THE ANARCHISTS IN BAD SHAPE.

Evidence Piling Up Tending to Show the

Diabolical Character of the Organization. Chicago dispatch: Judge Gary's court was crowded this morning when the first witness, Lieut. Stanton, one of the officers wounded in Haymarket, was placed on the stand. Witness described in details the events of the night ol May 4, and was also asked concerning the wound he received. He saw the bombs in the air, heard the hissing of fuse, which was about two inches long. He saw the missile after it struck the ground, and to the best of his belief it was

about the size of his two fists put together. Officer H. F. Kruegher followed Lieut. Stanton for the prosecution. When Captain Ward gave orders for the assemblage to disperse, he saw Fielden get down from the truck, crouch behind it and begin firing. The witness got a bullet in his right knee and returned the fire. Fielden after firing went away and mixed with the crowd. His recollection was that there were no pistols fired before the bomb exploded.

Officer John Wessler testified that he saw the bomb coming. It was on the ground four seconds before it exploded. He saw Fielden fire two shots from behind the wagon. The witnesss fired at him and saw him fall under the wagon. After the bomb exploded a volley of shots was fired into the police.
Officer Peter Poley said that the report

of the explosion of the bomb had not died away when the crowd began to fire. He saw Webster fire at a man under the wagon. The next witness was Luther V. Moulton, an officer of the Knights of Labor and a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich. He saw Spies in his house in Grand Rapids February 22, 1885. Spics was introduced to him as a leading member of the socialists of Chicago and said he came to Grand Rapids for the purpose of lecturing. The witness had questioned him about the objects of the society he represented. Spies explained that the reorganization of society was the end in view, adding that he had no confidence in legislative or other peaceful methods. Force and arms were the only means by which it could be ac-complished. He said that they were preparing for such a demonstration in Chicago and in all the principal centres in the coun try, and had a sufficient force already organized in Chicago. The number was 3,000. "I remarked," continued the wit-"that I did not think 3,000 would be sufficient, but he said they had very supe rior means in their possession. He said that if they took thirty they would have very large accessions from the ranks of the laboring men. I asked him how they proposed to get these accessions, and he said by holding out inducements to the laboring men. I asked what inducements, and he said they would make their demonstration when the laboring men were all out on a strike and out of money. Then they would hold out inducements to relieve their wants, provide them with employment and ease if they joined the ranks of the revolu-tionists. By this means, he said, they would be able to hold possession of the city. I asked him how they would carry out all this without bloodshed. Spies said no revolution could be accomplished with-out bloodshed and loss of life. I asked him would not that amount to a criminal ac-tion, and he said if they failed it would be looked upon as a crime, but if they succeeded it would be regarded as a heroic feat. George Washington would be regard-ed to-day as a mere revolutionist and would have been punished had he failed. The failure, he said, was the crime. The conversation lasted about half an and the witness was quite certain that

"Did he say anything about the eight-hour movement?" asked Mr. Grinnell, Yes, he said that a great number of men would be likely to be disemployed by this movement, and he said in answer to a question I then put, that this demonstration would likely be made about May 1. He then went on to say that they were prepared to successfully destroy the police and militia. I afterward presided at the meeting at which he lectured and took issue

Spies mentioned explosives.

with him on his doctrines."

The witness was briefly cross-examined by Captain Black, in the course of which the only new statement elicited from him first recital of the conversation to Inspector Bonfield a few days ago. George School who was in Moulton's house when Spies called, corroborated that witness as to what was said Feb. 22, adding that Spirs explained that the revolution was to be accomplished by an organization of which no one knew anything before doing it.

Lieut. Bowler was called for examination. The witness described minutely all known details of the tragedy. Three of his men died from the effects of the explosion and the shots and lifteen were wounded. He had twenty-five men in all. The witness saw pistols in the hands of the crowd but did not see or recognize any body firing. As he marched up to the meet ing he heard somebody say: 'Here they are now-the blood-hounds.' The witness fired, he thought, nine shots in all.

ABOUT THE CROPS AGAIN.

