

CHIEF THEIR QUEEN

Loyal Briters Show Their Enthusiasm in Victoria's Freence.

VAST CROWDS LINE LONDON STREETS

Comes to Paddington in a Specially Constructed Train.

CARS BUILT ON THE AMERICAN PLAN

Victoria Receives Enthusiastic Greeting from the Crowds.

EVERY PLACE OF VANTAGE OCCUPIED

Crush So Great that Many Women Faint—Buckingham Palace and Paddington the Scenes of the Greatest Crush.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria left Windsor castle at noon by the Sovereign's entrance, facing the long walk, and traversed part of the high Thames street of Windsor on her way to the railroad station. Her majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postillions and outriders. The queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who occupied another carriage preceding that of her majesty. As the queen arrived at the station, a vast throng of people gathered to see the queen start. The early hours were enlivened by the pealing of bells and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest in the day's procession was Windsor.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber-covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-four feet long, occupied the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons, and is mounted on two bogies, each having under double-hung suspension guides. Like all the carriages, it is painted in Great Western colors, chocolate with cream panels. The roof is of dark green, and the driving chairs, the ceiling, and the interior are of mahogany and silver plated. The woodwork is mahogany and the outer doors are carved with the royal arms, carrying the queen's monogram and the initials of the duke and duchess of Cornwall.

amounted to a deafening storm when the evening reached the vicinity.

QUEEN LOOKS PLEASED.

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and to the left. The princesses, who looked pleased, did not wear spectacles, and appeared not more tired than any woman of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty, was also dressed in black. Princesses Christian and Battenberg sat opposite the queen and the empress. The empress, who wore black, was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted the duchess and the children and then was saluted by the Life Guards as they rode off.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

The queen, after she entered the palace, proceeded to her private apartments for the night. The queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room. In spite of the enormous crowds in London today, the queen's private apartments had lunch in the state supper room.

DINGLEY FIXES IT ALL RIGHT

Allen Resolution Amended by the Ways and Means Committee.

GAGE WILL CONTROL FOREIGN LABORERS

Secretary of the Treasury Can Regulate Admission and Withdrawal of Chinese Who Come to the Exposition.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—The passage of Senator Allen's joint resolution, authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Allen some time ago and passed through the senate, is still pending in the house, and will in all probability be passed in the course of the session. The resolution is a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1875, which authorized the president of the United States to admit to the exposition foreign laborers from their countries, respectively, leaves but one proposition pending before either legislative body in Washington, so far as relates to the Omaha Exposition.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN PROFITS.

Taking Testimony in the Case Against NEW YORK, June 21.—Peter Hauptmann of St. Louis was again on the witness stand today in the trial of the indicted officials of the American Tobacco company on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

SENTENCE ON FATHER FITZGERALD

Priest at Auburn Condemned to Do Penance, Pay a Fine and Costs and Be Transferred Elsewhere.

AIDURN, Neb., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Father Fitzgerald today received the decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

BISHOP BONACUM WINS ALL

Martinelli Decides Against the Priests at Every Point.

SENTENCE ON FATHER FITZGERALD

Priest at Auburn Condemned to Do Penance, Pay a Fine and Costs and Be Transferred Elsewhere.

AIDURN, Neb., June 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Father Fitzgerald today received the decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

The decision of Archbishop Martinelli, and with it a letter directing that the decision and sentence be not given to the press for publication. It is learned that in this decision and sentence, which is quite long and written in Latin, Monsignor Martinelli has undone all that Father Baird did in the metropolitan curia at Dubuque, and has in no way censured the bishop for the expulsion and suspension and excommunication pronounced over a year ago by the bishop against the priest.

GIVEN TO THE JURY

Bartley's Guilt or Innocence Now Rests with Twelve of His Peers.

SUBMIT LITTLE EVIDENCE YESTERDAY

Judge Allows Each Side Three Hours for Making Arguments.

STATE DEMANDS A VERDICT OF GUILTY

Defense Asserts that Only Credits Were Embroiled.

COURT ISSUES EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS

After Consuming Eleven Days the Trial of Ex-State Treasurer Bartley is Concluded and Evidence Given to the Jury.

The fate of Joseph S. Bartley, the ex-state treasurer charged with the embezzlement of \$201,884.05 of the money of the state of Nebraska, now rests with the jury of twelve men, who have sat in the jury box since June 9 listening to the evidence introduced by the prosecution and the defendant. The case was given to the jury at 5:30 o'clock last evening and the members retired for deliberation.

This trial has attracted the most widespread attention and the reports of the proceedings from day to day have been eagerly scanned. Some of the oldest attorneys at the Douglas county bar have expressed the opinion that no case in this county has ever been so fiercely fought as this one. No loophole furnished by the intricacies of criminal law has been left untried and authorities of several cities in support of the many theories of the defense. Each point raised in the interest of the defendant has been promptly met by the attorneys for the state. These conflicts of attorneys have attracted the members of the legal profession from Omaha and surrounding towns.

The evidence in the case was concluded this morning, the state introducing a small amount of evidence in rebuttal of the evidence introduced by the defense. When court opened this morning the state called Assistant Cashier 25th of the Omaha National for the purpose of identifying several entries in Bartley's personal account appearing on the ledgers of the bank. The witness was asked to state who the payees of several checks were which appeared on the ledgers. The witness stated that the persons named had been paid out of a fund of \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. Mr. Blair was unable to tell who were meant by the names of Pope, Thomas, Moore and Bretton, trustee. He was excused without cross-examination.

