LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

Justin McCarthy Sees Good Coming Out of Home Rule's Defeat.

IRELAND WILL YET TRIUMPH.

Gladstone Does Not Feel Discouraged and the Prediction Made That He Will Lead the Forces to Victory-Foreign.

Justin McCarthy's Letter.

[Copyrighted.] No. 20 CHEYNE GARDEN, THAMES EM BANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, July 21 .-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-"Mean while time flies and I feel that my triumphs are just begun." These are the words in a poem called "The Party Leader," a very old story paraphrased from Browning which appears in Punch to-day. The poem describes the feelings of Gladstone, now that the struggle is over, and for the moment the battle is lost. I have good reason to believe that Punch

IS PERFECTLY CORRECT. in its description of the present feelings of the "good old man." The poem of Browning, which Punch paraphrases is called the "Patriot," an old story and tells now a great man entered a city, first in triumph, next in fallure, first to be crowned with flowers, next PELTED WITH STONES

on his way to the scaffold. "The Patriot" is equal to other fortunes and contents himself with the faith that God will put all things right, that God will repay, Punch's paraphrase is clever and well done, but somehow the poem itself seems to me better to express the meaning of the whole situation. be able to say HE NEVER LOOKED BETTER

of late years, at least, than he looks now. He is not in the least cast down, although unquestionably the result of the elections was a surprise to him. Now he has entirely got over that shock of surprise and is well satisfied with what he has done and full of eager ness for the general conflict. Why should be be cast down. He points out himself, to any one with whom he has an opportunity of discussing the question, that in England, Scotland and Wates 1,250,000 votes, in round numbers, were given for home rule, while only 1,320,000 votes were given for the tories and secessionit-liberals. Now, add to this the fact that an overwhelming majority of votes In Ireland was given for home rule, and take into consideration also that the secessionistliberal votes were given, not against home rule, but only against one particular scheme of home rule, therefore we have

IRELAND ALL FOR HOME RULE, and a very small majority in England, Scotland and Wales pronouncing against one particular form of home rule. Only the conservatives, and not by any means all of these, have voted against home rule. These are some of the facts on which Gladstone dwells with satisfaction, and they are indeed satisfactory when it is considered that five years ago the home rule party in the house of commons regarded it as a mere useless waste of time to bring up the further discussion of the home rule question in parliament. We must first make a great national party, must show that we speak with the voice and authority of the Irish people. When we have done that we shall find some minister and some party to take up the home rule cause for us. Such was our view then. Now we have

have done our part, have found the English statesmen and party to take up the home rule cause for us. I well remember saying in a speech in the house of commons six years ago that home rule would never become a really great question in England until it had unseated the ministry. Now it has done so. Gladstone may well feel that his triumph has just began. I can tell you readers this is what he does feel. Advanced as he is in years there is good hope that he will LIVE TO LEAD THE FIGHT.

to a successful end. I was talking yesterday to an influential member of Gladstone's cabinet-of the cabinet which is now virtually a thing of the past. He told me that it was his conviction that the only reason why Gladstone did not carry his measure was that it came too quickly upon the English people, and the result was that many were afraid and hung back. "The process of education has only now but began," he said. "The question will henceforth be discussed every day everywhere, and the conservatives will find that they must either bring in a home rule biil themselves or allow others to do it." This statesman of whom I speak was per-CHEERY AS TO THE PROSPECTS.

"It is always the same thing," he said. "It was so with every reform bill. A large proportion of the population are a little frightened at first at any manner of change, but as soon as they begin to understand it, they will come delightedly in the end what they shrank from in the beginning. We will win next time," were his words.

LORD SALISBURY WILL TRY to get Hartington to join him in office. Hartington will not consent. Then Salisbury will bring all the pressure he can on Goschen to induce him to become a member of a conservative administration. There does not seem much reason why Goschen should for he is not a liberal in any sense of the word. Yet my own opinion is that Goschen will not consent. He will probably stand out as Robert Lowe did when the conservative government was formed after Gladstone on the reform bill of 1866. Giadstone was defeated by a combination of tories and secessionist liberals, just as he is now. Robert Lowe played in his own person the parts of Hartington, Goschen, Trevalyn, Chamberlain, and half a dozen others. The present Duke of Westminster, now attacking Gladstone on home rule, was then in the house of commons and made a

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST HIM on reform. Robert Lowe pressed him to take office in a tory administration, but he firmly refused on the ground that having turned against his own leader he must not do any thing that might seem as though he had a personal object to serve. Goschen will feel the same way, I do not doubt. To do him justice, he is not a self-seeking man in that the same way, I use justice, he is not a self-seeking man. In that sense. We shall have merely a conservative minister relying on the general or occasional support of the secessionist-liberals. That will not last long. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

DILKE DIRT.

The Evidence Closes With Some Scandalous Testimony. LONDON, July 21.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE]—When the divorce court opened this morning American weather pervaded London everywhere, except around the jury box. There its occu-

pants were surrounded with the fog created

by the breath of contradictory witnesses,

The fog, however, lifted a little when the foreman, with a misty look, asked: "Could Mrs. Crawford describe the bed room of Dilke into which he swore, backed by all his servants, that she had never entered, and which no witness had described?"