The following crop report appears in this week's issue of The Chicago Farmers' Review: While local rains have been experienced in many localities in the north and northwest, in some cases accompanied by destructive hall and wind, there have been general rains covering large areas and bringing the drouth to an end. Winter wheat has been harvested in nearly all the extreme northern portion of the belt. Its ecndition has kept well up to the promise it made in early spring. Hay and oats are being cut. Both are below the average on account of the drouth. Pastures are getting very short, and potatoes and other grain crops need rain very badly. Corn is generally in fine condition, clean and well advanced, but it needs rain and is already suffering in some localities. Spring wheat continues to run down in condition. now too far advanced to be much benefited The harvest alone will show its real condition. But it does not now promto exceed 50 per cent of an average crop throughout the northwest.

MORMON MARRIAGES. Salt Lake dispatch: Gov. West to-day issued a proclamation that as the Mormon church has missionaries in every state and other countries proselyting persons to the faith and openly proclaiming the law of the land upon the subject of marriages, violators of the law are warned as to marriage relations that they do incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment, and well disposed persons are warned from associating themselves with any persons or organizations for the purpose of emigrating to this territory to enter into such relationship.

An English company has received a charter to establish a royal bank to Madagascar, with a capital of £2,000,000, with power to colaey and issue notes,

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES. A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, July 15 .- In the senate Pugh, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented a report in the election case of Senator Payne. Hoar, on behalf of himself and Frye, presented the dissenting views of the minority. Evarts made a separate report, presenting the views of himself, Teller and Logan. All the reports were ordered printed in one document and were placed on the calendar to be called at any time as privileged matter. Wilson, of wa, offered a resolution providing that the inaugural addresses, annual messages and such special messages as may deemed of general public interest of the several presidents of the United States be arranged in chronological order and printed as senate documents. Referred to the committee on printing. Allison submitted the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, the committee agreeing upon all points of dispute between the two ouses except as to the following points: Clerks for senators' (not chairmen of committees) salary, assistant treasurer of Baltimore, appropriations for three clerks for the civil service commission and relating to ered. Ingalls moved to reduce the tax from the compensation of internal revenue agents, surveyors, etc. The river and harbor bill was then considered until adjournment.

House, July 15 .- Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the joint resolution continuing in force until July 31st the provision of the joint resolution providing temporarily until to-day for the expenditures of the government. Passed. On motion of Price, Wisconsin, the bill was passed providing for holding terms of United States courts at Eau Claire, Wis. At its evening essions the house passed the following bills from the committee on labor. To prevent the employment of convict labor and alien labor on public buildings and other public works. Amending the act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners protect mechanics, laborers and servants n the District of Columbia in their wages. The senate bill providing for the payment of per diem to government employes for decoration day and the 4th of July. Direct ng the commissioner of labor to make an avestigation in regard to convict labor in

House, July 16 .- Watson called up the reto message on the bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Luce. In this case a majority of the committee recommended that the oill pass, notwithstanding the veto of the president, while the minority report that the bill should not pass. The speaker announced that the question was upon the mssage of the bill over the veto, and it was lecided in the negative-yeas 116, nays 124-not the constitutional two thirds voting in the affirmative. The next veto nessage called up was that vetoing the pension of Catherine McCarthy. On this question also the majority of the committee on invalid pensions recommended the passage of the bill, while the minority recommended sustaining the veto of the president. The house refused to pass the hill over the veto—yeas 122, nays 97, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative. The next message called up was that vetoing the bill granting a pension to Joseph Romiser. In this case the committee on invalid pensions is unanimously of the same opinion and the bill was passed over the veto-yeas 175, nays 38.

SENATE, July 16 .- The house bill increasing the pension of John Ryan and the senate bill granting a pension to James Noyes were taken up and passed. The next bill assed was a house bill granting a pension of \$25 monthly to Miss Mary A. Thomas. who had acted as a volunteer army nurse and superintendent of nurses at Frederick Mc. After ten more pension bills After ten more pension bills were passed the senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Several amendments were adopted and others rejected, after which the bill passed. The enate then took up the naval appropriation bill. The committee amendments were all agreed to and the bill passed.

