

Braswell had ravished and horribly mutilated Dolly Woods, a little six-year-old girl, while on her way to school. She identified him after his capture, and he confessed, saying he would have killed the child, but thought her dead when he left her. A crowd of 100 whites and blacks held a conference and gave Braswell the choice of being burned or hanging himself. He chose hanging. He climbed up a tree, fastened a rope around his own neck and the limb of a tree, but then refused to jump off. A negro climbed up, tied Braswell's hands, and the crowd pushed him off with a pole. His body was riddled with bullets. The child is not expected to live.

St. Louis, 16.—Behind the attachment suit which Mrs. Cornelia Sanborn had brought against the property of Almon B. Thompson, the absconding cashier of the Provident Savings Bank, is a story which, if true, will show that Thompson's alleged forgeries and general crookedness extended further than was at first generally supposed. Some time ago Mrs. Sanborn loaned the cashier \$5,000, secured by certificates of the bank's stock, as collateral. These she placed in her strong box in the vaults at the bank. When it became known Monday that the bank was embarrassed she called and asked for her box and it was given her. She removed the certificates, and taking them to a broker asked him to sell them. The broker took the certificates and upon examining them found that they were forged.

It is said Thompson had access to Mrs. Sanborn's box and that he substituted the forged for the genuine certificates, which he afterwards sold. Important information concerning the probable whereabouts of the cashier was received to-day from Benjamin J. Wertheimer, a lawyer of Chicago, who states that he met Thompson in that city last Tuesday. It is supposed he was on his way to Detroit, whence he went to Canada.

To-day the first steps in the direction of apprehending the fugitive were taken. Warrants charging him with embezzlement and grand larceny were issued, and the directors employed two attorneys, one to carry on the civil and the other the criminal branch of the prosecution. Detectives have been put upon the case and are now busily engaged in following up various clues.

Denver, 16.—There has been no rain in Colorado during the past three months; in consequence the rivers are drying up and the crops, ranchmen and stock, as well as families, are suffering for want of water. What little water remains in the Platte River is taken out by a high land ditch company above Denver, causing the ranchmen lower down great loss from drought. These farmers held a meeting here yesterday protesting against the action of the Ditch Company and petitioning the Governor for relief. This evening the State officers issued an order to the State Engineer, directing him to shut off the supply of water above the city for irrigation purposes until the domestic wants of the farmer's lower down were satisfied. It has been raining in the mountains as well as East and South, yesterday and to-day, and the opinion is that the drought is at an end.

SACRAMENTO, 16.—Governor Stone to-day called an extra session of the Legislature to convene July 12th to legislate on irrigation.

NORFOLK, Va., 16.—The particulars of an accident to a party of excursionists on Albemarle Sound on Wednesday reached here this evening. Between 20 and 30 residents of Manteo, N. C., had been to Nags Head on a picnic. While returning by a schooner about two miles from shore the vessel was capsized by a squall and a number of persons thrown into the water. Lieut. Chocter, of the Revenue Marine Service, with the sloop *Alert*, went to the assistance of the party and rescued a number of those in peril and the bodies, two of which are those of young ladies and the other that of a child, being recovered.

PORTLAND, Me., 16.—Four cars of Foxpaul's circus train, went over the embankment near Vassalborough at 7:30 p. m. to-day. Twenty-five horses were killed and several men injured. The men are missing and are supposed to be beneath the wreck.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Nationalists 8, Philadelphia 9.

New York, New York 4, Boston 1.

Kansas City.—Chicago 7, Kansas City 4.

St. Louis.—St. Louis 3, Detroit 7.

CHICAGO, 16.—The trial of eight Anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre was actively entered upon this morning, the jury having been obtained yesterday.

A map showing where the meeting was held and where the bomb was thrown into the ranks of the police was exhibited to the jury and its correctness verified. It showed the location of Griet's Hall, and Zeep's Hall, from which the Anarchists proceeded to make the assault.