SHE HAD BEEN THERE. With the case and dexterity of an artist,

she instantly sketched a plan of its size, furniture, exits, entrances and windows. The fog cleared away palpably when her sister Mrs. Ashton Dilke, entered the box and contradicted the baronet as to his visiting the frail wife to ask a retraction and making threats if she injured him. The jury fog be gan to disappear rapidly when three old lodgers in a portion of Dilke's alleged private bagnlo swore to seeing him frequently come

A MYSTERIOUS LADY whom they could not identify, both always being let in or let out separately by the person who was the alleged keeper of the bagnio. Only a thin veil of fog was left after the niece of Fanny and Sarah, who was once

a housemaid for Dilke, swore that she inadvertently one morning

ENTERED HIS BEDROOM and saw a strange lady there, and for her blunder was becated by her aunt. This corroborated the wite and contradicted Dilke, who was observed to faintly wince under this evidence. The fog wholly disappeared, and jurors seemed to breathe freer when the brother and son-in-law of the meddlesome Mrs. Rogerson both sorrowfully swore, supported by a British Museum expert in pen-manship, that the anonymous letters to the husband were in the handwriting of that

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED. This closed the evidence in the case. Tomorrow the speech making begins, the verdict coming on Friday. Many barristers assured me they thought that collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Crawford was established.

All the members of what may be called the dramatic company in the proctor's play of "Divorce" were on the stage together about noon. The most prominent before the curtain was Crawford, the heavy old man cut to the bone when his wife testified how unhappy she had been with him. She, the lead-To come back to Gladstone. I am happy to | ing actress, was near him, now playing ingenue with her blue eyes, and then changing to the role of a Mrs. Holler when admitting that she had loved Dilke, even amid his harems, until the time came that he yoked her with Fanny.

THE SECOND LOVER. Seated in the well of the court room was Captain Foster, cast as "Second Lover," endeavoring to look noncharlent, although doubtless remembering the curtain lecture from his bride after she read yesterday's testimony. Most conspicuous of all were Sir Charles, to whom many in the audience assigned the role of heavy villian and other spectators that of a victim of conspiracy, and Lady Dilke, who, as the trustful wife of the play, often leaned against him, and with her daintily fitting Bernhardt gloves carelessly patted him, the latter

A BIT OF STAGE BUSINESS sneeringly eyed by Mrs. Rogerson, whose thin lips and restless, black-kidded hands aided the interest of the occasion with true pantomime. The Lallier family of lodgers and the housemaid Mary Ann did an underplot as low comedians. Sir John Hannen was often obliged to prompt the performers, and the queen's counsel nicely shifted every scene. The plot in the Crawford-Dilke case has been, throughout its act of five days,

A DRAMA WITH LICENSE ENOUGH to make the socially judicious grieve, whether they accept the Dilke theory of a cunning and collusive conspiracy, or the Crawford theory that the baronet enacted everywhere a lovelac or a noisy monarch amusing himself. I had the assurance this afternoon of an official who has been attached the divorce court for more than a quarter of a century that "Never before have I known so many abs, mangles and legal laundrymen engaged over the soiled linen of not one, but several, families." He added: "The wonders of Utah, Chicago, Indiana and Boston divorce cases are all overshadowed by the revelations of this Dilke and Crawford cause celebre."

The Chess Tourney. LONDON, July 21 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The champions of the New York and Manhattan clubs each scored another victory to-day, and as Mackenzie, Blackburn and Gunsberg only secured draws, it brings the scores nearer together and makes the general result yet more uncertain. Hanham won a fine quioco piono against Mortimer, Zukertort was victorious in a vienna opening with Schallop, Bird scored his first victory in a scratch gambit with Pollock, Lipschutz defeated Burns, who essayed his favorite Ruy Lopez, while Mackenzie drew with Blackburn, and Mason made a draw against Gunsberg. Tanbenhaus did not play. The following is the summary of the

1	PLAYERS.	wox.	LOST.
1	Gunsberg	. 6	3
1	Mackenzle	. 514	25%
١	Blackburn		232
1	Zukertort		234
1	Tabenhaus	. 5	3
1	Burns	476	334
1	Lipschutz		- 4
١	Schallop	4	4.
1	Pollock	836	229
ч	Hanhani	. 222	039
1	Mortimer.	11/	21.4
ı	Mason has three adjourned gar	C. C. F.	129

Coming of an Athlete.

LONDON, July 21. - [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-1 interviewed Gus M. L. Sacks, of the Manhattan Athletic club to-day. He said: "I sail to-morrow on the Allen for New York. I take with me the original papers in the Meyers-Cummings match, also one between Meyers and Harry Hutchins at Putney, the latter to begin the last of September or early in October at Lilliebridge, the others in the north of England, as may be selected, the distances to be 400, 440 and 500 yards, successively, \$1,000 a side. best two out of three. The Meyers-Cummings races are to remain as I have hitherto given them, only the time is altered to spring.

Gladstone's Resignation Accepted. LONDON, July 21, ... Gladstone, at 9 o'clock this afternoon received from the queen her acceptance of the resignations of himself and

ministers. The marquis of Salisbury left Dieppe to-day for London.
Gladstone, as soon as his messenger returned from Osborne with the queen's acceptance of the resignation of the ministry, notified his colleagues. Gladstone will not proceed to Osborne to personally surrender to the queen the seals of office until her majesty shall have appointed his successor. It is officially announced that the queen will summon Salisbury to form the new cabinet. summon Sallsbury to form the new cabinet.

Rioting Royalty.

LONDON, July 21 .- Royalist rioting at Marseilles continued yesterday and last night. The military at midnight charged the mob. capturing two hundred rioters and turning them over to the police. Ten persons were wounded during the conflict.