SENATE, July 17.—Senator Dawes, from he committee on Indian affairs, submitted a report on the message of the president retoing the bill granting right of way through reservations in northern Montana, recommending the passage of the bill notwithstanding the president's objections, The oleomargarine bill was then taken up. enator Milier advocated the bill. Sena tor Coke argued against it on the ground that if the manufacture and use of oleonargarine were detrimental to public nealth it should be discouraged or prohib-The question belonged exclusively to power of the several states, and congress had no power or jurisdiction over t. Senator Palmer spoke in favor of the bill, and Miller said he would ask a vote on it on Monday. Adjourned.

House, July 17 .- The house went into to \$2,500,000 the appropriation for the armament of sea coast fortifications. sected. Mr. Randall moved to reduce the appropriation for the armament of fortifi-cations from \$500,000 to \$100,000. Mr. Read suggested that there should be discusgovernment. Pending the vote on a demand for the previous question the house took a recess, the evening session to be for the committee on printing

SENATE, July 19 .- The senate took up the oleomargarine bill and Vance made a speech denouncing the measure as the most vicious of all the legislation ever attempted in the senate-most outrageously violative of the constitution and of individual and personal rights. Harris opposed the bill on constitutional grounds and offered an amendment that the sale of oleomargarine, unless marked as such, be prohibited in the District of Columbia and the terri-tories, which was rejected by a vote of 32 to 18. Vest opposed the bill. "If I vote for the bill," he said, "I vote to subvert the principles of free grovernment. I vote to use the machinery of the government out of the sphere where the constitution has placed it in order to forward and advance the interests of one set of citi-Van Wyck advocated the passage of the The question here, he said, was whether one honest industry should be protected against the fraud of another. This bill, he admitted, was not for revenue purposes, nor was it to build up one industry at the expense of another. Congress sim ply said that the best way to provide against the fraud was to regulate the man ufactive of the article. It was said that people used the article because it was cheaper, but the people did not get the benefit of its cheapness because of the fraudulent branding. Congress undertook in this bill to deal with that question and he saw no constitutional objection to it. Discussion of the bill continued until the

House, July 19 .- The house resumed onsideration of the fortification appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Randall reducing from \$500,000 to \$100,000 the appropriation for the amount of sea-coast defenses. Randall withdrew the amendment and offered another, which was adopted by unanimous consent, providing that the guns, projectiles, etc., purchased shall be of American manufacture. The bill then passed. next business was the consideration of the senate concurrent resolution for the printing of 26,000 copies of the third annual re port of the civil service commission. Agreed to-yeas 188, nays 46. An evening session was held, at which the only bill passed was one for amending the postal noney order system to allow for the transmission of small sums through the mails. The free delivery system in small cities was discussed, but, without action, the house adjourned.

SENATE, July 20,-The chair presented

resolutions of the constitutional convention of Dakota praying for the admission of South Dakota as a state and for a territorial government for North Dakota. Reterred to the committee on territories The oleomargarine bill was then consid 5 cents a pound to 2 cents. Agreed to— years 32, mays 28. Ingalls moved to insert the word "knowingly" in connection with the sale of eleomargarine. Miller moved to lay the amendment on the table. jected—yeas 27, nays 30. The amendment was then adopted. Ingails moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the mini mum penalty, being the words "less than \$100," and words "less than six months." Miller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 33. The amendment was then adopted. The bill and amendments were reported to the senate, the first question being on Ingalls smendment to reduce the tax on oleo margarine from 5 cents to 2 cents, and is was adopted-yeas 34, nays 28. The remaining amendments were adopted with out question and the bill, as amer ded, was passed—yeas 37, nays 24. The section as o penalties as amended reads as follows and aliens under contract or agreement to Every person who knowingly sells or ofers perform labor in the United States. To for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than is new wooden or paper backages as above described, or packs in any package any deomargarine in any manner contrary to tw, or who falsely brands any packages denoting a less amount of tax than required by law shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not more than two years. Miller moved that the senate insist on its amendment to the bill and ask the house for a conference. Agreed to.

