

the circular, and his object was simply to lead the passions of the people and make the anarchists rule—a doctrine he had been preaching for years. The court allowed the witness to proceed with his narrative. He said many of the mob were around with revolvers and they alone opened fire upon the police on the latter's arrival on the scene.

James L. Frazier, who was employed near McCormick's factory and who witnessed the riot, confirmed Officer West's testimony. When Spies was speaking the crowd became violent. At the conclusion of the speech some cried out, pointing towards the factory, "Let's go and kill those damned scabs." The crowd immediately started in the direction and Spies slid off the platform and started for the street cars.

E. T. Baker also corroborated the testimony of the two witnesses.

A. S. Leckie, a reporter on the *Daily News*, gave evidence on the subject. He said in his address to the crowd Spies spoke of bombs, revolvers, etc. Witness was on the platform from which Spies was speaking, but was ordered to leave, and on refusing to do so was violently assaulted.

F. Haraster, president of the Lumber Shovelers' Union, testified that the object of the meeting near McCormick's was to hear the report of a committee who had waited on the lumber bosses. He was to make that report but upon his arrival on the scene he found that violent speeches were being made by outsiders. He jumped on the platform and counseled moderation. He told the men the object of the meeting was to hear the report but they threatened to throw him off the platform if he did not keep quiet. When the crowd started towards the factory he tried to stop it and warned them against listening to the poisonous speeches that had been made.

The defense made objection to this testimony but the objection was promptly overruled by Judge Gary.

Sergeant John Enright and another officer next testified as to the riot at McCormick's, their testimony agreeing with that of their comrades.

Michael Hahn, a tailor, was the first witness this afternoon. Hahn said that he was at the Haymarket, May 4th, and was standing at the northwest corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets when the bomb exploded. The missile struck him in the back, rendering him unconscious. The importance of Hahn's testimony lay in the implication that the police had been deliberately led into a trap, and then by a preconcerted movement slaughtered from every side.

Theodore Fricke, business manager of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, was questioned as to well-known facts concerning the relation of Spies, Parsons, and others to the paper. He identified certain manuscripts seized after the 4th of May as being the chirography of Spies and Schwab. They are originals of the famous "Revenge" circular and similar effusions.

The defense objected to the testimony, showing that the library in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* was composed of works similar to Herr Most's "Science of Revolution."

Judge Gray overruled the objection and said: "If a man is teaching the overthrow of civil order by force and is engaged in a conspiracy to further that end, the possession of a book or books illustrating the methods of such destruction as advocating their use is competent evidence against him, the weight of which is to be determined by the jury."

Fricke testified that in the manuscript of the call for a meeting of Anarchists held the night previous to the bomb-throwing, the cabalistic word "Rue" was in Swiss writing.

Eugene Zenger was the next witness. He is the linguist who translated several articles appearing in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* just preceding May 4th. Zenger's evidence was confined to the formal statement as to the care with which the translations were made.

The articles were then read. They were exceptionally graphic descriptions of the riots at McCormick's and other labor troubles. Woven in with the narratives were typical editorials by Spies and Schwab, assailing the police as murderers, and advocating the prompt use of dynamite by the laboring men.

When the reading was finished the court adjourned for the day.

St. Louis, 20.—The Santa Maria, Texas correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs that parties from the other side of the Rio Grande report that a gang of outlaws from this side under Gen. Antonio Milledad entered Peladas night before last, outraged some of the women and robbed the citizens of their horses and arms. They also report that six prisoners were captured yesterday by government troops, and that three were hung this morning. Several peaceable ranchers from Mexico have crossed over the river to this side with their horses and arms. Sheriff Brito and party returned to-day from Brancos alone. A large drove of horses gathered by the bandits on the other side, and which were intended to be crossed at Banco last night, have been turned loose by the thieves.

Another dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* says: A private dispatch received at New Laredo to-day reports that a fight occurred at Matamoras, Mexico, yesterday, and that great excitement prevails. More troops are expected to arrive at New Laredo to-morrow, and the troops now there are daily expected to be ordered down the river. A rumor is in circulation that a general pronouncement will take place

throughout the State of Tamaulipas to-morrow.