A Sad Drowning. DES MOINES, Iowa, July 21.— Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ellsworth C, Patton was drowned about a mile above this city in the Des Moines river while bathing last night. The body was not recovered till 6 o'clock this morning. Patten was a member of the lumber firm of Patten & Hill, aged twenty-two, and was an exemplary young man. 'The remains will be taken to-night to Muscatine, where Patten's parents reside, for burial.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska and lowa: fair weather, sta-tionary temperature.

A MILD MARKER FOR MURAT

Logan Regales the Senate With an Attack on Editor Halstead.

THE PAYNE CASE THE CAUSE.

Black Jack Says he is a Candidate For no Office and Will Wrong no Man For Popu-Inrity.

The Senate's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, July 21,-The Senate at noon proceeded to the consideration of the report on the matter of the election of Senator Payne, and was addressed by Mr. Pugh in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Messrs. Saulsbury, Vance and Eustis.

Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in support of the views of himself and Mr. Frye, recommending an investigation.

Mr. Logan took the floor in reply to the argument of Mr. Hoar and to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself and Messrs. Teller and Evarts. He was as ready now as any senator, and ever had been, to expel a member if he felt justified in so voting. But if, as in this case, the senate was appealed to, on garbled statements, to do injustice to a man or his reputation, he (Logan) was not the man to do it. There were many considerations in this matter. While he might be appealed to on one side for the benefit of his party associations to do an act which, in his judgment, was not warranted by law or the facts, he was appealed to on the other hand by the knowledge which he had of honored age, of honesty of purpose, and fair character. Everybody knew Sena-

tor Payne to have been as devoted to the government and to the country during the war as any man whose voice was heard within the senate chamber. When he was asked to deal wrongly with the rights of such a man his answer was that there was no power in the land that could be prought to bear upon him, either from newspapers or political brawlers, to do such an injustice. "I have been threatened and warned, but I would rather be right than have all the offices or compliments that could be bestowed on me. [Applause.] There is not an office in the country that would make me do wrong to any man in the senate for political purposes. I am the wrong man to be used for any such purposes. The first thing that was said after this decision was arrived at by the committee was telegrams to various newspapers all over the country that Logan had requested to keep the vote secret. That went to a cer-tain character of papers in this country. Why was that said about me? There is not a man on the face of God's earth who ever heard me request secrecy, in relation to any act of a public character that I ever performed. The members of the committee knew that that was a lie, and the

mittee knew that that was a lie, and the chairman of the committee telegraphed through the associated press that there was no foundation at all for the statement. I would like to know why that statement was made. Why should I be singled out of other senators and have suspicions cast upon me? It was done just as many things have been done since then. It seems to be thought that now is time to kill off republicans. God knows that I am too small a person for them to commence shooting at irrst. Why should I be killed off? I am not in the way of any-body. I am not a candidate in Ohio for any office and I do not want to be a candidate for any office."

Referring to the attacks made upon him by the Commercial-Gazette, Mr. Logan said: "The Cincinnati Gazette is a very influential paper, a very powerful paper. Nobody disputes that. It is owned and edited, and has been for a long time, by a man named Hallested. In the days of Abrabay Linsele.

been for a long time, by a man named Hal-stead. In the days of Abraham Lincoln Haistead thought that Lincoln's head ought to be chucked against a wall and his brains knocked out, or something like that. That knocked out, or something like that. That was complimentary to Lincoln. In 1863 Halstead thought that Grant was a drunken old loafer, who ought to be kicked out of society. That was complimentary to Grant. I came to the senate here almost accidentally, and the first thing I knew when 1 got here I picked up the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette one day and found five columns of that paper charging my friend from Ohio, who presides so honorably and fairly over this body, with all sorts of things. The next thing I found in the Cincinnati Commercial was that James G. Blaine was a scoundrel and thief and villain who should be executed at the nearest lamp post. I did not believe it about Sherman. I did not believe it about Grant, and I did not believe it about Lincoln. I did not think I was a big enough

about Grant, and I did not believe it about Lincoln. I did not think I was a big enough fellow ever to be attacked by the cincinnati Commercial. I never dreamed of such a thing. But the other day I picked it up and to my utter astonishment I found my name mentioned in it in a complimentary way in connection with the names of two other sensions who are greater men than myself. ators who are greater men than myself."
Mr. Logan here quoted from the Cincinnati
Commercial-Gazette an article against himcommercial-Gazette an article against him-self and Senators Evarts and Teller, and speaking of Evarts as the representative of the coal oil in the senate, and that as to Tel-ler he wasn't worth talking about. "The presidential boom," the article continued, "of the two distinguished republican United States senators can now be tenderly laid away to eternal rest."

away to eternal rest."
"That," said Logan, addressing Evarts "means yourself and the senator from Ohio (Sherman). [Laughter]. It cannot allude to anybody [Laughter]. It cannot allude to anybody else. There is nobody else that is spoken of in that article who is an aspirant for an office of that kind." [Laughter]. His colleque on the presidential ticket had been subject of that paper's fulminations every morning as though Blaine had been a criminal and had been convicted of every crime in the decalogue. How was it now? Now eulogy was the order of the day in that paper. He was glad of it. He was glad that they had come to the conclusion that they were was the order of the day in that paper. He was glad of it. He was glad that they had come to the conclusion that they were wrong and were now willing to do justice to Blaine. But it only proved that if the three republican senators had submitted to dictation they would have received eulogies. About the time that James A. Garneid, now dead and mourned by the country, was talked of around Chicago, this man Halstead was going around hotels and other places painting Garneid's character in darker colors than he had been painting theirs. In conclusion, Mr. Logan said he had not been actuated in this matter by impulse, not by being agrieved, not by attacks, but by a calm and deliberate examination of the testimony and of the law in the case. He had done his duty and would stand by it, for his action was right and just and proper. [Applause on the ficor and in the gallery].