House, July 20 .- Willis, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill with a recommendation that the senate amendment be non-concurred in, but, on a point of order raised by Hepburn, the bill and amendment were referred to the committee of the whole. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate amendment to the river and harbor its evening session the hous passed bills authorizing the construction of bridge across the Missouri river at No braska City; also one across the Ohio river at Cairo, Ill., by the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans and Illinois Central railroad

SENATE, July 21 .- The senate, at noon proceeded to the consideration of the reports on the matter of the election of Senator Payne and was addressed by Pugh in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Saulsbury, Vance and Eustice. Hoar addressed the senate in support of the views of himself and Frye, recommending an investigation of the charges. Logan took the floor in reply to the argument of Hoar and to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself, Teller and Evarts. He was as ready now as any senator and ever and been to expell a member if he felt justi fied in so voting; but if, as in this case, the senute was appealed to on garbled state ments to do an injustice to a man or his reputation, he (Logan) was not the man t do it. 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.

House, July 21,-Morrison's concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of congress July 25 was passed by a vote of 145 to 36. The house then went into committee of the whole on the senate emendment to the river and harbor bill. The amendment having been non-concurred in, the committee rose and the bill was sent to conference. Then a struggle arose for the priority of consideration between the inter-state commerce and Northern Pacitic forfeiture fulls, which was resolvedyeas 142, navs 90 -in favor of the former senate bill was read at length, together with the amendment reported by the com-mittee on commerce, which is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the house bill.

Stories of Judge Davis.

Though in the possession of ample meanshis wealth was rated in the millions-David committee of the whole, Mr. Blount in the Davis continued to observe the frugal manhair, on the fortifications appropriation ners of his early days, even after being apbill. After extended remarks by Messrs. pointed a justice of the supreme court and Butterworth and Reagan, the former offered circled senator. Punctually at 1 o'clock an amendment increasing from \$500,000 every day he made his way to the stand kept for many years by a woman called "Dyspepsia Mary," and there ate his lunch, which consisted of two apples, a ginger cookle, and a glass of milk, costing him 15 cents in all. This bill of fare was never changed. In other sion over the proposition to vote want of confidence in another department of the his expenses before his marriage amounted to more than \$2,500 a year. He lived at an oldfashioned, hotel where a modest apartment was always kept in readiness for him. This he consideration of business reported from used as sleeping-room, sitting room, and office committee on printing contained. It was here that he speat most of his time when not occupied in the discharge of his official duties. He was at all times ac-cessible to callers. Though fond of company, he was rarely seen in "society". The empty chatter of drawing-rooms had no attractions for him. With a few congenial spirits, how-ever, he knew how to exchange the small-talk of the hour and play the agreeable host. By one of the judge's friends I am told a story which has not appeared in print yet. I story which has not appeared in print yet, believe. It is I think, characteristic of him and shows that he was not entirely deficient in humor. A confidence man, no doubt think ing that the bulky form of the justice would make him an easy prey to his wiles, stepped up to him in the Metropolition bank one day, while Mr. Davis was depositing a large amount of money in bills. It was an attempt at the old trick of dropping a bill, drawing the victim's attention to it, in the hope of diverting his watchfulness from the hope of diverting. his watchfulness from the bigger pile of notes about to be deposited by him, and make away with them at the opportune moment. The scamp dropped his \$5 note on the floor, nudged the justice in the side with his elbow, and whispered: "You've dropped something." "All right," quietly remarked Mr. Davis, who knew a thing or two about the gentry to which his officious friend belonged: "I'll take care of it." With that he planted his penderous foot and whole weight on the note, while he handed in his deposit. That done, he leisurely asked the confidence man to pick the note up for him. The latter could not but grant the request. It was with a twinkle of his eye that it disappeared in Judge Davis' could be form. p eket, to find its way on the following day into the treasury of some charitable institunto the treasury of some tion .- Washington Cor. New York Tribune

-Fairmont had a small fire the other hour of adjournment, Mr. Butler closing day, supposed to have been started by an

PENGEANCE OF THE LAW.

