The Omaha Sunday Bee Will Make its Appearance on Next Sunday, August 1st.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

The Omaha Sunday Bee Will Contain the New York Herald's Special Cable Dispatches.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1886. NUMBER 36.

HOW THEY TAKE THE DOSE

Irish Comment on the New Tory Viceroy and Secretary.

BOTH OF THEM ARE COCKNEYS.

And Belong to the Same Old Gang of Bourbon Toughs—The League's Position—Fatal Duel—Foreign Matters.

The Castle's New Occupants.

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DUBLIN, July 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The new officials at the castle is the great topic of the day. It is considered as something that the viceroy sets off his kinship to the notorious Castlereagh by the fact that he got the Catholic nationalists to vote for him a few years ago when conquetting with County Down for parliament. He did this by promising not to vote against home rule. Both he and the chief secretary

ARE BORN COCKNEYS.

The viceroy is a first-cousin of Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it is expected, will control him. We know Sir Michael Hicks-Beach here as Beaconsfield's Irish secretary. He was then as cold as a frog, as unsympathetic as a toad, but a careful plodder, like the tortoise. The viceroy has an odd family name for this crisis. It's Vane Tempest. Hicks-Beach is a close friend to the queen, who was godmother to his young daughter. Everybody here is reminded of the celebrated mot of Maurice O'Connell: "The great mistake of the English government towards Ireland always was that the things the Irish people wanted were refused, and what they didn't desire was forced upon them."

AN OPEN QUESTION.

The question as to the probable Irish policy of the new officials reminds one of what Disraeli charged on Sir Robert Peel: "You found the whigs bathing and you stole their clothes." Will Lord Salisbury steal the home rule garments left in Gladstone's bathing box? Omer words of Disraeli suggest themselves at this crisis as we read the list of the new cabinet. New cabinet! Indeed, it is the old tory gang we have again,

A VERY RING OF BOURBONS.

Lord Londonderry, though young and fresh, is only an official of putty in the hands of Beach and Churchill. These words of Disraeli are from his Manchester speech, made in 1872, and may be applied to the Salisbury government on the Irish question: "The ministers on the treasury benches remind me of one of those marine landscapes not unusual on the coast of South America. You behold a range of exhausted volcanoes where there are occasional earthquakes and often dark rumblings at sea."

HARTINGTON'S SORRY POSITION.

We feel sorry for Lord Hartington amid these coming earthquakes. Has he no office? Oh, yes; he is the parliamentary groom in waiting to Lord Salisbury, a Buckingham behind the prime minister's rocking-chair. He will not miss Goschen long, for he is to have the Dublin university seat in the place of Mr. Holmes, who is to be made a judge. But whatever be the policy of the new officials, the Parnellite policy was announced by Mr. Dillon yesterday at a meeting of the national league committee, viz: "To practically treat the Irish landlords as hostages for the good behavior of the English tory government, coercion to be met by war against old rents."

AVENGED IN BLOOD.

A Seducer Slain on the "Field of Honor."

[Copyrighted.]

BRUSSELS, July 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—A fatal duel was fought last night in Belgium between an artillery lieutenant, Rauvge, and a military surgeon, Pralle. The latter was killed. The cause of the duel was the suspicion of Rauvge regarding the relations of Pralle with his wife. They fought with revolvers in the wood Angelut, near Liege. Rauvge is a promising officer of thirty-four years of age. Pralle, who was only thirty-one, was the doctor of Rauvge's wife, whom he was suspected of having seduced. Rauvge will be tried by court-martial and probably acquitted.

A Great Chess Player's Blunder.

LONDON, July 30.—4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—This morning's Standard has a long leader on the close of the chess congress, in the course of which it says: "Lipschutz, the young American player, drew attention rather by the character than the number of his victories, for he beat the best players and was beaten by some inferior ones. We must go back thirty-five years for an example of so remarkable an oversight in a game between first-rate players as that which occurred when Zukertort was playing Lipschutz. The latter was winning, and the game was watched with intense interest by hundreds of spectators. The doctor was threatened with mate on the move, and to avoid it moved his queen, thus exposing himself to easier and fairly obvious checkmate in two moves. Of course he did not see it, but strange to say his antagonist also failed to notice it, and strangest of all among a crowd of interested spectators, more or less proficient in the game, not one perceived the blunder, and it was not till it had been exposed in a letter published in these columns two days later that the chess world awoke to the fact."

He Was a Dark Horse.