Mr. Teller said he was not on trial. He had no defense to make, neither to the people of Ohio nor any other state. The committee had kept steadily and truthfully in the line of precedents. There was not a single ruling of that body that would justify the position taken by the minority. Mr. Teller was proceeding to analyze the testimony in the case, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, holding the floor to conclude his remarks to-morrow.

marks to-morrow.

Washington, July 21.—Mr. Morrison's concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of congress July 28, was passed by a vote of 145 to 36.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the river and harbor bill. The amendment having been non-concurred in the committe rose and the bill was sent to conference. the bill was sent to conference.

Then a struggle arose for priority of consideration between the interstate commerce

bill and northern pacific forfeiture bill, which was resolved—yeas, 140, nays, 30—in favor of the former. The senate bill was read at length together with the amendment reported by the committee on commerce. length together with the amendment reported by the committee on commerce, which is to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the house bill.

Mr. Reagan supported the house bill.

Messrs. O'Neili of Pennsylvania, Dovis of Massachusetts and Hepburn of Iowa fayored the Cullom bill. House then took a recess, the evening ses-

sion to be for general debate only on the in

terstate commerce bill.

EVENING SUSSION.

The general debate on the inter-state commerce bill was continued until 11 o'clock and the house adjourned.

the house adjourned. Halstead on Logan's Speech.

CINCINNATI, July 21 .- The Commercial-Gazette in an editorial te-morrow, called forth by Mr. Logan's speech in the senate to-day, will say: "General Logan's speech in the senate yesterday will surprise all but his old friends. Those of us who have known him so long, and been anxious for his sake many times, knew what was likely to happen If he should attempt to address the senate as a senator and gentleman. The consciousness of being a candidate for the presidency has not improved Logan and has caused an excess of emotion and may impair his reserve forces." The editorial says the Commercial-Gazette gave Logan the first political boom by reporting his Carbondale speech, and always defended him from the charges made by confederates. Referring to the reading of the Chase letter in the senate, the editorial says; "The writer of that letter does not plead youth or ignorance in its production, but it was not as many years before its date as Logan is older than the writer that the scintillating liberality of the statesman of Hinois flashed in defense of the fugitive slave law and declarations of a personal willingness to aid in the enforcement of its provisions." The editorial is signed "M. H." a senator and gentleman. The conscious-

FIRE AT KEARNEY.

An Early Morning Blaze Works a Small Amount of Damage.

KEARNEY, July 31 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-At a few minutes before nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the oil room in the rear of Caroline Themons son's wholesale and retail grocery store. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered the flames were leaping through the roof. By excellent management and hard work by the fire department the flames were kept under so that nothing but a small building in the rear of the two-story brick was destroyed. Other wood buildings were close by, but were saved. Loss about two thousand dollars, fully covered by insurance,

A Camp Fire at Kimball, KIMBALL, Neb., July 21.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—A G. A. R. post was organized here last night. General Thaver.department commander, and Colonet Leveringnouse, adjutant general, were present and made speeches which were well received. A special train brought a large party from Sidney. An open camp fire and grand bean supper were prominent attractions. The Twenty-first infantry band from Fort Sidney was in attendance and sustained its reputation for the finest music in western Nebraska. General Thayer was at his best and cracked some wonderful jokes around he camp fire. We are having plenty of rain and crops

A Wife Beater Sentenced.

VALPARAISO, Neb., July 21.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Gleb took it upon himself to give his sick wife a brutal becating and then attacked his little girl. Before he could injure the latter to any extent he was arrested. He was tried and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs and thirty days in the county jail at Wahoo. He goes into his new quarters to-day. Some threats of lynching were heard, but the excitement has quieted

Deadly Drunken Rows. Nonrolk, Neb., July 21,- Special Telegram to the Bee. - Fred Davidson, shot by J. L. Emmerson, in Stanton county, during a drunken row Sanday night, died Monday night. The coroner's inquest, concluded late last night, found according to the facts, and Ed Staggs, under arrest for the murder of Ford Campbell, in Pierce county, will have a preliminary examination on the 28th.

A Horse Thief Shoots Himself. NORFOLK, NEB., July 21,-|Special telegram to the BEE.]-James Little, a farm and, stole a horse in Pierce county and drove down to Madison, trading horses several times en route. He was confronted this afternoon near Madison by the owner of the horse and drew a revolver and shot himself fatally in the breast, dying in a few

minutes. Little's home was in Iowa, End of a Tournament.

NORFOLK, NEB., July 21,- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The sportsmen's tournaent closed to-day with three contests. champion gold medal was won by T. K. Ack erman of Stanton by a score of thirteen out of a possible fifteen. The tournament was a complete success, largely through the efforts of B. F. Locke and others, and is forerunners

Silver Wedding of a Priest. Columbus, Neb., July 21,-- Special Tele

gram to the BEE.]-Rev. Father Ryan celebrated the twenty-rifth anniversary of ordination in the priesthood of the Catholic church to-day. Father English, of Exeter, Father Lynch, of North Platte, and quite a large number of other members of the clergy were present to take part in the celebration.

A Dry Pienie Party.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 21.- [Special Telegram to the BEE]-The pienic party of about fifty returned this evening from Milford, reporting a happy time. Some reported the water so very dry that it had to be dampened before it could be drank.

