

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 21.—The superintendents of the lines between Chicago and Council Bluffs met to consider the request of the Union Pacific that they should co-operate in putting on a fast limited express between Chicago and San Francisco, and shorten the time between the two points. They decided that they would make no change for the present, as it would interfere with their local traffic and business did not warrant special trains. It is probable that the Union Pacific will postpone carrying out its plan until September next when affairs with western roads are not in such an unsettled condition.

CHICAGO, 21.—Upon the opening of court in the Anarchists' trial, William Seliger, who is regarded as the principal witness for the State was placed on the stand. He testified that he lived in Sedgwick, and that Lingg, one of the defendants had boarded with him. On Monday night before the massacre witness attended a meeting of the Carpenters Union at Zeopli's Hall. There copies of the revenge circular were distributed. On Tuesday at Lingg's request, witness worked all morning with Lingg and three others loading bombs. They made about forty or fifty of them. Lingg urged them to work diligently, and said the bombs would be taken away that day. Lingg told him every working man should have dynamite and know how to use it. There was going to be an agitation and all workingmen ought to learn the use of dynamite. He said the bombs they were making would be good "fodder" for the capitalists and police. The bombs were to be used that night. Lingg said: When the bombs were tossed they carried them to Neff's Hall, where they were well distributed.

From Neff's Hall witness and Lingg went over to the Larabee Street police station. There was to be a disturbance made on the north side. That was arranged previously. Another disturbance was to be made on the west side, and one more on the north side to prevent the police from massing at any one point.

"Tell what conversation you had with Lingg that night when you left Neff's Hall."

"He said the disturbances ought to be made everywhere on the north side to prevent the police from going over to the west side."

"What did Lingg say on going over to the Larabee Street station?"

"He said it would be a beautiful thing to throw a couple of bombs into the police station." Two officers were sitting in front of the station. Lingg said they could not do much, and that if the others ran out we could shoot them down. The patrol wagon came up. Lingg said that he was going to throw the bomb, that was the best opportunity. I said that it was not a good time, that it would be without effect. Then he became wildly excited. He wanted me to give him some fire. I was smoking a cigar and went into the hall and struck a match as if I was going to give it to him. The patrol wagon was coming by and it passed us before he got the match, when he wanted to follow the wagon. He thought there was trouble on the west side and wanted to go to where it was. I persuaded him not to go. We got to the house a little before 11 o'clock. He asked me if I had seen a notice in the paper that armed men were going to hold a meeting on the west side. I said no. He showed me the Arbeiter Zeitung, and showed me the word "Ruhe" and said that meant there was to be a meeting on the west side, that everything was to be turned upside down, and that there was to be trouble. Witness is in detail their movements that night, and the inside history of the anarchist society. He was closely examined but his testimony was unshaken.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Morrison's concurrent resolution reported from the ways and means committee, providing for the adjournment of Congress July 28th, was passed by a vote of 145 to 36.

MILWAUKEE, 21.—Delightful weather marks the opening day of the twenty-fourth fest of the North American Sangerbund. The city is full of strangers and trains are arriving hourly with large additions. The city is profusely decorated.

CHICAGO, 21.—Not a single dull moment elapsed during the afternoon. The judge, jury, lawyers and spectators were kept fixedly without the slightest relaxation at the same high tension to which they were raised when the day's exciting developments began in the early morning hours. A determined attempt was made by the defense to show that the bombs manufactured on the afternoon of the day on which the massacre occurred, had no necessary connection with the riot in the Haymarket. The witness was tangled up and made to answer more or less satisfactorily to the defense till the court decided that the attempt had proceeded far enough. A new line of queries was quietly substituted by Foster, the object being to impeach the credibility of Seliger and place him in as odious a light as possible before the jury. He was partly successful, though without affecting the weight of his testimony materially. Seliger told how upon being liberated by Captain Schack, he and his wife went home together. Solomon, one of the attorneys for the defense, soon called on

him. Solomon endeavored to induce him not to testify against the defendants, and to tell Captain Schack that his previous statements could not be substantiated in court.

Mrs. Seliger was then placed on the witness stand and gave her testimony in a thin treble voice. She was very nervous and at times embarrassed, but displayed none of the cravenness that characterized her husband on the stand. Lingg, she said, came to board with them a few weeks before Christmas.

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

"Shortly before May I saw some as Lingg was about to hide them. There were about half a dozen lying in his bed which he wanted to hide. There were both long ones and round ones. Gas pipes and shells were there."

She had no talk with him then about the bombs. After Lingg left the house she did not see any more of them. On the night of the riot she heard people say that a bomb had fallen at the Haymarket. That day there were several men in the house, six or eight, perhaps, and maybe more. Among them were Huebner, Huebner, Thielis, Lingg and her husband. They were in the house until towards evening, coming and going all day. The men were working upon the bombs.