LONDON, July 30, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Henry Matthews, the new home secretary, who was counsel for Mr. Crawford in the recent case, may be placed in a delicate position, as he may have the responsibility of deciding whether Dilke shall be prosecuted for perjury. Many years ago he was a member of parliament for Dungarvan—in the parliament of 1868, when he was selected as a liberal-conservative. Though an Englishman, he was a Roman Catholic, and his creed, which stood in his way in England, constituted his principal claim on the Irish electors. A forcible and impressive speaker, he nevertheless failed to make any great mark, and for thirteen years he has been withdrawn from active political life and engaged in the practice of his profession. Now he has suddenly leaped and grasped one of the greatest prizes before taking his seat for Birmingham. The nomination is evidently an experiment, for Matthews is a dark horse.

Blackburn, the Chess Champion.

LONDON, July 29.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—It has been decided that the tie scores were to be played off by a contest of two games. Blackburn won the first and to-day drew the second, therefore winning the first prize. Burn receives the second. Gunsberg and Tschebiniaus played two games, both of which were drawn. The third and fourth places are therefore still undecided. That will not be played any further, the prizes having been equally divided.

Germans Bounced.

BERLIN, July 29.—The sultan of Soanudi has expelled members of the German East African society from his dominions.

CROSS OF THE CACTUS COUNTRY.

Horrible Mexican Outrage on An American Citizen Whose Death Must Be Avenged.

GALVESTON, TEX., July 29.—Francisco Rasures, a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested and surrendered night before last, without a hearing, by County Judge Hoffstetter, upon demand of Chief of Police Mondragon, of Piedras Negras, of Mexico, that he was a horse thief, was taken from a Mexican prison house eight hours after his incarceration, and carried two miles below Piedras Negras with his hands tied behind him and brutally shot and buried at the command of Mondragon. The murdered man had taken out his papers of citizenship August 15, 1875, and prominent men in Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras bear testimony that Rasures was an upright and honest man.

The secret underlying this infamous outrage is that Rasures had won the affections of a woman of whom Chief Mondragon was enamored. Mondragon, swearing vengeance, detailed two of his trusty lieutenants one night to murder his rival. Rasures badly disabled his assailants and escaped to Eagle Pass. Mondragon, however, determined upon his removal, trumped up a charge of horse theft against him and had him extradited and shot. The night that Rasures was delivered to the Mexican authorities Mondragon left for Saltillo, not, however, before having delivered orders to his lieutenants to execute Rasures. The victim in a pathetic letter appealed to United States Consul Lynn to save him saying that he was an American citizen guiltless of any crime against any law, and that Mandragon had him arrested to gratify his vengeance. This letter was delivered to Consul Lynn ten hours after its author had been basely shot. Prior to receiving the communication Lynn had already appeared before the authorities of Piedras Negras and demanded, inasmuch as Rasures was an American citizen and had been illegally extradited without proper representation or hearing, that he be forthwith released. Mondragon said that Rasures was out of their hands, his case having been transferred to a higher court at Saltillo, where the consul would have to make his demands. Subsequent events prove this assertion of Mondragon false. Consul Lynn has telegraphed the facts of the case to Secretary Bayard, at the same time informing the state department that reported outrages to American citizens on the Rio Grande and in Mexico were not exaggerated but true, and suggesting vigorous action on the part of the general government for their protection. The excitement here over this terrible outrage is at a dangerous pitch, and the county officials who were a party to it are roundly denounced and will be summarily removed from office.

The Tory Cabinet.

LONDON, July 29.—The following appointments have been officially announced: Secretary for foreign affairs, Earl of Iddesleigh; chief secretary for Ireland, Michael Hicks-Beach; chancellor of the exchequer, Randolph Churchill, who, by virtue of his appointment, becomes the recognized leader of the conservative party in the commons; secretary of war, W. H. Smith; first lord of admiralty, George Hamilton; lord high chancellor, Baron Halsbury; secretary for India, Frederick Arthur Stanley; prime minister and first lord of the treasury, Salisbury; lord lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis of Londonderry. The following appointments have also undoubtedly been decided upon but have not yet been officially announced: Lord president of the council, Viscount Cranbook; president of the local government board, Henry Chaplin; president of the board of trade, E. Stanhope; postmaster general, John Manners; commissioner of public works, D. Plunkett; attorney general, R. Webster; lord chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashborne.

The following additional appointments are officially announced: Lord president of the council, Viscount Crambrook; president of the board of trade, Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope; first commissioner of works, Rt. Hon. David Plunkett; postmaster general, Lord John Manners; lord chancellor of Ireland, Lord Asbourne.

Rt. Hon. Cecil Raikes had declined to accept the office of home secretary, which Lord Salisbury pressed him to take. He will probably be nominated by the conservatives for the office of deputy speaker and chairman of the commissioners in the house of commons in opposition to Leonard Henry Courtney, the radical-liberal candidate.