Police Inspector Bonfield was the second witness called. He was in command of the police at Desplaines Street, on the night of the Haymarket meeting. The police had warning of the assemblage through the revenge circulars, and other circulars issued by the Anarchists. Bonfield said the police he took with him to the Haymarket were armed. "What were the instructions?" asked the State's attorney. "That no one should fire unless ordered to do so by his superior officer. As we approached this truck," said Bonfield, "I commanded up to it. Capt. Ward who was with me, said to those in the crowd, 'I command you, in the

name of the people of Illinois, to disperse, and I shall call on you (pointing to me in the crowd) to aid in dispersing the crowd.' At that time Fielden was standing in front of the truck. He turned at us and said, 'We are peaceable.' Instantly the crowd parted in a peculiar manner. I thought then I heard this singing noise. I have had some experience with dynamite and fuse, and divined in an instant what was going to happen. The next moment a terrific explosion took place. The bullets were fired into us for perhaps a minute or so before a single shot was fired by the police. I gave the order to close up and return the fire."

"How many persons were injured by these bullets?"

"To the best of my knowledge, 60."

"How many died?"

"Seven."

Bonfield testified further that at least a hundred shots were fired from the crowd before the fire was returned. Witness, cross-examined by Captain Black, said a thousand people were at Haymarket. When he reached the scene Fielden was speaking. Captain Ward ordered the crowd to disperse. Fielden said, "We are peaceable," and the very next instant there was a hissing noise and the explosion of a bomb. In the afternoon several of the wounded police were present. Gottfried Waller, a Swiss cabinet maker was the first witness. He said he was a member of the socialistic society for exercising arms and instructions, which he left four months ago. On the night before the bomb was thrown, witness said he was at the hall where the society usually met, in answer to the advertisement in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. About seventy or eighty men were present. The witness was chairman. Fisher and Engle were present. They discussed the killing of the men at McCormick's and what should be done the next few days. Engle introduced a resolution that there should be meetings at various places and that the word "rest" published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was to be the signal for the meeting. If there should be a disturbance they were to meet in Wycker Park armed. A committee was appointed to watch the movement in the city, and report if anything happened, and if a riot should occur, we should storm the police at once and cut the telegraph wires, that we should shoot down everything that came against us. Then if one police station was stormed, they should do the same thing with the others, moving down all that came. They were to commence at the station on North Avenue. Engle said the easiest mode would be to throw bombs in the station. Nothing was said in the meeting where the plan originated. It was decided to call a meeting of the workmen next day in the evening. Those present were not to participate in the Haymarket meeting. Only the committee was to be there. If they should report something had happened then the others should come down upon the police, then the militia or whatever should come against them. The witness said: "We also thought that the fire department should be disabled. First, we were to attack the North Avenue police station. Then the next one as fate would cause. The plan was to attack the police station to prevent the police from coming to the aid if there should be a fight in the city. We all thought there would be a fight and so calculated. The plan was adopted with the understanding that every group should act independently, according to the general plan. Those present were from all parts of the city." The same programme was to be carried out in every part of the city. There was nothing said about Haymarket. It was not expected the police should get to the Haymarket only if the observers were attacked, then we should shoot the police. In case of an attempt to disperse the meeting, we should simply strike them down, however, the best we could, with bombs or whatever would be at our disposal. One or two from each group were to compose the committee to be sent to Haymarket, and they were to observe the movements not only in Haymarket, but in different parts of the city, and if the conflict should happen, then they should report to us. If it happened in the daytime then they should cause the publication of the word "Ruhe." If in the evening or night, they should report personally to the members at their homes. The word was a signal to meet, and was only to be inserted in the newspapers if no downright revolution occurred.

Fischer suggested a word and it was arranged that the publication should be made in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* "Letter Box." A committee was appointed to attend to the publication. I only know one of the committee, Vraemer. All who were present at the meeting accepted the plan. They voted by raising hands. Engle put the questions to the meeting. The plan was to be stated to such reliable men as were absent. I reported it to some who came in later." Witness was asked, "Did you ever have any bombs?" To this question Foster, of the defense, warmly objected. Any bomb witness might have had, had nothing to do with the case, unless it were traced to the man who threw it at Haymarket. Mr. Ingham replied in a brief statement, saying the theory of the State was that months ago the defendants had been preparing for a revolution about the 1st of May; that they had been arming themselves and their dupes. The State intended to bring to court the dynamite bombs said

would show that these bombs were used for no purpose in all the wide world except cowardly and atrocious murder.