She did not pay particular attention, but remembered that Huebner was filling. Said Mrs. Seliger: "I was in the kitchen when supper was ready. I went to where the men were at work. I was so mad that I could throw them all out."

"Are you a Socialist, Mrs. Seliger?" interrogated the States Attorney.

"No," snapped the witness. "They are always scolding me. I frequently saw Lingg melting lead right on my cooking stove. Twice Huebner was with him and once Thielis and my husband. Lingg would say to me, 'Don't act so foolishly standing there, you might be doing something.'"

Witness saw Lingg the day after the bomb was thrown. He was at home in the forenoon.

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

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

Mrs. Seliger was cross-examined for the defense by Foster, who began by a bland smile, saying: "You have been looked upon with suspicion, on account of this bomb business, I believe, Mrs. Seliger?"

"Yes, I have been looked upon on account of that man Lingg," answered the witness sharply.

The lawyer was a little staggered, but recovered himself quickly and endeavored to show that the witness was actuated by spite against Lingg. The other questions were directed to ascertain whether the Seligers were in receipt of money from the police. The fact was brought out that since the riot Captain Schack had paid her rent and given her barely enough to live on.

"How old is your husband, Mrs. Seliger?" casually asked Foster.

"Thirty-one."

"How old are you?"

The little woman winced, then flushed to the roots of her hair, and said: "I am forty."

Before Mrs. Seliger recovered from her confusion the attorney proposed the following:

"Immediately after the riot did not you and Mrs. Thiel agree that you would raise a purse of money for Lingg, to send him out of the country and then lay the whole bomb-making scheme on him?"

The witness denied having ever talked of such a proposition. She had a conversation with Mrs. Thiel at the time referred to, but nothing of the kind alleged was mentioned.

The hour to adjourn having arrived, the long session ended by the State's attorney handing to the jury for inspection an article which several of them had desired particularly to see. It was a murderous dirk, fashioned from a file, and taken from Fischer the day after the slaughter of the police at the Haymarket.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 21.—This is the last day's session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

After the usual opening exercises Mrs. DeWitt Colby, of Beatrice, Nebraska, read a report on the causes of insanity. Overwork and the monotonous life among the rural districts is given as one cause. An institution started by women and run by her in Omaha, 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 15 years, and calling on the legislatures to incorporate it into a law, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Dr. A. W. Archibald of Dakota read a report of 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 lively discussion Omaha was chosen.

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

B. G. Richardson, superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Athens, Ohio, 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—Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, Rev. A. G. Byers, Ohio; Rev. S. H. Sonneneschien, Missouri.

Secretaries—Rev. H. H. Hart, Minnesota; O. C. McCullough, Indiana; Mrs. O. C. Dinsmore, Nebraska.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes said that while the conference had no form of creed, its members had substantially agreed upon a number of points; they all agreed that State boards of charity ought to exist in every State and Territory; that there should be some women on such boards; that the members should serve without pay and have neither patronage nor executive power.

It was agreed that the existing county jail is an abomination to be changed or abolished altogether.

Other brief speeches were made and the conference adjourned sine die with singing "My country 'tis of thee," and the pronouncing of the benediction by Bishop Whipple. In all there have been 472 delegates in attendance.

NEW YORK, 21.—The bondholders' committee of the Mexican National Railway to-day issued their plan of reorganization. It provides for an issue of \$12,500,000 of prior lien bonds at 6 per cent., the proceeds of which are to be used in acquiring an equipment, paying the floating debts and completing the international line. The present first-mortgage bondholders will receive for each \$1,000 bond one \$500 bond, payable, if earned, with cumulative interest at 6 per cent., and one \$500 bond non cumulative. The committee shall have power to make the constitution for any company that may be formed and issue stock or union securities as they see fit. The committee state that they have not been able to arrive at any agreement with Matthewson & Co., of London, who purchased a million of the first mortgage bonds dated July 1st, 1882. Should the Matthewson plan not receive the assent of the majority of the bondholders within a reasonable time the securities will be returned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 21.—Jas. C. Cook and Frederick Gebhardt, living in Montgomery County, were shot and killed by horse thieves Monday night, who were in the act of stealing the former's horses. The thieves, seven in number, escaped and are still at large. A posse is now in pursuit of them.