Salisbury's Irish Appointments Denounced.

DUBLIN, July 29.—United Ireland to-day says: "Truce with the landlords is shattered, but the Irish people have not the least intention to estrange the English masses. It would be impossible to produce a more eloquent example of the policy of ramming English rule down Irish throats than is afforded in Salisbury's appointment as Irish viceroy of the Marquis of Londonderry, inheriting, as he does, the blood and name of cut-throat and hideous castle rough."

The Freeman's Journal says: "The appointment of Lord Londonderry to be viceroy of Ireland and Hicks-Beach to be chief secretary is ominous of coercion. Irishmen must be prepared for this."

The loyalist press is delighted over the appointment of Londonderry to the lord lieutenancy.

A Farewell to Their Friend.

DUBLIN, July 29.—This city is placarded with appeals to Irishmen to assemble in their thousands to make as great a demonstration as possible on the occasion of the departure of Lord Lieutenant Aberdeen from Ireland. The call is signed, "Order of Citizens' and Trades Council Committee," and among other things says:

"Irishmen, by nature of your farewell to the Earl of Aberdeen and his noble wife, prove that you appreciate the efforts of England's greatest statesman to secure concession of Ireland's unalienable right to home rule."

The Mona Assembly.

MADISON, WIS., July 29.—The opening concert at the Mona Lake assembly last evening by the Schubert quartette and Signor Vatall, violinist, and Signor Farnelli, harpist, was greeted by a fine audience and was a great success. The education departments under Dr. Hurlbut, Professor Holmes, Rev. Frank Russell and "Pansy" started in in good shape. Miss Francis Willard and Dr. Deems are the lecturers of to-day, and it being temperance day there is an immense attendance.

The Cholera Plague.

VIENNA, July 29.—Three new cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease are reported at Gossich. At Fuma a distressing state of affairs exists. Exorbitant prices are charged for provisions and there is a general stagnation in trade. The sufferings of the poor are intense and the dread of cholera is increasing.

Black Flag Johnnies

LONDON, July 29.—A despatch from China states that Chinese pirates attacked and took possession of the Dutch steamer Hok while bound for Penang from Achen. The pirates killed the captain and first mate. The Dutch authorities will investigate.

The Tory Government.

LONDON, July 29.—John Eldon Gorst, member of parliament elect for Chatham, informed his supporters in the constituency that he will probably have to seek re-election, as he expects to accept a post under the new government.

Europe's Peace Threatened.

PARIS, July 29.—An Austrian diplomat writes to Le Matin: "The peace and equilibrium of Europe are threatened by the rupture of the triple alliance.

Goode's Successor Nominated.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The president sent the nomination of Gen. A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, to be solicitor general.

SENATORS ON THE SURPLUS

Long and Lively Speeches on the Morrison Joint Resolution.

ALLISON LEADS THE DEBATE.

Sherman Argues For the Amendments, While Beck and Vest Want the Original House Resolution Adopted—No Vote Reached.

The Senate's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The chair presented a proclamation by the governor of Utah relative to the violation of the marriage laws in that territory. Referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators, the presiding officer to be one, to consider, formulate and report at the next session of congress a plan for properly celebrating in 1889 of the adoption of the constitution, and the four hundredth anniversary in 1892 of the discovery of America by Columbus.

Mr. Hale objected and the resolution went over till to-morrow.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the house joint resolution to apply the surplus in the treasury to the payment of the public debt. Mr. Blair giving notice that at the first opportunity he would call up the vetoed pension bills according to their order on the calendar.

Mr. Allison, who had reported back the resolution from the committee on finance, opened the debate. He asserted his belief that by the statutes of 1875 and 1882 there had been a devotion or dedication of $100,000,000 to be held in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining at par in coin all the paper money issued by the government. The house joint resolution known as the Morrison resolution proposed in absolute terms to set apart, dedicate and devote $100,000,000 for the specific purpose of redeeming United States notes and for no other purpose whatever. If that joint resolution should pass without the dotting of an "i" or crossing of a "t," it would stand in the pathway of the secretary of the treasury in managing current business. If the secretary should undertake to use any portion of that $100,000,000 for current obligations, he would violate a distinct and clear provision of the law. Therefore it was that the committee on finance had thought it wise to reserve a further working fund of $20,000,000.