Mr. Foster—If you show that some man threw one of these bombs without the knowledge or authority or approval of these defendants, is that murder?

Ingham replied—Under the law of the State of Illinois, it is murder. The law of the State is strong enough to hang every one of these men.

Judge Gray, in deciding the point, said: "If there was a combination among a great number to kill policemen if they came in contact with the working men or strikers, or were attempting to enforce the law and order, and preparations were made to kill the policemen upon some such occasion, the decision as to when the proper occasion came being left to the parties who were to do the work, and some of these parties did such an act, then all engaged in the general conspiracy are equally liable."

The witness then proceeded to answer the question as to whether he ever had any bombs, and told how, about a year and a half ago, bombs had been distributed to him and others by Fischer, for use at a meeting of thanksgiving if attacked by the police. Just as it happened this time, those present at 54 West Lake Street, on the night of May 3d, whom witness could remember were Fisher, Engle, Brettenfeld, Rheinwald, Krueger (who is dead and another Krueger, Gruendwald, Schneider, Hueter, Hoesener, two Lammons and Herman. This closed Waller's direct testimony; also the day's proceedings.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—Lord Salisbury has offered the Liberal-Unionists four seats in the Cabinet and the usual ratio of lower offices. He will permit Lord Hartington to be the leader in the House of Commons and select what office he chooses, except Premier. Lord Salisbury proposes to again unite the Premiership with the office of Foreign Secretary.

The Conservative newspapers predict that the first fight will arise over the obstructive tactics by the Gladstonians and Parnellites. Ministerial circles deny the charge affirming that Gladstone is desirous of extending the Speaker's power of cloture. Parnell is disposed to follow the lead of Gladstone, but if Lord Salisbury proposes coercion every means will be resorted to to protract the opposition.

Gladstone has postponed the meeting of the Cabinet until Tuesday to enable the ministers to be present.

The gains made by the Tories and Unionists combined, in the elections so far, amount to 45 seats over and above their holdings in the last House of Commons.

The total vote thus far is Conservatives and Unionists, 1,455,958; Gladstonians, 1,332,118.

Copies of the telegram from Sexton addressed to the Nationalists at Belfast have been placarded throughout that city. In it Sexton says: The Nationalists have hitherto earned the gratitude of the country by their admirable self-control despite repeated deliberate provocations, and he implores them to continue in this wise course and remain as much as possible within doors, especially at nightfall.

GLADSTONE'S REJOINER.

Mr. Gladstone has written a rejoinder to the Duke of Westminster's reply to the Premier's charge that his grace struck a blow at the aristocracy by deserting Liberalism and aiding the election of the Tory candidate in his district of Chester by the use of money and carriages. Gladstone twits the Duke with working for the Tories harder than he ever worked for the Liberals. He suggests in doing so that he was striking a similar blow at the aristocracy to that which he gave it when he helped defeat the reform bill in 1866. Gladstone says he does not challenge the propriety of the Duke's action, but that he grieves over it. "It was an act against patriotism," continues Gladstone, "and adds to disunite the classes and so impair the strength of the Empire. These are acts as grave as to strike a blow at the aristocracy, which you did in 1866, when you took the chief part in destroying the reform bill and in ousting the Government. It is not possible that what you did then you are doing now. In my eyes, the gravity of the present issue involves the honor of the Empire. The civilized world has stamped England's Irish policy with discredit and disgrace. The Government sought to cancel the past (on which you shut your eyes) and to meet the present and future demands, thinking England's honor should be cleared. I lament that this should be prevented."

DUBLIN, 15.—United Ireland comments on the British political situation in a somewhat ragging style. Among other things, it says: "The tricksters, sordidness and mountebanks who are about to assume office in the present tremendous crisis in English history, have in common but one dominating impulse—to grab at the emoluments of power. This is indeed a grotesque sacrifice. It is as if a rascal imbued himself in the vestments of a priest for the purpose of robbing a church."

In another paragraph the paper says: "Gladstone's opponents deliberately concocted the Belfast tragedies for political purposes. Murder, particular or wholesale, will not stop them any more than it did Ireland's enemies

heretofore. The Marquis of Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill are as unscrupulous as Pitt, Clare and Castlereagh, but they are punier. The slanders of the *Times* are as infamous as those of Lord Cornwall or General Ross."