James Dacy Hangel for the Murder of Alderman Gaynor of Chicago.

Jim Dacy, the murderer of Algerman Gaynor of Chicago, who was hanged at Woodstock, Ill., on the 16th, made a desperate attempt at suicide the day previous. He had a pair of large shears hidden in the mattress of his bed, and getting them attempted to stab himself. He was so violent that a hose had to be turned on aim before he could be overpowered. After this Dacy broke one of the bed slats and tries, to brain Deputy Harper of Chicago. The prisoner was exceedingly violent. Hedrove a priest from his cell, and spent his time in giving vent to the vilest imprecations. An extra guard was placed over him. Sheriff Udell placed a line of pickets extending from the depot to a point half a mile below the town, because it was reported that Capt. Dacy, brother of James, threatened, when he went to Chicago, to bring out a gang of men to prevent the hanging of his brother. While it was the general opini that there would be nothing to fear on that score, it showed how much the little village

was wrought up over the expected event. down late in the forenoon and manifested great contrition. He also asked for his brother, whom he hitherto re parded as his enemy, and expressed a desire to make peace with him. He was led in fact, fairly carried to the gallows. The priests did not administer the last sacrament, as they did not believe him sand The scene on the scaffold was a trying one Fathers Barker, Ryan and Clancy were with him to the last. The drop fell at

12:34. Dacy died without a struggle. The crime for which James Dacy suffered the extreme penalty of the law was the unprovoked murder of Ablerman Gaynor, of the Ninth ward, Chicago, the night of May 13, 1884, in a South Halstead street saloon. Owing to the death of an old colleague of Mr. Gaynor a special election was necessary to fill the vacancy. There was consider able rivalry between the friends of the can Gaynor supported one and Ducy the other. One the night prior to the election Gaynor and a party of friends happened in the saloon, according to the custom of ward politicians, and invited everyone to drink. Noticing Dacy, with whom he was acquainted, an invitation was addressed to him particularly. Suddealy Dacy wheeled, drew a revolver and held it close to Gaynor's head and fired. The bullet entered the base of the skull and odged in the brain. Gaynor died eleven days later. Dacy was arrested, and to prevent lynching by Alderman Gaynor's ends he was secretly removed to a substation in the outskirts of the city. So great was the feeling against Dacy in the city that a change of venue was taken to McHenry county in June, 1884, where he was tried, found guilty of murder, and sen-tenced to hang May 14, 1886. Gov. Oglesby granted a respite in order that his men condition might be determined. He was declared a sane man.

Dacy came to Chicago from Buffalo in the seventies. He was formerly a sailor on the lakes. He became a ward politician and striker on the West Side and frequently acted as judge and supervisor of elections

TOUCHED ON THE PROBOSCIS.

An Old Feud Between Congressmen Results in a Pugilistic Encounter.

washington special: The wordy diffi culty between Representatives Cobb of In diena and Laird of Nebraska on the floor of the house of representatives a couple of weeks ago in regard to some land entries made by the latter culminated in a san guinary encounter near the south entrance to the floor of the house shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. It appears that Messrs, Cobb and Laird met and talked over the dispute, during which the former accused the latter of being a perjurer. They agreed to go down into the basement of the capitol and fight it out. Some one overheard the arrangement and went at once to Mr. Payson, of Illinois, who is a member of the committee on public lands, of which Mr. Cobb is chairman. Mr. Payson hurried off the floor of the house and down stairs to the basement. He expostulated with them, and finally, it was sup-posed, succeeded in pacifying them. The men retraced their steps, and when they arrived at the entrance to the corridor running east and west and occupying the south side of the floor of the house they stopped and the two quarreling members renewed the d spute.

"Well," said Mr. Laird, angrily, "you are a d — old har anyway!"
"And you." said Mr. Cobb, "are a per jurer, and I can prove it."