Having referred to the speech delivered by Senator Beck last December, which exposed, he said, the shame of the democratic policy, he was asked by Mr. McPherson to state what he meant by that remark, and he explained his meaning to be this: That the democratic administration had come into power by criticising adversely the financial policy of its predecessors, and that more money was held in the treasury than was necessary to carry on the ordinary operations of the government and to maintain paper money at par; that from the 4th of March till the 29th of December the democratic administration had reversed the policy of the republican administration, and instead of paying the surplus on public debt had accumulated over $60,000,000 in the treasury over and above the proper reserve; and that it was only the speech of the senator from Kentucky that put a stop to that policy and caused the first call for ten millions to be issued. The house resolution, he said, utterly and absolutely condemned the financial policy of the administration. The senate committee on finance had mollified and sugar coated, in some respects, this condemnation; still it also proposed to condemn that policy, and it would stand condemned before the country whether the resolution should be amended or not.

The consideration of the resolution was temporarily suspended to allow Mr. Conger to report back from the committee on commerce the house bill with amendments to authorize the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad company and the Illinois Central to construct a bridge over the Ohio river at Cairo. Placed on the calendar.

The consideration of the surplus resolution was resumed, and Mr. Beck proceeded to address the senate. The senators on either side, he said, and the administration might as well dismiss all apprehensions relative to the motives and purposes of the house of representatives in the passage of the joint resolution, and might as well assume that the house of representatives, constituted as it was in friendly accord with the executive branch of the government, had not undertaken by resolution either to censure, condemn or embarrass the executive branch of the government. It was fair to say that the house thought that it was conducive to the public welfare not to bring any embarrassment on the administration. He did not see any purpose in the senate amendments, which did not make any practical change in the resolution except to purpose to say to the country that the democratic house of representatives was not to be trusted and the republicans in the senate had to amend and change it, in order to take away what was vicious in the resolution. Not believing that there was any vice in it, but believing that, under existing circumstances, the resolution was fair and just to the administration, he should vote for it just as it came from the house. Mr. Beck declared that the joint resolution, so far from being a reflection on the administration or an embarrassment to the treasury department, was the very thing a wise administration would want, because it turned the responsibility upon congress, whose agent the secretary of the treasury was.

Mr. Vest addressed the senate in favor of the joint resolution as it came from the house. He said the fight was one between gold and silver, between gold and greenbacks, between men who wanted to make money dear and scarce and high and men who borrowed money, and unless this trouble was finished on equitable and fair grounds it would result in a struggle between the east and west. That was the plain meaning of the whole thing.

Mr. Sherman addressed the senate in favor of the joint resolution as amended by the committee on finance. He considered it not as a political but as a business proposition. The whole of the financial system of the government, he said, rested on the fulcrum of solid coin, and would be affected by any tampering with it. Coin was the basis of all banking, and no government ought to enter on a business of banking without adopting all the conservative principles of banks. If it did, some "Black Friday," or some unforseen event would dissipate the whole financial system and make it sink in ruin. He would give to the democratic administration of the treasury such a reasonable working balance as would enable it to meet all possible contingencies—neither more nor less. He would let that fund of $100,000,000 stand as long as the pyramids stand, as a basis for the redemption of $346,000,000 greenbacks.

Mr. Teller advocated the resolution as it came from the house.

Mr. Jones of Nevada, made a long speech, in which he laid down his theories as to political economy, and after speaking nearly two hours, yielded for a secret session.

After agreeing to a conference on the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

The House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The house went into committee of the whole upon the senate amendment to the general deficiency bill. There was no opposition made to the recommendation of the committee on appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The house subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole and a conference was ordered, Messrs. Burns, LeFevre and McComas being appointed conferees.

Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, with the intention of calling up the inter-state commerce bill, raised the question of consideration, and the house refused to consider the veto message.

Mr. Sawyer of Wisconsin then called up the vetoed pension case of Andrew J. Wilson, but the house also refused—yeas, 99; nays, 121—to consider it.

But the track was not yet clear for the inter-state commerce bill, Mr. Burrows of Michigan placing obstructions in the way in the shape of two other vetoed pension bills which were upon the calendar. The advocates of the bill finally attempted to reach an agreement, and Mr. Matson of Illinois suggested that the vetoed pension cases on the calendar be taken up, considered and voted upon, and that then the inter-state commerce bill should be considered.

Mr. Dunn of Arkansas objected to the arrangement suggested by Mr. Matson. After another roll call, however, he withdrew his objection, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement the house took up for consideration the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson, and refused—yeas, 105; nays, 86—to pass the bill over the veto, the constitutional two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the house passed a number of private bills and adjourned.

FIENDISH CRUELTY.