LIMA, July 21.—At a meeting held here it was resolved to petition the Government to expel the Jesuits from the country. The feeling against this class is daily becoming more intense. El Comercio recommends the Government to take the matter in hand, as it is in a spirit of moderation and justice.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The main building of the State Soldiers' Orphan's Home at Knightstown, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. No loss of life or injury to person occurred. The loss is about \$30,000, on which there is \$25,000 insurance.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 21.—John West's sawmill at Westport, on the Lower Columbia, sixty miles below this city, was destroyed by fire last night, together with the steamer Westport, lying at the mill. Loss, \$55,000 to \$60,000; no insurance. Origin, sparks from a smoke stack.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, July 21.—The Prohibitionists State Convention to-day put in nomination a full ticket with Professor H. M. Seeley at the head for governor.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., 20.—Much interest is manifested in Wyoming Territory regarding the change soon to take place in the gubernatorial office here. There are several prominent candidates in the field, all of whom are residents of Wyoming. They are ex-Delegates Post and Captain Baxter, of Cheyenne, Holliday, of Laramie, and Beck of Johnson County, the latter being a son of United States Senator Beck of Kentucky, and now on his way to Washington to press his claims.

The Leader, the oldest democratic paper in the Territory, will to-morrow say editorially on this subject: When the President comes to appoint a Governor for Wyoming, he need be at no loss as to whom to select, whether he consider the point of qualification or consult the wishes of the people. While there is nothing to be urged either personally or politically against any of the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the position, it is no disparagement to the best of them to say that his recommendations are not worthy of consideration in comparison with those of Morton E. Post. No person of either party is more widely known throughout the Territory or more highly esteemed.

Twice elected to Congress he served with ability and zeal and declined the unanimous nomination of his party for another term. If the governorship were elective, no other democrat would ever be thought of for the place, and political opposition itself would almost become a matter of form, for Mr. Post is universally popular and has won the confidence of all. He is thoroughly conversant with the wants of the Territory and familiar with the peculiar conditions of every part of it, besides possessing in a high degree all the essential requisites and qualifications necessary for acceptability, ability and impartially discharging the functions and the duties of the office. The democratic press of the Territory without an exception has favored his appointment, and with one exception does so still. There have never advocated any

other candidate but have clearly pronounced for Post, upon every fit occasion. Upon one point all must agree—it is important that Wyoming should have a governor whose personal relations with the people would increase his influence and help him in the discharge of his duty and the maintenance of the dignity of his office. One who would be at once a patriot, a democrat and a man of business. Mr. Post is just such a man, and his appointment would be hailed with delight by his own party and received with satisfaction by the people, while it would tend to strengthen the cause of good government and promote the lasting welfare of the future State.

CINCINNATI, 21.—The Commercial Gazette in an editorial to-morrow, called forth by Logan's speech in the Senate to-day, will say: The speech will surprise all but his old friends. Those of us who knew him long and have been anxious for his sake many times know what would be likely to happen if he should attempt to address the Senate as a Senator and a gentleman. The consciousness of being a candidate for the Presidency has not improved Logan, and has caused excess of emotion and may impair his reserve forces.

The editorial further says: The Commercial Gazette gave Logan the first political boom he got by reporting his Carbonade speech and always defended him from the charges made by the Confederates.

Referring to the reviling Chase letter in the Senate, the editorial says: The writer of that letter does not plead youth or ignorance in its production, but it was not as many years before his date as Logan is older than the writer, that the scintillating liberality of the statesman of Illinois flashed in defense of the fugitive slave law and declaration of personal willingness to aid in the enforcement of its provisions.

The editorial is signed "M. H."

NASHVILLE, 21.—Later information of the collision near New Columbia, shows that Engine 519 which was coming North exploded, throwing the tender 150 feet in the air in an opposite direction. Robertson was instantly killed by being disemboweled by a piece of iron. His watch was broken in two, and had stopped at 6:20. Section Foreman Thompson was not killed as supposed. The switchman's name is Whitmore. He was found with the flag in his hand, wedged between the locomotive and the side of the cut. Robertson got on the locomotive at Carter Creek, about twelve miles from the scene of the accident. The train was running at a speed of forty miles per hour at the time of the collision.

GALEN CITY, Kansas, 21.—Heavy rains fell during last night and this morning. The country in places is flooded, and a few bridges have been washed away, but the crops have not been damaged to any great extent. The rain has been general all over this part of the State, and is sufficient to insure good crops. Corn looks well. Wheat and oats are more than an average crop.

St. Louis, 21.—A telegram from Matamoros, Mexico, to the Globe-Democrat: "It is reported here that Col. Hernandez has captured 15 revolutionists, among them their leader, Adolfo Gonzales, whom he had hung, but the report is not given much credence. Prisoners now here have not yet been shot."