Mr. Payson stood between the men at his moment, but quick as a flash, and with the precision of a traphammer, Mr. Laird's left hand went over Mr. Payson's shoulder at Mr. Cobb. It was a terrific blow, but the distance was so great that it only touched Mr. Cold lightly on the lower part The blood of his nose and upper lip. Mr. Cobb, who is a trickled out instantly. powerful man, railied to resent the blow. but Mr. Payson separated the men by the

assistance of some bystanders, and the difficulty ended: The bad feeling between the two members dates back some months, and it was apparent on the occasion when Cobb made his charges against Laird some three weeks ago that the last named member was with great difficulty restrained from emphasizing with his list the indignant denial and defiance be hurled at his antagonist. There was every reason to believe that if interference had not come in the shape of Paywon. who sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, that a sanguina-ry personal combat would have resulted. Both of the members concerned are of powerful physique and hear the repu-tation of men ready at all times to defend themselves in a fitting manner. Cobb stands six icet and over in his shoes and is of proportionate breadth, but is comewhat at a disadvantage on the score of age, being a the neighborhood of 58 or 60 years old. Laird is 37 years old, with a girth of chest that would ornament an athlete and is of Herr Most's. a flery, impetuous temper. On the other hand he is also slightly lame. Neither of the members are willing to make a statement at this time and the probable upshot of the encounter is a matter of speculation among their brother members. The opin ion is expressed in some quarters that the house has been outraged by the affray and it is a fitting subject of investigation by that body, but a majority of members who to testify. are disposed to talk about the matterhold that as the encounter did not occur on the floor, the house is in no way concerned in it.

PUGILISM EFIDENILY PAYS.

Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, sailed for England on the 17th on the Germanic. His departure was very sudden and caused much surprise. Mitchell says he is coming back soon to make this country his home, but it is not generally believed. He bought a bill of exchange for £2,000 one day the past week and took along about \$8,000 in money. In addition to this he had another £700 that he procured some time ago. Altogether he carries away with him \$23. 500. When he came to this country, about three years ago he didn't have a cent. It s said that the reason he left so suddenly was because too many wanted to fight him. | when he appeared.

THE NEXT MEETING IN OMAHA

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections Elect Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The 21st was the last day of the session of the national conference of charities and corrections, held in St. Paul. After the usual opening exercises Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, of Beatrice, Neb., read a report on the causes of insanity. Overwork and the monotonous life among the rural districts is given as one cause. The institution started by the woman and run by her for the cure of the insane is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. Helen M. Woods, of Illinois, offered a resolution making the age of consent in female children filteen years and calling on legislators to incorporate it into a law, which was referred to the business committee. Dr. O. W. Archibald, of Dakota, read a report for that territory. He is superintendent of the North Dakota hospital for the insane. He said the general policy of the institution was to treat the inmates as human beings, and not as criminals.

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

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

Dr. Richardson, superintendent of the inane asylum at Athens, O., read a paper on "Functional Insanity.

In the afternoon the committee on organization 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. Sohnenschien, Misouri. Secretaries, Rev. H. H. Hart, Minesota; O. C. McCullough, Indiana; Mrs. O. Diusmoor, Nebraska. Executive comsouri. C. Diusmoor, Nebraska, Executive committee, P. H. C. Garret, Pennsylvania; F. B. Sanborn, Massachusetts; William P. Letchworth, New York; William Howard, Chair, Wisconsin, Chair, 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, Plinois; moral and industrial education as preventive of crime and pau-perism, M. McG. Dana, Minnesota; organi ection of charity, Charles D. Kellogg York; schools for defective classes, Rt. Rev. D. Gillespie, Michigan; child-saving work, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fairbania Wis consin; penal and reformatory institutions Prof. A. O. Wright, Wisconsin; insanity Dr. R. S. Dewey, Illinois; alien paupers and criminals, D. Charles L. Hoyt, New York York medical charities, Dr. Charles L. Caldwal lader, Pennsylvania; on duty to African and Indian races, Phillip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania; state board of charities, Hon. F B. Sanborn, Massachusetts.

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

IT LOOKS LIKE THE GALLOWS.

Possibilities of a Sudden End Thickening Around the Accused Anarchists.