A Orphan Child Horribly Maltreated by Her Uncle.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Robert Melville, a carpenter, and his wife Eliza, were arrested at their home at Dean street and Sackman avenue, East New York, last night, on a warrant issued at the instance of the Society for Protection of Cruelty to Children. In an extension built from the first floor of the house was found Annie Melville, a young girl who is a niece of the prisoners. She was fastened to the floor by a rope four feet long, which allowed her to lie upon a bar of rags. She is twelve years old, but her sunken cheeks and yellow skin made her look like a withered woman. She says she is an orphan. Her father was Dr. Melville, of Peoria, Ill., who died three years ago, leaving some property to her and her two brothers, who are still in Peoria. The girl was sent here to live with her uncle, but he soon began to illtreat her. Fifteen months ago he placed a staple in the cement floor of the cellar and tying a rope around the girl's waist, fastened it to the staple. This rope was one foot long. All day she was held to that staple and at night was taken up to the room where the officers found her. When she was untied the child fell to the floor from exhaustion. A physician discovered she had sustained severe internal injuries. The normal circumference of her waist was four inches greater than the loop of the rope which encircled her. The latter had worn its way through the dress and into her flesh. She was taken to the rooms of the society. The two prisoners were locked up and will be arraigned. The man is about forty-five years old and his wife five years his junior.

Funeral of Hubert O. Thompson.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The private funeral services, attended only by the family of the deceased commissioner, Hubert O. Thompson, and twelve pall bearers, were conducted by Rev. Samuel Seward, pastor of the Swedenborgian church of New Jerusalum, in the hotel at 10 o'clock. Then the coffin was carried to the hearse and followed by the pall bearers on foot and the family in carriages the cortege moved to the church and entered it at 10:45 a. m. The edifice was filled with prominent citizens and political associates gathered to do honor to the memory of their deceased friend. The board of aldermen were present in a body, wearing large black badges. A large delegation from the general and district committees of the county democracy were present. Members of Masonic lodges to which the deceased belonged, with other organizations, occupied seats in the body of the church. All of them wore large bows of crape on their arm. The funeral procession marched up the aisle headed by the clergymen to the chancel, while the choir sang "Paradise, O, Paradise." The coffin was then placed at the foot of the chancel. The pall bearers then took seats directly in front. Their names were: Judges Andrews, Truax, Allen and Power, Mayor Grace, Secretary of the Navy Whitney, District Attorney Martine, Allen Campbell, G. M. Spier, Richard A. Cunningham, Port Surveyor Beattie and Elery Anderson. The service of the Episcopal church was then read by Rev. Dr. Weston, rector of St. John's church, with Rev. S. Barden Smith, of Trinity chapel, assistant.

Bold Breaks for Liberty.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 29.—A wholesale jail delivery took place here yesterday. Twelve prisoners scaled the walls and escaped while the officials were eating dinner. The fugitives boarded a Baltimore & Ohio freight train for Pittsburg, and when they arrived, ten of them were captured by a posse of police without trouble.

ATCHISON, KAS., July 29.—Four prisoners confined in the county jail in this city, made their escape last night by making a hole in the brick wall, through which they let themselves down to the ground by means of blankets. Three of the prisoners were in for minor offenses, the fourth for forgery.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon all the prisoners in the county jail, five in number, escaped by digging a hole through the wall with a butcher knife. None of them have yet been arrested.

Carl Schurz Tendered an Editorship.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A report is current in journalistic circles here that Carl Schurz has been tendered the position of leading editorial writer on one of the leading illustrated journals of this city, and will in all probability accept the offer. It is stated that Schurz expressed himself highly delighted with the terms offered him. He is at present finishing a volume of political reminiscences, and that labor, for the time being, monopolizes his attention, but he will soon be in a position to give a definite and final answer.

The Postal Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The fact is published this morning that the Postal telegraph company was completely reorganized yesterday by the foreclosure and sale of the old mortgage. The bonds and stock were wiped out. The new company was formed with a capital stock of $5,000,000. No bonds or other obligations now exist. Mackay is the principal holder of the stock. The policy of the new company at present is to extend its lines to all principal points on the Pacific coast.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, July 29.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Panama Canal company to-day, De Lesseps, on behalf of the board of directors, presented a voluminous report, which he read. In this he took a very favorable view of the situation. He expressed confidence in the completion of the canal by June, 1889, within the cost estimated by congress in 1879, and said he believed there would be little difficulty in securing the necessary funds.

Congressional Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 29.—The republican convention of the First congressional district to-day nominated General Alvin P. Hovey for congress. The republicans of the Fifth district nominated Ira P. Chase for congress.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet.

VIENNA, July 29.—The Political Correspondence says that Russia will soon recall the Mediterranean squadron and that Vice Admiral Karnapoff commander of the squadron, will be transferred to the Black Sea fleet.