Another dispatch from Santa Marina says Colonel Prapdis Carazos with 40 cavalrymen moved up the river to-day. A large force of government troops arrived at Solisno rancho yesterday. A force of cavalry is now after the revolutionists said to be at Realitos. Cavanos captured the revolutionist leader yesterday named Pedro Benito. News was brought in this morning that a party of bandits was being organized in this city and at Ferea to take forces from this side to Mexico, and join the revolutionists there. Sheriff Bryto and his men are out looking for them.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Grand Army of veterans are on their way to the Pacific Coast. The national encampment organization will take place at San Francisco from August 3d to August 12th. The Illinois division will leave for the occasion at noon on Sunday on a special train over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The party will be in command of General Post, and will number about 250 veterans and their wives. General and Mrs. Logan will be among the number. A portion of the Michigan delegation has arrived in the city, and will be joined to-morrow by the remainder of the Wolverine division. At noon they will depart for the Golden Gate over the Rock Island. The delegation will number about 100 veterans. The New England delegation, numbering nearly 600 people will arrive in Chicago early Saturday morning, and will pass the day here. The New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia delegations passed through the city Tuesday.

ALBANY, 22.—Albanyans have given themselves up, body and soul, to-day to the task of celebrating the incorporation of the city by Governor Dougan just 200 years ago. The uproar that broke loose at midnight when the bells announced the arrival of the anniversary, continued until daylight. Men and boys and even women went up and down the principal streets blowing horns and singing until morning. Thousands remained up through the night and were as ready and eager to start in on to-day's celebration as though they had enjoyed the most refreshing sleep. The arrival of President Cleveland was the first important

event of the day. The time fixed for his coming was 6 a. m. Before that hour the Burgess Corps marched to the West Shore depot and drew up in line in readiness for the coming train.

Carriages containing city officials were also in waiting. Without the lines formed by militia stood five or six hundred citizens who had come to welcome the President. A few minutes after 6 the expected train steamed into the depot. Mayor Thacher boarded the train and exchanged greetings. The Burgess Corps at once took up the line of march and the Presidential party were driven to the Governors mansion. On the arrival of the visitors at the Executive Mansion Governor Hill received them as his guests with the President. Mayor Thacher on behalf of the city bade him welcome.

The President greeted his friends warmly, and said it gave him pleasure to be with them again.

Secretaries Bayard and Whitney, and Private Secretary Lamar, were also of the party. The party were immediately escorted to the coaches waiting. Before entering the carriage in which he rode with Mayor Thacher, President Cleveland was warmly greeted by an old farmer from Delaware County, who broke through the line and clasped the President's hand.

"Well, this is Grover," he exclaimed.

"Yes, sir," answered the President, smiling pleasantly.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—The royalist rioting at Marseilles continued yesterday and last night. The military at midnight charged the mob, capturing 200 rioters and turning them over to the custody of the police.

LONDON, 21.—Mrs. Crawford resumed her testimony to-day in the Crawford divorce case. She said Sir Charles Dilke declared Mrs. Rogerson in whose house he used to meet witness, was his mistress. Mrs. Crawford asserted that she believed it was Mrs. Rogerson who wrote the anonymous letters accusing witness of adultery with Captain Foster, and that her object was to screen Dilke. Mrs. Ashton Dilke, sister of Mrs. Crawford and sister-in-law of Sir Charles, testified that Sir Charles, after Mrs. Crawford had made her confession, suggested a quiet separation between her and her husband, and offered to contribute to Mrs. Crawford's income. A number of servants testified that ladies secretly visited Sir Charles Dilke and that he made regular assignments to the Warren Street house.

LONDON, 21.—Gladstone at 2 o'clock his afternoon received from the Queen her acceptance of the resignation of himself and his ministers. The Marquis of Salisbury left Dieppe to-day for London.

The Standard says: The next extradition convention hardly justifies the interest with which its appearance was awaited. It falls to provide for the suppression of American societies in which horrible projects are hatched, and by whose support alone outrages in England are possible. Public opinion in Great Britain will certainly look to the American government for the suppression of so gross and palpable a conspiracy against the peace and property of a friendly nation.

LONDON, 22.—Capt. Foster, as a witness in the Crawford-Dilke divorce case to-day, admitted that he had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford. He once quarrelled with Sir Charles, called him liar, scoundrel and coward, because he had secretly attempted to sever the relations between Mrs. Crawford and witness. He also attempted to thrash Sir Charles, but desisted at Mrs. Rogerson's entreaty. Mrs. Rogerson was here recalled. She denied the statement just made by Capt. Foster.

Matthews then addressed the jury on behalf of the petitioner Crawford, whom the lawyer described as the only one who emerged clear from the midst of this plentiful throwing of the foulest mud. The lawyer ridiculed Dilke's reason for silence during the previous trial. When there was produced against him strong damaging evidence of brutal adultery, Matthews did not mince matters, he described things in the vernacular with such power as to intensely excite Dilke, who became livid with rage and twice jumped to his feet, and essayed to speak, but the Judge prevented him from doing so.

The Boston Herald heads the market specials. "Some Movement in Flannels." We should say so. They are coming off with a rush.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.