. Ackerman, Stanton, and B. F. Locke, Norfolk. To-morrow will be the concluding day, with a Peoria blackbird contest for the champion gold medal, presented by the citizens of Norfolk.

The Bonds Voted.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 20.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—Bonfires are burning and large crowds are on the streets to-night celebrating the favorable result of the Rock Island bond proposition, which carried to-day in all but two townships by large majorities. Beatrice township cast 1,038 votes for the bonds and only 20 against. Midland, Riverside and Lincoln townships gave good majorities for the bonds, while in Sherman and Rockford townships the proposition was defeated. This leaves $71,000 voted. Speeches are being made and everybody is jubilant. Work will probably commence at once, though the line may be changed from the townships which defeated the bonds. Telegrams were received here to-night stating that the bonds had also carried in Pawnee and Jefferson counties.

Colfax County Teachers' Institute.

SCHUYLER, Neb., July 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Colfax County Teachers' institute met here yesterday for a three weeks session. The institute will be conducted by Professor W. W. Drummond of Plattsmouth, assisted by Superintendant Howard and George Munro.

The organization was perfected and work commenced this morning. Thirty-seven teachers are present so far. Superintendent Howard thinks that the enrollment will reach seventy. Lectures will be given at intervals during the session. The only one that is definitely arranged for is that of Professor Clarendon of Fremont, no Wednesday evening of this week.

Two Libel Suits.

O'NEILL, Neb., July 20.—[Special to the BEE.]—Two suits for libel were commenced to-day in the district court against the Tribune of this city by T. Wheeler & Son, of Atkinson, claiming damages of $10,000. The Tribune some time ago published an article which they claim reflected on them in connection with a young lady who was in an interesting condition, hence the suits. Editor McDonough has engrged first-class legal