Victim of Carelessness. COLUMBUS, Neb., July 21.- [Special Tele gram to the BEE1-Albert Gauche, while fooling with a revolver, accidentally discharged it, the ball going through his hand—"did not know it was loaded."

Opening Day of the Saengerfest. MILWAUKEE, July 21 .- Delightful weather marks the opening day of the twenty-fourth

fest of the North American Sangerbund. The city is full of strangers and trains are arriving hourly with large additions. It is estimated that between ten and twelve thousand people will arrive from Chicago and St. Louis to-day. The hotels are crowded and to-night cots with sleeping visitors will occupy every available space in the various hostleries. Someenterprising landlords have rented large halls and empty stores in their neignborhood and filled them with cots. Boarding house keepers have hired cots by the hundred, and every available corner has been utilized. In addition to the extra accommodations to be provided by the regular boarding and lodging houses, many private residences have arranged to care for a large number. The decorations are general and

By 5 o'clock this afternoon all of the participating societies, numbering eighty-five, had arrived, reporting a total membership of 2,435 singers. To-night the opening connect of the fest took place at the Exposition building. The jam was immense, many people being compelled to stand and numbers being turned away at the door. It is estimated that there were 10,000 to 12,000 present. Governor Rusk spoke in laudation of the spirit of saenzerfests. Louis Algewater, of Buffalo, formally presented the saengeriest banner to Henry M. Mendel, of Milwaukee, president of the festival, who responded briefly. The concert then took place. Miss Mariana Braudt and Lillie Lehman and Joseph Von Witt and Joseph Stavidge were soloists. By 5 o'clock this afternoon all of the par

Orphans' Home Destroyed. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 21.—The mair building of the soldiers' orphans' home at Knightstown was destroyed by fire this after-noon. No loss of life or injury to persons occurred. Loss about \$90,000, on which there is \$25,000 insurance.

THE TALE OF HORROR TOLD

An Anarchist Reveals the Dreadful Preparations For Wholesale Slaughter.

THE GALLOWS HEAVES IN SIGHT.

Testimony at the Chicago Trial Yesterday Which Causes Even the Most Hardened Bomb-Thrower to Turn Paic.

tional since the beginning of the anarchists'

Trial of the Anarchists. CHICAGO, July 21.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—To-day has been the most sensa-

trial. Almost the entire day was devoted to the examination of William Seliger, a carpenter by trade, and in whose house the dynamite bombs were manufactured under the supervision of Louis Lingg, one of the defendants on trial. Seliger is, or was, an anarchist, a member of a socialistic group and recording secretary of the Carpenter's union. He is regarded as one of the leading witnesses for the prosecution, and the most intense interest was manifested in his revelations of the anarchist plots. His testimony startled everyone. The judge was scrupulously attentive, State's Attorney Grinnell looked as if he had reached the land of corn and wine, and the counsel for the anarchists were remarkably silent, Mr. Zeisler only offering few irresolute objections. Captain Black and his colleagues, all of the prisoners. and even Mrs. Parsons, grew visibly older. Deep tines came in most of their countenances. Schwab's face had a putty-like hue. Spies seemed to have found something at ast that required attention, and even profound consideration. Neebe simulated a graven image, but after an abortive effort to laugh in the beginning, relapsed into unmistakeable gravity, and pretended to be taking notes. Fisher was visibly pale and never took his eyes off the witness once. Fielden looked nervous and troubled. Engel held his hand to his ear and appeared stolid but despairing. Parsons twirled his small mustache with the air of frightened conceit. Of the whole lot, Mrs. Parsons looked the saddest. Her complextion was about three shades paler than usual, and she gazed fixedly and mechanically at the witness, as if she felt that hope had died out of her heart. The witness seemed frightened, and gave his testimony in a very low tone of voice. He spoke in German and an interpreter was used. In giving his testimony, Seliger sat uneasily, with his body inclined forward in a strained position, both hands clasped tightly about the arm rests on the witness chair. His face was pale, his eyes never looked steadily in any one direction, but dropped, and from time to time his gaze wandered about the courtroom and he saw hundreds of faces gazing at him n amazement as the dreadful story of the preparations for wholesale bloodshed were ecounted. Seliger never looked at the anarchists.

Seliger testified that he lived in Sedgwick, and Lings and one of the defendants and Lingg and one of the defendants had boarded with him. Monday night before the massacre, witness attended a meeting of the carpenters' union at Neff's hall. Three copies of the "revenge" circular were distributed. Tuesday, at Lingg's request, witness worked all morning with three others loading bombs. They made about forty or fifty of them. Lingg urged them to work dilligently, and said the bombs would be taken away that day.

would be taken away that day.

Lingg told him every working man should have dynamite and know how to use it. There was going to be an "agitation" and workingmen ought to learn the use of dynamite. He said the bombs they were making mite. He said the bombs they were making would be good "fodder" for the capitalists and the police. The bombs were to be used that night Lingg said. When the bombs were finished they carried them to Neff hall where they were distributed. The hall back of Neff's saloon,

distributed. The hall back of Neif's saloon, witness said, was called the "Shanty of the Communists." Communists, anarchists and socialists, all used to meet there. When he left Neif's saloon, Lingg, Thiellen and Gustav Lehman were with him, and they were afterwads joined by two men of the Lehr and Wehr Verein. All had bombs. Tell what you were going to do that night?"
A disturbance was to be made on the North side. That was arranged previously, Other disturbances were to be made on the West side, to prevent the police from massing