LAST OF THE TESTIMONY. The state called Treasurer Mervin to ask him a question which had been overlooked Saturday. It was asked if Bartley had turned over to him the amount of \$2,000, more money than the settlement of the state, which the settlement was based, showed to be in his fund?

This question was for the purpose of rebutting the claim of the defense that Bartley had made the state general fund a gift of \$50,000 from his own private funds. The testimony of the several witnesses produced by the state has shown that the records in the treasurer's office bear out the fact that the state contained no record showing that the \$50,000 which the defense alleged had been turned over to him by Bartley for the general fund was in fact in the hands of the general fund and was not in the hands of the state.

After a brief consultation, the attorneys for Bartley announced that the defense would not introduce any further evidence, but would rest its case. After a brief pause the arguments were commenced, the court announcing that each side would be limited to three hours. The opening argument was made by Attorney Mahoney and C. A. Whelan for the defense, in the order named. The closing argument was made by Attorney J. J. Smyth. With the instructions by Judge Baker, the case will be given into the hands of the jury, and the fate of the defendant will rest in the hands of the twelve who have been in the jury box during the past two weeks.

BETRAYAL OF A TRUST. In beginning the argument, County Attorney Haldrup spoke at length on the duty of jurors, and then said: "By almost 100,000 votes the defendant was called to occupy one of the highest offices in the state. He was a person of this state—the trusted guardian of its financial interests. They gave him their confidence and trust. They put their money in his hands, and they made him the depository of millions of their revenues. What honesty they expected of him, what integrity they invoked. The evidence of the betrayal of that trust. The story of it is unraveled by him in his alleged defense. He said that he was a trustee of the state. He reached his hand into the public pocket, he drew out money enforced as a tribute to the state from all its people, its source untraced, its use untraced, its receipt, indifferent, taking shamelessly, without the shadow of excuse or the slightest pretense of common honesty."

Mr. Haldrup then argued that the law passed by the legislature did not contemplate the negotiation of the warrant of \$189,101.75 negotiated by the Omaha National bank with the Chemical National bank of New York, and that Bartley had the warrant drawn to himself individually for the purpose of negotiating it. He said that the scheme to defraud the state was hatching in his brain when Bartley directed Balch of the Omaha National bank to enter up the proceeds of the warrant in his personal account. He argued that the evidence showed beyond any shadow of a doubt that not a dollar of the proceeds derived from the sale of the warrant had ever made its way back into the treasury of the state. He then denounced the defense as a sham.

Mr. Haldrup argued that the defense by its own evidence showed that the proceeds of the warrant were applied by the defendant to his own use, and that the school bonds which Bartley claimed he purchased for the state with \$184,000 of the money were purchased with the money of the state. He referred to the fact that the books of the state treasurer to the governor so showed. He referred to the report which Governor Holcomb testified that Bartley made to him as to itself absolutely disproving every pretense of the defense. He referred to the testimony of the state Treasurer Bartley and to the expert accountants, and argued that the evidence showed that the proceeds of the warrant were applied by the defendant to his own use, and that the school bonds which Bartley claimed he purchased for the state with \$184,000 of the money were purchased with the money of the state.

ROTTEN HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

How in the Diocese of Lincoln that Has Become Celebrated.

JOHN L. BLAIR REPORTED DYING

Very Weak and Unable to Leave His Bed—Blair Reported Dying.

NEW YORK, June 21.—John L. Blair, New Jersey's greatest millionaire, is dying. For months he has been in delicate health, and the end is not far off. A trained nurse is in constant attendance upon him. He spends most of his time in bed. But he has "well days," as he good-naturedly calls them, when he is able to get up and sit in his favorite chair on the porch of his house at Blairtown, N. J. These are followed by dangerous sinking spells, during which he is very often unable to get up. Mr. Blair will be 95 years old on August 22. If death does not claim him before, he kept up his interest in business as long as he was able to do so.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$50,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Blairtown, N. J. He began his business career in 1820, when he went into the cotton and woolen trade, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He transferred his business to Blairtown, where he had the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. For some time he was president of the railroad, and in 1860 he was associated with the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. For some time he was president of the railroad, and in 1860 he was associated with the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$50,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Blairtown, N. J. He began his business career in 1820, when he went into the cotton and woolen trade, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He transferred his business to Blairtown, where he had the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. For some time he was president of the railroad, and in 1860 he was associated with the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$50,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Blairtown, N. J. He began his business career in 1820, when he went into the cotton and woolen trade, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He transferred his business to Blairtown, where he had the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. For some time he was president of the railroad, and in 1860 he was associated with the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$50,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Blairtown, N. J. He began his business career in 1820, when he went into the cotton and woolen trade, and in everything he engaged he seemed to be successful. He transferred his business to Blairtown, where he had the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific. For some time he was president of the railroad, and in 1860 he was associated with the Delaware and Lackawanna and was associated with Oakes Ames in the Union Pacific.

Mr. Blair is said to be worth \$50,000,000. He was born in 1802 on a farm near Blairtown, N.