A Destructive War Engine.

GLASGOW, July 29.—The new Spanish torpedo cruiser, Destruction, was launched to-day. It is claimed for her that she is able to overtake and destroy the fastest torpedo boat heretofore afloat.

Summer Small Pox.

DETROIT, July 29.—The first case of small pox in this city was that of a little boy who died late last night.

BLOODY WOUNDS REOPENED

Chicago Doctors Describe the Deadly Work of the Bomb.

MUTE WITNESSES OF THE CRIME.

Red-Stained Garments of the Dead Police Viewed By the Jury—The Prosecution to Finish Testimony To-Day

The Trial of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, July 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The important feature of to-day's proceedings in the anarchist trial was the announcement by the state's attorney that the prosecution would conclude its testimony by to-morrow evening. It was rumored about the court room during the day that the prosecution had Rudolph Schnaubelt, the bomb thrower, under arrest and would produce him in court. The officials denied, however, having any knowledge of Schnaubelt's exact whereabouts. Drs. Murphy, Lee and Baxter were called and described the wounds sustained by the dead and wounded officers. The wounds were nearly all of a ragged nature and produced by pieces of cut zinc, though a number of wounds were produced by bullets. The torn and bloodstained uniforms of the police were produced in court by Lieutenant Bowler. Captain Black protested vehemently against the exhibition of these mute witnesses of the horror and carnage caused at the Haymarket.

"All this is for the sake of producing a sensation," cried Captain Black.

"No, sir," rejoined the state's attorney, "if I wanted to produce a sensation I would bring many and many an officer here on a stretcher."

The witness goes on pointing out different articles: "Here is a shoe; the heel is off. Here is a pair of trousers; these red stains are blood. Here are the pantaloons worn by Lawrence Murphy; the garment is torn in many places and a portion of the cloth is seared where it was burned by the flaming hot shell."

Captain Michael Schaack, to whose efforts the arrest of Lingg and Engel is attributed, as also the discovery of their bomb factory, was called to the stand.

The state's attorney asked him: "When did you first have a conversation with Lingg about this case?"

"That was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the day he was arrested. I asked him his name, and where he lived, and whether he was at the meeting at 54 West Lake street on Monday night. He said yes. I asked him where he was on Tuesday night, and he said he was at home. He said he and a man by the name of Seliger had been on Larrabee street and had several glasses of beer, and from there he went home. I asked him then about making dynamite bombs. He said he had made some and meant to use them. He looked very much excited. I asked him why he was down on the police. He said he had reason for it, because they had clubbed him out at McCormick's. He said he was down on the capitalists and found fault with the police for taking part with the capitalists. Then I asked him again about the use of dynamite bombs—why it was his people did not use other kinds of arms, guns and so on. He said, what is the use? If the capitalists turn out, and the militia and police with gatling guns, we can not do anything against them except with dynamite. I asked him who taught him about bombs, and he said he read all about it in a scientific work by Herr Most, of New York. I asked him where he got his dynamite, and he said on Lake street. He said he had made these bombs and meant to use them."

The witness then produced from a trunk several bombs, fuses and castings and a parcel of dynamite, and described the circumstances under which they were found.

Q.—"Did you ever experiment with any of the bombs, or any of the dynamite brought to the station?"

A.—"Yes. I had five of these gas-pipe bombs made and went out to Lake View with Officers Stift and Schuttler, and we dug a hole three feet deep and put a bomb into it and put a cap and fuse to it and touched it off. It blew the box all to pieces, throwing the top of it up into the trees."

The defense objected to the question as to how many bombs had been brought in by the officers to the station, and the court holding that the finding of them by the officers should be first proved, Mr. Ingham withdrew the question.

Q.—"Did Lingg say anything about the use of these bombs?"

A.—"He said he intended to use them against the gatling guns of the militia; that a revolution was impending. I asked him about that satchel he brought to Neef's place. He said he saw one there. Then I asked him where he got the molds to mold the round bombs. He said he made them out of clay; that they could be used about two times and then they were no good. He said he saw the 'revenge' circular on the West Side."

Q.—"Who did he say was at his place May 4?"

A.—"He said about six in all, but he only knew the two Lehmans."

The police captain said that Engel wept when his wife came to see him, and Engel explained, in reply to his wife's chiding for getting into his present position, that his eloquence had caused him all his present trouble.

The defence attempted to impeach the testimony of the witness Thompson during the day, but the effort was ineffectual.