A full jury having been secured, the trial of the Chicago bomb throwers is now going orward. Acrowd had gathered in front of the criminal court long before Judge Gary made his appearance on the 17th, while the obbies and stairways of the first and secand floors were crowded with busy officials, witnesses and curiosity-seekers. The disclosures of Gottfried Waller the day previous were of a character to excite the interset of the public to the highest pitch. The appearance of Waller as he gave his testimony was very peculiar. He is a mediumsized man with dark hair and luxuriant but well trimmed whiskers. He has drooping and clear brown eyes. His face was very pale and bore an expression of shame and terror as he unfolded the sensational tale revealing the secrets of the Lebr and Webr veria. When the court opened to-day er was again placed on the stand. Witness overtook the members as they were going testified that the bombgiven him by Fischer Thanksgining day last was with instrucuse it on the police if they interered at the meeting to be held that evening at Market square. He kept it in his house t Market square. or two weeks and then exploded it in the

> Witness went to the Haymarket meeting armed with a dynamite bomb. At this coint Waller was shown a photograph of in anarchist named Schnarbett, which he lentified, and it was placed in evidence. Witness continued his testimony, saying chanrhett was at the meeting.

> "Did Schnarbett say anything at the "He said he would tell other members

> that he had decided to do. He said the deg should commence in another place "What do you mean by the thing?"

"The revolution.

The witness testified that at a meeting held in Bohemian hall, Thursday, May 2, Engel and Fischer (two of the defendants) and a number of other socialists were pres nt. Engel submitted a plan according to which, as soon it came to a conflict between the police and the northwestern groups, ombs should be thrown into the tations, then the riflemen of the Lehr and Wehr verein were to be posted at a distance and shoot all who should ome out of the station houses. The shooting was to be kept up till we eached the city. We were to kill every body who opposed us. Someone in the meeting opposed this plan, I don't know but he said it would be better to et into the crowds in the city and then kill people right and left. Another man opposed this plan. He said we could not know our neighbors in the crowds. We might kill our friends by mistake. Engel's plan was finally adopted by the meeting. Look at the book I now show you,

said the state's attorney. "Have you ever seen a copy of this book before?" "No." The book was a copy of one of

This concluded the direct examination. The counsel for the defense, after a con nce, asked to have Waller's testimony stricken out. The court overruled this and the cross-examination of the witness

The witness was severely cross-examined but his testimony remained unshaken. He said no offers had been made to induce him

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Paris dispatch: A duel between General Boulanger, minister of war, and Baron De Lareinty arising from the remarks of the baron in the senate on Thursday relative to the expulsion of the Duke d'Aumale, was fought at 9 o'clock this morning. The weapons were pistols and the place of meeting in the forest near Mendon, five miles west of Paris. When the command to fire was given, De Lareinty fired at Boulanger. The latter coolly awaited the result of the shot without firing himself. Finding himself untouched by his oppo-nent's bullet, Boulanger fired into the air The combatants then left the field. Booanger returned to Paris and went straight to his office at the war department. A large crowd assembled to learn the result of the duel and gave Boulanger an ovation

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR SENATORS.

In the seventies there are but two senators, Payne being 75 and Morrill 76. Out of a total of seventy-six senators thirty-four have been born in the states

they represent. Senator Morrill has been in congress thirty years, and is twenty years older than

Edmunds. Evarts, at sixty-eight, although his hair s darkly gray, shows not a sign of baldness, while Miller, the other New York senator, more than twenty years his junior,

shows a deal of top head through his fine

silken hair. Only fifty-three years of this world's life has McPherson seen, yet from his whitening locks, hollowed cheeks and feeble gait he would quickly be taken to be eight or ten years older than Beck, who is eleven years his senior, but who, in appearance, it least, is as muscular as an ox. On Beck's head, which is covered with a kinky coat of brown hair, not a bare spot as

arge as a dime can be seen. Senator Berry's principal recreation is billiard playing. He has certainly had practice enough to make him an expert. While he was governor of Arkansas he was widely known as a patron of the science. A good player always found a welcome at the executive mansion and had social attentions showered on him. The governor had one of Collender's costliest tables and a set of cues which cost a year's salary.