PARIS, 15.—The expulsion of the Duc d'Aumale was the cause of an exciting scene in the Senate to-day. M. Chesnelong said the Duke's letter to President Grevy in no wise justified his expulsion, and the government violated its principles when it offered a commission on his property.

General Boulanger, Minister of War, replied he would not tolerate the insolent letter of the Duke. An uproar ensued.

Baron Larieinty shouted that the expulsion of the Duke was an act of cowardice.

General Boulanger declared he would not permit such expressions to be applied to the Minister of War, and quitted the tribune.

M. Sarrien stated that the Duc d'Aumale's letter was written with the consent of the Comte de Paris, and that the whole affair was a veritable plea.

General Boulanger declared he would fulfill his duty as a Republican Minister.

M. Larcinty said he regretted that so distinguished a soldier as General Boulanger should insult any one absent.

The order was then passed by a vote of 157 to 76, approving the conduct of the government and expressing confidence in its vigilance.

LONDON, 15.—The Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres and a suite of fifteen persons arrived at Brussels to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—While an iron dealer was unloading a wagon filled with old artillery material to-day that had been purchased from the government, a nine-inch shell, supposed to have been improperly loaded, exploded among a group of workmen and others. Sixteen persons, including 4 children, were killed. Several more were injured.

LONDON, 16.—A re-hearing in the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke opened by the Queen's Proctor began to-day. Sir Charles Dilke, correspondent was present, as also were Mrs. Crawford and her sister. The court room was crowded. Counsel for Queen's Proctor in opening the case asserted that the servants mentioned by Mrs. Crawford in her confession, as being present and witnessing to her meeting with Sir Charles Dilke at his house or elsewhere, did not confirm Mrs. Crawford's statement in any particular. Sarah, the maid who, Mrs. Crawford said dressed her in Sir Charles apartments after his departure from the appointment there, denied counsel said, that she ever did as Mrs. Crawford alleged. The French woman Fanny, who Mrs. Crawford confessed brought her into relations with Sir Charles Dilke, had, counsel admitted, disappeared, but Dilke himself would testify and show that he was not with Mrs. Crawford on the dates she alleges he was in company with her and Fanny, the woman who kept the house in Warren Street, where Mrs. Crawford said she met Sir Charles Dilke, would show that respondent never slept there as alleged. Sir Charles Dilke's coachman would show that he never stood long at Mrs. Crawford's house waiting for his master to terminate his visits to Mrs. Crawford's. The coachman would further testify that he could have seen if anything wrong had been done in the room where Mrs. Crawford received Sir Charles in her own house; as a coachman from his box could easily see over the whole area of the room. Consensus of opinion makes of the re-hearing a strong attempt to whitewash Dilke. Mrs. Crawford adheres to every statement in her confession.

VIENNA, 16.—Archduke Otto, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, has been betrothed to Princess Marie Josepha, niece of King Alfred Frederick, of Saxony.

PARIS, 16.—The duel between General Boulanger and Baron Larieinty has been postponed until to-morrow, at the earnest entreaty of the President of the Senate.

ROME, 16.—Since the last report there has been eight cases of cholera and three deaths at Trieste and six cases and two deaths at Fiume.

GENEVA, 16.—The remains of the poet Schuekenburger, author of "Die Wacht am Rhein," were to-day disinterred from the grave where they have reposed at Burdoreff, Switzerland. Since the poet's death for removal and final burial at Thalheim, near Tulligen in Wurtemberg, South Germany. Schuekenburger was born in Thalheim and his dying wish was that he should be buried in the village of his birth. The disinterment and removal of the remains were accompanied by solemn funeral services and great crowds of people followed the coffin to the railway station. At Tulligen a monument is being erected in his honor.

PARIS, 16.—The funeral services to-day over the remains of Cardinal Quirbert, Archbishop of Paris, were very impressive. The ceremonies took place in the Notre Dame Cathedral. An immense procession composed of deputations from various Catholic societies and institutions marched to the Cathedral, where the clergy in a body awaited them. Mr. Gombel, Minister of Public Worship, and a number of public officials, and many Senators and Deputies attended the services.