KANSAS CITY, 20.—Six men are in jail at Wyandotte, Kansas, charged with having wrecked the Missouri Pacific freight train between Wyandotte and this city at three o'clock on the morning of April 26th last, during the great southwestern Railway strike, and by which Benjamin Harten, a fireman, and George Carlisle, a brakeman, were killed. The alleged wreckers are members of the executive board of the local lodge of the Knights of Labor there, and a Hamilton man who is represented as the ring leader of the crime is chairman of the board. The prisoners are George Hamilton, recently special policeman, Robert Greers, Mike Leary, Fred Newport, (married), a car repairer; R. L. Lloyd, also car repairer, and Wm. Vossman, employe of an ice firm. The case has been worked up by the company's detectives, and the evidence against some of the prisoners is strong. Besides this, it is stated that Lloyd and probably two others have made a full confession of the crime to the officials. There was quite a flutter of excitement here last night among the Knights of Labor over the charges thus reported and imputations made against their order.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, 20.—News of a horrible collision near New Columbia, Tennessee, on the Louisville and Nashville railway has just reached here. A special engine coming north ran into the Columbia accommodation going south, killing Engineer Beach, Henry Laughlin, conductor of the accommodation train, Robert Brown, Monroe Dodson, Ralph Master and two others.

HALIFAX, 20.—A party of royal engineers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, left here yesterday for British Columbia. They go to look over the ground with a view to reporting to the Imperial authorities as to the best manner of fortifying the Pacific coast.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wyoming, 20.—Reliable information regarding the rumored Indian troubles in Calispel Valley has not yet been received. That there are grave fears of an outbreak the following special to the *Review* from Fort Spokane received at a late hour this morning under date of the 19th will show:

"An Indian runner arrived at the fort to-day direct from the Calispel country, and reports that the Calispel Indians killed two white men on that reservation Sunday afternoon. General Carlin left Fort Coeur d'Alene at daylight this morning with two companies of infantry for the Calispel country, and it is expected they will arrive there to-night. The volunteers who left here yesterday returned at noon to-day. They went as far as the Wild Rose prairie, where they found the settlers congregated in two or three different points. Under a strong guard of settlers from the surrounding country, but they saw but few Indians. They returned for supplies, but hearing that General Carlin had gone in there with soldiers, decided not to return till further particulars could be obtained. There are now two companies of infantry and one of cavalry in Calispel Valley. The excitement here to-day has been greatly intensified by the rumor that the murdered men mentioned in the above dispatch are Constable Joe Warren of this place and his brother, who left here about ten days ago in search of the two Calispel Indians who are wanted for the murder of Geiger over a year ago and Officer Rusk three months ago. Sheriff Whittier with an Indian guide left this afternoon for the Calispel country to investigate matters."

St. Paul, 20.—*Pioneer Press* special: At noon on Saturday six mounted and masked highwaymen robbed Her Majesty's mail coach 25 miles south of Humboldt Station, obtaining \$20,000 from the mail bags. The coach had left Qualep on Friday. It is reported the driver was killed. The coach contained two passengers. It is supposed to be the work of Montana road agents. Mounted police are scouring the country.

St. Hilaire, Minn., special to *Pioneer Press*: During a violent storm yesterday afternoon four Indians were killed and ten others wounded by lightning on Red Lake reservation. It is thought some of the injured will die. It is also reported that a settler and his wife, living on Thiel river, were killed in the same way.

Minden, Neb., 20.—The storm in this county was very severe. There was a heavy rainfall and the wind blew down the Danish church, three miles south of Fredericksburg, and killed an old lady. Nine miles south of Minden the lightning struck a house, killing a German farmer, his son about 17 years old and daughter 14 years old, instantly, and severely injuring another child.

MADRA, California, July 20.—A fire last night destroyed the entire business portion of the city. Loss, \$70,000; insurance, \$45,000.

SACRAMENTO, July 20.—It is asserted by many of the most prominent members of the Legislature that the extra session will not adjourn without the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hearst. It is claimed that the State Constitution and Revised Statutes of the United States compel the election of a Senator; that the Governor having called the Legislature together has now no power to prevent the election.

NEW YORK, 20.—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

DETROIT, 20.—Kansas City, 3; Detroit

Chicago, 20.—St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 20.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 19.—The new Parliament will probably be summoned to meet August 6th. It will then, it is believed, be adjourned to re-assemble some time in October. Gladstone's servants are packing his furniture, books and papers in his official residence in Downing Street preparatory to moving.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been sojourning at Royal, France, has left for Dieppe, en route to England.