The greater portion of the afternoon was devoted to reading incendiary articles from the pens of Schwab, Parsons and Spies.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, July 29.—State's Attorney Grinnell announced this morning that all testimony for the state in the anarchists' trial would be laid before the jury by to-morrow evening. Schnaubelt's sister was among the spectators in court. One division of the court room was occupied exclusively by women. Dr. John B. Murphy testified to finding Officer John Jarrel with a hole in the side big enough to admit his two fingers. He also attended the following: Charles Finck, three shell wounds in the leg. The peculiarity of this shell wound is that it makes a very small opening, but inside the soft flesh is torn terribly. A. C. Keller was struck by a piece of shell on the right hip, which lodged over the heart, making a lacerated wound eight inches long. Jos. Norman, shell wound perforating his foot. Officer Michael Sheehan, wounded in the back, just below the ninth rib. He died on the seventh day of peritonitis. Officer Conley wounded in the leg. Officer Lawrence Murphy, had fifteen shell wounds. One was in the neck. There were three or four in the arms and a piece of shell weighing one and one-half ounces was cut out of his foot. Officer Barret had two shell wounds in the knee. Officer King, Desplaines street station, was struck on the face by a piece of shell. Another missile carried off a portion of his jaw. Officer Brady had several flesh wounds in the leg. Dr. Murphy continued and described in detail the character of the wounds sustained by the police officers at the Haymarket.

Dr. Eisler was called and testified to the fact of Fielden visiting the witness' office, on Halsted street, on the night of the massacre to have a bullet wound in his leg dressed.

M. M. Thompson, the young man who gave such damaging evidence against the leading anarchists on Tuesday, was recalled by the defense and asked whether he was not at Grieff's hall on the night of May 4. He replied he was not. He was questioned very closely by Foster, but did not vary any from his original statements. The state's attorney brought out the fact that he had been compelled to move from his house, on South Green street, owing to visits from adherents of the anarchists, who sought to intimidate him from taking the stand.

Officer Hoffman testified to finding bombs near the Ogden house, which had been pointed out to him by Informer Lehman. The same witness also told of a vast amount of deadly missiles found under the house of Anarchist Thielk.

Lieutenant Bowler was called and exhibited to the jury the bloodstained uniforms of the wounded police officers.

Captain Black protested strongly against such evidence being submitted. He declared that it was only for sensational purposes.

Grinnell replied with some feeling that if he had desired to produce a sensation and so illustrate the murderous character of the assault at the Haymarket, he would have brought in the survivors of that night on stretchers and exposed their wounds.

Captain Schaack then took the stand. On the afternoon of May 14, when Lingg was locked up at the Chicago avenue station, witness asked him whether he was at 54 West Lake street, on the night of May 3, and he replied that he was. He said he had made dynamite for use at the Haymarket. Lingg said he hated the police because they had attacked the people at McCormick's and because they were friendly to capitalists. When asked why he did not hurl the police with guns instead of dynamite, Lingg replied that the militia had guns and the socialists had to use dynamite. Lingg said he made three kinds of dynamite. He had learned how to make it by reading books. When witness examined Lingg's trunk he found in the false bottom a quantity of fuse which he said he had bought of a man on Lake street. Lingg said he knew Spies and was at the Arbeiter Zeitung office frequently. He had been a socialist as long as he could think. Witness had a talk with Engel May 8 when the latter confessed that he had been at the meeting at 54 West Lake street May 5. When Engel's wife visited him Engel broke down and went, and to her chiding for placing himself in such a position, he replied: "Mama, I am caused with eloquence. Louise Michel suffered for the cause. She is a woman; I am a man and will stand it like a man." Schaack explained the result of his experiments in exploding the bombs found among Lingg's effects and the havoc they occasioned. Lingg declared he had prepared the bombs to use them against the Gatling guns of the militia in the great revolution which had commenced. When asked where he obtained the molds with which to fashion the bombs, he said he had made them out of clay. He had picked up the gas pipe along the river and wherever he could find it. Six persons had called at his house May 4 to obtain bombs.

The court then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Base Ball Record.

AT WASHINGTON—

Detroit	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—13
Nationals	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Nationals 2, Detroits 15. Errors—Nationals 11, Detroit 4. Umpire—Elliot.

AT PHILADELPHIA—Athletics 3, St. Louis 10.

Pitchers—Hart and Caruthers. First base hits—Athletics 8, St. Louis 12. Errors—Athletic 5, St. Louis 1. Umpire—Walsh.

AT BALTIMORE—Louisville 6, Baltimore 0.

Pitchers—Ramsey and Henderson. First base hits—Louisville 14, Baltimore 1. Errors—Louisville 1, Baltimore 4. Umpire—Bradley.