An examination of ages shows that in the thirties there is but one, Senator Kenna, whose age is thirty-eight and who is therefore the youngest member of the upper branch of congress. In the forties there are fourteen senators, Riddleberger, the second youngest senator, being 41; Sabin and Spoomer, 43; Aldrich, 44; Berry, 45; Gray, and Jones of Arkansas, 43; Blackburn, Gorman, Miller, and Mitchell of Pennsylvania, 47; Plumb, 48; Manderson, 49.

Washington Hatchet: "What is your opinion of the Bacon-Shakspeare controversy?" Senator Hearst was asked, "What is it 'bout? 'Nuther one of Sparks' rulings?" queried the senator. "Oh, no! It's aliterary dispute. They say now that Bacon wrote Shakspeare's plays. What do you think about it?" "Don't know anything about it. Don't care, neither, Always some fuss 'bout who writes things. Why, it was only the other day that I see something about who wrote Beautiful Snow.' And now here's another hullabaloo.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WOMEN.

Mrs. Senator Hurst gives \$20,000 a year away in private charities.

The wife of Senator Cockrell is credited with bringing her husband out.

Mrs. Cyrus McCormick is a widow and worth \$10,000,000. A prince at least. Louise Michel wearies for a quite life and

some stockings to darn; but such is glory. Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist has been made a lioness of by the Venezuelan government.

Miss Whitney's statue of Harriet Martineau is pronounced very life-like and

They are raving at the other side over Miss Anna Buckley Hills, the famous contrailto. Annie Pixley is the best patron the play-

wrights have. She keeps nearly a dozen of them going at once. Queen Christian, of Spain, declares that

she will never marry again; but queens havetalked that way before. Mrs. Archibald Forbes is fair and young,

not being over 30. The groom is about eighteen years her senior. The Princess of Wales has a high respect-

for her mother-in-law, but she never consults her on the dress problems. Mrs. Gen. McClellan will pass the summer at Schwalbach, Germany. It is a pretty

place and may remind her of beautiful old Miss Cleveland's book has beaten Queen Victoria's book in sales all to pieces, and the old lady is angry enough to discharge

her lord chamberlain. Mrs. Garfield, widow of the late lamented: president, is worth about \$20,000 a year, but money makes not up for the deep and

abiding sorrow of her life. Miss E. R. Skidmore, of Washington, is credited with having made \$1,000 out of her correspondence in connection with the president's wedding. She is a credit to the profession.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

It is asserted that the president will send to the secate again before adjournment the name of Charles H. Chase, whose name for collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine was rejected some time ago. It was claimed Mr. Chase's nomination was largely made unpopular by Mr. Hale, whoworked for his rejection at Mr. Blaine's request. Mr. Blaine has a strong dislike for Mr. Chase, and Mr. Hale made extraordinary efforts to defeat him for that reason. Mr. Frye says if Chase is renominated he will vote for him.

THE 139th call for bonds was issued by Acting Secretary Fairchild on the 19th. The call is for \$4,000,000 3 per cent bonds. issued under the act of July 12, 1882, and matures Sept. 1 next.

SENATOR McMillian has introduced a bill amending the revised statutes to add St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha to the list. of entries where national banks shall keep. on hand in lawful money 25 per cent of their circulation and three-fifths of the 15 per cent reserve required by other banking associations may consist of balances due.

A TREATY BADLY NEEDED.

LONDON, July 15 .- In spite of denials it is positively asserted that the draft of an extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed by Lord Roseberry and Minister Phelps and is now in Washington. The prospect of a really effective extradition treaty causes intense gratification

Interviews with Scotland Yard officials show a consensus of opinion that the old treaty was almost useless as regarded many of the worst offenses not counting political. A veteran detective remarked that if the treaty should be ratified several well known faces in New York and London would soon be missing.

THE sixth annual fair of the Buffalo county agricultural society will be held at Kearney, October 5 to 9 inclusive.