LONDON, 16.—In the Crawford di-

vorice to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, being sworn, denied totally all the allegations concerning him made by Mrs. Crawford in her confession. Continuing, Sir Charles declared that Mrs. Crawford's confession was an act of deliberate conspiracy against him. He accounted for the animus prompting this conspiracy by saying that he had once through friends advised Mrs. Crawford to abandon an intrigue she then had with Captain Forster. The captain learning of this advice charged the witness during an interview in 1885 with trying to elude his (Forster's) character and challenged the witness to a duel. Witness declined the challenge and treated the affair as utterly ridiculous. Witness then proceeded to furnish evidence suggesting that Capt. Forster and Mrs. Crawford, finding that the discovery of the liaison was imminent, concocted the story against the witness contained in the lady's confession.

The court was crammed with notables, including many well known ladies. The reporters had difficulty in obtaining seats. Crowds of people were unable to gain admittance. Mrs. Virginia Crawford was dressed quietly in a brown costume. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and Mrs. Harrison. She arrived early and conversed animatedly with her counsel, Mr. George Lewis. Sir Charles Dilke, who was accompanied by his wife, looked careworn. He followed the evidence with the keenest interest.

It was generally thought that Sir Walter Phillimore, who represented the proctor, was somewhat biased in favor of the co-respondent.

When summoned as a witness Sir Charles was visibly affected.

In walking to the witness stand he almost staggered, but he soon recovered his self-possession and answered the questions with clearness and decision. For instance, he replied to the question: "Did you make love to Virginia Crawford?" with "No, certainly not." Mrs. Crawford and Sir Charles frequently exchanged glances. The former smiled amusedly when Sir Charles denied that a liaison had existed between them. The spectators in the court room showed great interest in the narratives of the witnesses regarding Sir Charles' alleged intimate relations with the French woman who was formerly in the service of his father, and afterwards in his own service. Sir Charles, it was stated, allowed her forty pounds sterling yearly, and when she was in England always visited her at No. 65 Warren Street. Much interest was also taken in the story of how the mysterious "Fanny" vanished, reappeared and vanished again before the last trial, reappeared afterwards and gave evidence to Sir Charles Dilke's solicitor, and finally vanished and is now not to be found. It is generally taken that Sir Charles has not left a favorable impression.

A Lively Fourth.

Port Huron, Michigan, had the liveliest celebration of the Fourth recorded this year, according to accounts. It was a very enthusiastic affair, and the chief interest centered in the exhibition of fireworks, which was by no means the case in Peoria. The exhibition was rather overdone, however, and so were some of the exhibitors. The fireworks were placed for exhibition on a bridge at Military Street. The chief exhibitor was Louis N. Minnie, a prominent citizen of that town, and he was assisted by three young men. There was a crowd of about ten thousand people gathered to see the fun. The preliminary displays went off all right. Then Mr. Minnie put the lighted torch to a large and elaborate piece representing George Washington. The adjoining pieces had been left uncovered. George went off all right and a fire of sparks ascended into the air and then fell back. They were so heavy and so fiery that instantly the remaining pieces were set on fire, and pinwheels, rockets, candles, serpens and everything combustible were actively distributing fire around the platform. Minnie was speedily enveloped and started to run. He had gone less than ten feet when he was caught by a sudden explosion and enveloped in a flaming mass. To the horror of the spectators he fell to the floor, and before aid could reach him his body was charred and burned so as to be almost unrecognizable. One of the assistants was so badly burned that it is doubtful if he survives. Another had his hands frightfully burned while letting himself down to the bridge arches—twenty feet below. The remaining assistant escaped injury entirely by making a bold jump of 20 feet. The platform was speedily wrapped in flames and threatened buildings in the vicinity, but the fire department came out and closed the programme. Mr. Minnie was a respected citizen, had held several local offices and was prominent in the democratic councils of this county and district. Last summer President Cleveland nominated him for consul at Sarajevo. A sharp political fight at once commenced which ended in Minnie's withdrawal. He engineered the plan for the Fourth of July celebration and raised most of the money employed in it.—*Peoria Journal*.

EMERY COUNTY, much of which has hitherto been regarded as little better than a desert region, has been blessed with rain while this valley has been parching.