west side, to prevent the police from massing at any one point." Lingg said the disturbances should be made all over the North side, to prevent the police from going to the West side. As they passed the Larrabee street police station Lingg said it would be a beautiful thing to throw in a couple of bombs. From Larrabee street he and Lingg went up to Webster avenue he and Lingg went up to Webster avenue station. A patrol wagon came up. Lingg said he was going to throw in a bomb; that it was the best time to do it. I said it was not a good time; that it would be useless. Lingg became excited and wanted me to give him some fire from my cigar. I went into a hall and struck a match as it I was going to give it to the control of went into a hall and struck a match as it I was going to give it to him. The patrol wagon passed before the match lighted. Lingg wanted to follow the wagon, He thought there was trouble on the West side and wanted to know what it was. I persuaded him to go home little before II o'clock. Lingg asked me if I had seen the notice in the papers that armed men were to hold a meeting on the West side. He showed me a copy of the Arbeiter Zeitung and pointed to the word "Ruhe," which, he said, meant that there was to be a meeting and that everything was to be turned upside down. The words, "Ruhe" was a signal for all armed men to assemble on the west side. The word word was selected to give men notice that there was to be trouble. "Lingg and I went to Neff's hall where a number of others were. Harman said to Lingg in a very angry went to Nen's hall where a number of others were. Harman said to Lingg in a very angry voice, 'you are the cause of it all.' Then some one told of the Haymarket affair and said the bomb had killed a great many. Lingg said that even now he was scolded, jibed at for the work he had done, that his brothers in the cause did not appreciate him we had the cause did not appreciate him. We hid our bombs under the sidewalk. It was about midnight when we reached home." Witness identified a number of the implements used by them in the manufacture of their i and described how the dynamite and stuff was brought into the house. W other Witnes knew Engle, and they belonged to the same socialistic group. He had often heard Engle make speeches saying that every working-man should make bombs.

Ingham here beld up a piece of gas pipe and askeed: "Is this the way a bomb looks when it is ready to go off?"

The Court—"Is that loaded?"

"Yes, your honor."

"I his is no place for it," said Judge Gary.

The spectators were avidently years process.

The spectators were evidently very nervous at the implements of socialistic warfare, and the women present looked very much alarmed. The prosecution assured the court

alarmed. The prosecution assured the court that they were not dangerous and Inspector Bonfield offered to take them into the next room and take off the caps. But the court said the next room was no place for such work. The bombs were taken to the lake front for the operation.

Witness resumed his story. During the car drivers' strike last year delegates from different groups used to meet every week at the Arbeiter Zeitung office. Neebe, Schwab and Lings were members of the groups. The North Side group had rifies and drilled with them. Witness identified a copy of Herr Most's book. The defense moved to have the testimony

The defense moved to have the testimony all stricken out on the ground of irrelevancy. This was overruled and the cross-examination was begun. Witness said he had been made no promise by the states attorney or officers, who simply told him he had better tell tee truth. He did not know that his testimony. mony or statements would prevent his being tried for murder. The cross-examination was severe and searching, but the witness' testi-mony remained unshaken, and at 1 o'clock a

recess was taken.

Not a single dull moment elapsed during the afternoon. The jury, lawyers, judge and spectators were kept fixedly, without the slightest relaxation, at the same high tension

to which they were raised when the day's exciting developments began in the early morning hours. A determined attempt was made by the defense to show that the bombs manufactured the afternoon of the day on which the massacre occurred had no necessary connection with the riot in the Haymarket. The witness was caught up and made answers more or less satisfactory to the defense till the court decided that the attempt had proceeded far enough. A new line of queries was quickly substituted by Foster, the object being to impeach the credibility of Seliger and place him in as odious a light as possible before the jury. He was partly successful, though without affecting the weight of his testmony materially. Seliger told how, on being liberated by Captain Schaack, he and his wife went home together. Solomon, one of the attorneys for the defense, soon called on them. Solomon endeavored to induce him not to testify against the defendants, and to tell Captain Schaack that his previous statements could not be substantiated in court. Mrs. Seliger was then placed upon the COMMENTS ON THE COMBAT The Nebraska Slugger Statesman's Shrewd Device For Diverting Public Attention.

foolishly, standing there; you might be doing something too." Witness saw Lingg the day after the bomb was thrown. He was at

"Have you ever seen this instrument?" said Grinnell, exhibiting an iron spoon into which the dynamite was fitted.

"Yes," was the reply, "Lingg was always casting with that."

Mrs. Seliger was cross-examined for the defense by Foster, who began with a bland

smile, saying:
"You have been locked up on account of
this bomb business, I believe, Mrs. Sel-

sharply.

The lawyer was a little staggered, but recovered himself quickly and endeavored to show that the witness was actuated by spite

against Lingg. Other questions were directed to ascertain whether the Seligers were in receipt of money from the police. The tac-was brought out that since the riot Captain

Schaack had paid her rent and given her barely enough to scantily live. "How old is your husband, Mrs. Seliger?" casually asked Foster.

handling to the jury for inspection an article which several of them had desired to see. It was a murderous dirk, fashioned from a file

and taken from Fischer the day after the

Officers Elected and Omaha Decided

on for the Next Meeting.

day of the session of the National conference

opening exercises Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby,

of insanity. Overwork and the monotonous

ife among the rural districts is given as one

and run by her for the cure of the insane is

in a prosperous condition. Mrs, Helen M

Woods, of Illinois, offered a resolution mak-

ing the age of consent in female children

fifteen years and calling on legislators to in-

corporate it into a law, which was referred to

the business committee. Dr. O. W. Archi

bald, of Dakota, read a report for that terri-

tory. He is superintendent of the North

Dakota hospital for the insane. He said the

general policy of the institutiou was to treat

the inmates as human beings, and not as

criminals.