AT BROOKLYN—Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 4.

First base hits—Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 14. Errors—Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 4. Umpire—Kelley.

AT STATEN ISLAND—Pittsburg 11, Metropolitan 2.

First base hits—Pittsburg 13; Metropolitan 3. Errors—Pittsburg 1, Metropolitan 5. Umpire—Valentine.

AT NEW YORK—St. Louis 5, New York 4.

First base hits—St. Louis 10, New York 12. Errors—St. Louis 3, New York 4. Umpire—Gaffney.

AT PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia 15, Kansas City 2.

First base hits—Philadelphia 17, Kansas City 5. Errors—Philadelphia 3, Kansas City 12. Umpire—Fulmer.

Racing at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 29.—At Washington park the weather was good, the track good and the attendance large.

Mile: Gleaner won, Mamie second, Skobeloff third. Time—1:46¾. Mutuals paid, $6.40.

Mile: Liera won, Sir Monica second, The Dude third. Time—1:47¾. Mutuals paid, $35.10.

Three-fourths mile: Laredo won, Terra Cotta second, Carrie third. Time 1:15. Mutuals paid $11.20.

Two Miles: Buchanan won, Idle Pat second, Grant G third. Time—3:36¾. Mutuals paid, $7.00.

Steeplechase, full course: Fenn won, Aurelian second, Mystic third. Time not taken. Mutuals paid, $19.60.

New Jersey Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, N. J., July 29.—Handicap, for all ages, a mile: Markland won, Peekskill second, Gontalon third. Time—1:44¾.

Two-year olds, three-quarters mile: Belvidere won, Puzzle second, Austrian third. Time—1:16¾.

Three-year olds, one mile: Linden won, Lansdowne second, Gardey third. Time—1:44¾.

Handicap for all ages, one and a quarter miles: Reel-and-Toe won, Barnum second, Ten Strike third. Time—2:12¾.

Three-quarters mile: Marsh Redan won, Queen Esther second, Witch third. Time—1:15¾.

Handicap steeple chase, short course: Harry Mann won, Wellington second, Tom Brown third. Time—3:20.

Sport at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—Weather clear and warm, track good and attendance large.

Mile: Lady Wayward won, Endurer second, Amer third. Time—1:44.

For three-year-old fillies, one and one-eighth miles: Millie won, Mollie McCarthy's Last second, Charlie third. Time—1:55¼.

Handicap, one and one-eighth miles: O'Fallon won, Royal Arch second, Mona third. Time—1:58.

For all ages, three-fourths mile: Monogram won, Shamrock second, Isiette third. Time—1:16¾.

Handicap steeplechase, two and one-fourth miles: Bourke Cochrane won, Disturbance second, Bucephalus third. Time, 4:28.

Dubuque Dots.

DUBUQUE, IA., July 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Dr. Burrell has been called to the Eighth Presbyterian church of Chicago.

The jobbers and manufacturers of Dubuque have telegraphed Senator Allison and Congressman Henderson to support the Hennepin canal, even if the river and harbor bill is lost.

James McDermott, aged 85, suicided to-day by cutting his throat with a razor, on account of a cancer in the mouth.

Turkey Buying Arms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—Turkey is making large additions to her armament. Krupp has received a large order from the government, and a Turkish officer has gone to his works at Essen to oversee the manufacture of the guns. It is proposed to purchase 400,000 American rifles.

The Amsterdam Riots.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.—Two more of the men wounded in the late riots died, making the total number of deaths resulting from the riot twenty-seven. Many additional arrests have been made. There is no doubt but that the socialists instigated the riots.

More Cigarmakers Out.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Thirteen hundred and fifty more Progressive cigarmakers went out on a strike to-day owing to the demand from their employers to leave their union and belong only to Knights of Labor.

Ohio Prohibs.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—A Canton (Ohio) special to the Times-Star says 496 delegates to the Ohio state prohibition convention were present at the meeting this morning. J. W. Sharp was elected for chairman.

The Future Great Pool.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The movement to unite all of the street railway companies in this city into one, to be under one management with a trust board at the head of affairs, is on foot.

RANDALL MAKES A BIG KICK

And Defeats Consideration of the Fort Improvement Bill.

CLEVELAND ON OLEOMARGARINE

The President at a Loss to Know Whether to Sign the Bogus Butter Bill or Not—Washington Matters.

Doomed for the Session.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. Dorsey finally succeeded to-day in getting before the house the bill making an appropriation for repairs of Forts Russell, Robinson and Niobrara. The bill was immediately and determinedly antagonized by Mr. Randall, who claimed that $300,000 appropriated in the sundry civil bill