A discussion as to the place for holding the

The Anti-Saloon Republicans.

ONEW YORK, July 21.—Albert Griffin, chair

man of the organizing committee of anti-sa-

oon republicans has issued a call for a con-

ference to be held in Chicago September 16,

It says each state is requested to elect four

times as many delegates or alternates as it has

senators and representatives in congress and

the territories can send as many as they

would be entitled to if they were states. The

promoters of this movement, the call says

slaughter of the police in the Haymarket.

home in the forenoon.

FROM PUBLIC LAND SWINDLERS

The Washington Post Implicates Laird in Bad Practices. Though Using a Neutral Word-Other Washington Matters.

Acquainted With Land Frauds. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- | Special Telegram to the BER | This morning's Washington Post editorially gives prominence to the fol-lowing, under the caption of "Those Westprevious statements could not be substantiated in court.

Mrs. Seliger was then placed upon the witness stand and gave her testimony in a thin, treble voice. She was very nervous and at times embarrassed, but displayed none of the cravenness that characterized her husband on the stand. Lings, who said came to bard ern Lands:" "Mr. Laird's assault on Cobb was perhaps the shrewdest method that could have been by him desired to divert pub-lic attention from the notorious land swindles of the northwest, of which the Ne the cravenness that characterized her husband on the stand. Lingg, she said, came to board with them two weeks before Christmas.

"Did you ever see any bombs in your house?" asded the state's attorney.

"Shortly before May I saw some as Lingg was about to hide them. There were about haif a dozen lying in his bed which he wanted to hide, both long ones and round ones, and gas pipes and shells were there." She had no talk with him there about the bombs. She did not see any more of them. On the night of the riot she heard people braska pugilist is certainly cognizant, if he is not even more intimately acquainted with them than that neutral work would imply. Mr. Laird knew as well as Mr. Sparks or Mr. Cobb does that a very large proportion of entries of Nebraska farms are fraudulent and for the enrichment of non-residents. She had no talk with him there about the bombs. She did not see any more of them. On the night of the riot she heard people say that bombs had fallen at the Haymarket. That day there were several men in her house—six or eight, perhaps still more. Among them were Huebner, Huemann, Theil, Lingg and her husband. They were in the house until towards evening, coming and going all day. The men were working upon the bombs. She did not pay particular attention, but remembered that Huemann was filing. Said Mrs. Seliger: "I was in the kitchen. When supper was ready I went in where the men were. I was so mad that I could throw them all out." "Are you a socialist, Mrs. Seliger?" interjected the state's attorney.

"No," snapped the witness. "They always scold me. I frequently saw Lingg melting lead right on my stove. Twice Huemann was with him and once Thiel and my husband. Lingg would say to me, 'Don't act so foolishly, standing there: you might be doing seconding the resulting to '' Witness saw I ingretted. and he thinks it is for his interest to browbeat and, if possible, discredit everybody who seriously attempts to expose the infinite perjuries and forgeries by which his constituents have covered their tracks. Mr Sparks had only two secret agents in Nebraska, but they discovered that these fraudulent entries were perpetrated by the wholesale, and in going up the valley of one river they found no evidence of settlement on the land which had been pre-empted under a law requiring consecutive occupancy and permanent buildings. Mr. Cobb is entitled

to much credit for the energy he has shown in exposing the tricks of the land swindler, and his persistence has made land robbing more difficult hereafter. In the personal collision he was struck by the Omaha slugger when off his guard. But his conduct has been fearless and manly throughout, requiring no defense or vindication. He was rightfully regarded by his constituents as the man who did more than any other member to defend the American patrimony from its most audacious and insoleni plunderers.'

PICAYUNE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY. If it were not for the heat and the ate season there would be an interesting dead-lock between the house and senate on the question of rebuilding the navy. Messrs. iger."
"Yes, I have been locked up on account of that man Lingg," answered the witness Carlisle, Randall and Morrison, who control affairs in the house, are determined that the expenditures by this congress shall not be increased to any great extent by new vessels for the navy. While the senate is just as fixed in its desire that there be at least two or three millions put into the beginning of a new navy. The prospects are that there will be a compromise and that Secretary Whitney will experiment a little in two or three vessels. The increase of appropriations has already quite frightened the majority in the

"Thirty-one."
"How old are you?"
"How old are you?"
"How old are you?"
The little woman winced, then flushed to the roots of her hair, and said: "I am forty."
Before Mrs. Seliger recovered from her confusion, the attorney propounded the following: "Immediately after the riot, did not you and Mrs. Thiel agree that you would raise a purse of money for Lingg and send him out of the country, and then lay the whole bomb making scheme on him?"
Witness denied having even talked of such a proposition. She had a conversation with Mrs. Thiel at the time referred to, but nothing of the kind alleged was mentioned.
The hour of adjournment had arrived and the long session ended by the state sattorney handing to the jury tor inspection an article THE CRITIC ON ROUNDS' PURCHASE. Editorially this evening's Critic says: Public Printer Kounds, as will be seen by our dispatch to-day, has purchased the Omaha Republican for \$100,000 and will shortly resign his official position to take charge of the business of that paper. His son-in-law, Mr. Rathaker, of the Hatchet, one of the keenest and brightest of American editors, will control the editorial department, and the Repuptican, with its special column and its reading columns thus braced up, is bound to stee

firm against every storm and march proudly o success in the Nebraska sunshine." NO CHANCE FOR AGREEMENT.

The steering committee which has relegated to itself the control of the affairs in the The steering committee which has relegated to itself the control of the affairs in the house got a set back to-day, and in spite of the efforts of Mr. Morrison et al. Judge Roogan was enabled to call up the inter-state commerce bill for discussion, although he was not able to get a vote upon it. Mr. Cobb, of course, interposed his customary objection by moving to take up the bill to forfeit the Northern racinc land grant, and thereby won the support of the Minnesota delegation for the Roogan bill. It now began to look as if there was little chance for an agreement between the two houses upon this forfeiture bill, and it is extremely improbable that an agreement will be reached if by any possibility the resolution which passed the house today to adjourn on the 4th instant should go into effect by the acquiescape of the senate.

The spoils hunters.

Those office-seekers who have been about Washington for some time, and those who have had their eyes and ears turned this way, awaiting the adjournment of congress, so that the president would modify the civil service reles to let them into place, are blue over the recent pronunclamento on the subject of civil service reform. They say there is no hope now that the rules will be improved, and no hope that there will be more rapid changes in the positions held by republicans. Somehow the president does not study and cater to the wants of the professional office seeker, and a good many discouraging hints have been thrown out by him of late. It now looks as though the changes in office would be fewer than ever. CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES. Sr. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—This is the last of charities and corrections. After the usual of Beatrice, Neb., read a report on the causes cause. The institution started by the woman

A discussion as to the place for holding the next conference followed, and after a lively discussion Omaha was chosen.

A. O. Wright, of Madison, Wis., read a paper on the construction and management of small asylums for the chronic insane. He discussed the plans followed in erecting buildings and hospitals separate for the sexes.

Dr. Richardson, superintendent of the insane asylum at Athens, O., read a paper on "Functional Insanity." in office would be fewer than ever. CUTTING OFF JOBS. "An effort is to be made to break up the custom of running through congress during the last six days of the session all manner of schemes and jobs in bills," observed a western democratic member to-day. "From time immemorial," he continued, "men in the house have held back measures of a questionable character till the last six days of the session of a congress, for the purpose of having them passed in the rush of the excitement, for then the rules may be suspended at any time and a bill put upon its passage. It is proposed now to clear up the appropriation bills and fix a day for adjournment only "Functional Insanity."
In the afternoon the committee on organization reported the following officers and zation reported the following officers and committees for the ensuing year and the report was adopted: President, Hon. H. H. Giles, Wisconsin. Vice presidents, Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, Rev. A. G. Biers, Ohio, and Rev. S. H. Sonnenschien. Missouri. Secretarics, Rev. H. H. Hart, Minnesota; O. C. McCallough, Indiana; Mrs. O. C. Dinsmoor, Nebraska. Executive committee, P. H. C. Garret, Pennsyivania; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; William P. Letchworth, New York; William Howard Nepf, Ohio; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin. Chairman local committee. J. A. bills and fix a day for adjournment only twenty-four or forty-eight hours ahead; instead of billing the date a week or two ahead, so as to give the six days. By this arrangement the date of adjournment will only be known a few hours in advance,"

"Do you think that is the real effect of the order of business compiles." chisetts; William P. Letchworth, New York; William Howard Nepf, Ohio; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin. Chairman local committee, J. A. Gillespie, Omaha. Official reporter and editor, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Massachusetts. The following are chairmen of the standing committees: On reports from states, Rev. E. H. Wines, Illinois; moral and industrial education as preventive of crime and pauperism, M. McG. Dana, Minnesota; organization of charity, Charles D. Kellogg, New York; Schools for Defective Classes, Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, Michigan; Child Saving Work, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fairbanks, Wisconsin; Penay and Reformatory Institutions, Prof. A. O. Wright, Wisconsin; Insanity, Dr. R. S. Dewey, Illinois; Aften Paupers and Criminals, D. Charles L. Hoyt, New York; Medical Charities, Dr. Charles L. Caldwallader, Penusylvania; On Duty to African and Indian Races, Phillip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania; State Board of Charities, Hon. F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts.

The state corresponding secretarics were elected with the following changes only; Dakota, John J. Patten; Maryland, Dr. R. G. Grundy; Massachusetts, Capt. Shurtiffe.

of business committee?" onder of Districts committee?" inquired another member.

'Oh! yes." replied the first member.

'Not so,' said the second. "There is a scheme behind all of this pretention to reform. The steering or order of business committee only means to control the considera-tion of business by not permitting a day for adjournment to be filed in advance. You see

order

the committee can have anything considered it wants, and kill all it wishes, then force an The eyes of the old member podded as he exclaimed: "Infamous!"

PESONAL MENTION.
Captain Evan Miles, Twenty-first infantry,
fort Sidney, has been granted a leave of one month from August 1.

The President Leaves Washington, WASHINGTON, July 21.-The president, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Whitney and Private Secretary Lamont left Washington this afternoon for Albany.

The Surplus Resolution. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Two members of he senate finance committee were absent from the meeting this morning, and for that reason the surplus resolution was not consid-

ered. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. An Offensive Partisan.

WASHINGTON, July 21,-Senator Culiom appeared before the senate committee on postoffices to day to oppose the confirmation of E. W. Kinaman, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, Illinois. The committee decided to report this case adversely.

believed that, as the democratic party has become the protector of the saloon interest, the republican party ought as a matter of right, become the avowed rhampion and defender of the home against the saloon. During the past two months arrangements have been made that insure delegations from the states to wit: Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island. A vein of what appears to be first-class burnt umber has been discovered near Newcastle, Pa It is twelve feet wide and of unknown depth and extent.