Lord Churhill has been summoned home by telegraph and has started for England.

In the divorce case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke, an expert in calligraphy testified that he had compared the handwriting in four letters admittedly written by Mrs. Crawford signed Virginia, with the anonymous letters warning Crawford against the "Member for Chelsea" and which eventually stirred Crawford up to the discovery of his wife's alleged relations with Sir Charles Dilke. The expert said the similarity between the writing in the anonymous notes and in the signed letters was so great that he believed the same person had written all the letters he examined. This testimony produced a sensation in court.

Cork, 19.—An explosion occurred Saturday in an unused house near the residence of Mr. Crawford of Lake Lands, two miles outside of this city. Two bodies were recovered from the debris, and were identified as those of a carpenter named Long and a laborer named Bryon, the latter of whom was in the employ of Mr. Crawford. It is supposed that the men were engaged in making dynamite.

PARIS, 19.—*Le Paris* publishes an interview between one of its correspondents and Mr. Gladstone in which the latter is reported as saying: "The Liberals who follow me and the Irish members, constitute a compact minority, whose wishes it is all the less possible to disregard because among the victors are some who, perhaps, are less disposed than is believed to enter the path of thorough reform for Ireland. If I listened to the warning of old age, I would retire from public life, but I would be committing a guilty action in abandoning the field after raising so much fire and inspiring so many hopes, if I did not seek to appease the one and satisfy the other. I have worked all my life to deliver the suffering people and I mean to die as I have lived."

LONDON, 20.—Earl Granville has been in communication with Lord Hartington on the subject of a reunion of the Liberal party. Lord Hartington wrote that he could not unite with any section of the Liberals. This letter, influenced Gladstone in his decision to resign.

The Conservatives propose, after the members of the House of Commons are sworn, between the 6th and 12th of August, to adjourn until the 20th of October.

The final analysis of the polling gives the Unionists 1,524,107 votes, and the Gladstonians 1,470,651. For a correct estimate of the popular vote, there must be added the electorate of 113 Unionist seats which were not contested, a total of 1,065,104 votes, and that of 104 uncontested Gladstonian seats, a total of 835,677. The popular vote results in a Unionist majority of 272,832.

John O'Connor has offered to vacate his seat for Kerry in favor of William O'Brien.

LONDON, 20.—The Cabinet at a meeting this afternoon decided to immediately place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. The meeting was held at Gladstone's official residence in Downing Street. The street was crowded with people.

After the Cabinet meeting Mr. Gladstone gave a reception in the Council Hall to a number of his friends, including Baron Wolverton, Lord Granville, Lord Roseberry, Baron Monson and Arnold Morley. Mr. Gladstone referred in despondent terms to his staying powers, saying that he would be unable to fight in the face of an inimical Parliament. He would do his best, but he urged his followers to prepare to rely upon their leaders.

LONDON, 20.—The public interest in the Dilke-Crawford case is unabated. In court yesterday, Dilke was cheerful, almost irksy. Donald Crawford was sullen and heavy-eyed. Mrs. Crawford was cool and collected, breaking the odium of the technical evidence by a series of little yawns and twirlings of her handkerchief. She sometimes consulted a miniature diary and occasionally whispered to Mr. Lewes and chatted smilingly with her sisters.

The evidence of the servants tended to show that Dilke ordered the housemaids to be on the staircase as seldom as possible, because he disliked to see them about. The coachman said he frequently drove Dilke to a house in Youngs Street. The visits usually lasted a quarter of an hour. Once he saw Dilke and a lady through the windows; they were only sitting and talking. Three secretaries testified they never saw lady visitors at Dilke's house. One said he had refreshed his memory as to dates by reference to a "hansard." Justice Hannen, interposing, said that a "hansard" was not a book recognized by a court.

Madame Dessoulavy, a native of Neuchâtel was a difficult witness. She did not remember whether she was married in 1873 or 1863. She had kept a clear store in Montpelier Place but had forgotten whether it was in 1871 or 1863 that she had kept it. She had let lodgings, but was unable to give the

name of any body who had ever stayed a night. Sir Charles Dilke, she said, only called once a year. She never saw Virginia Crawford. She had engaged "Fanny" as a servant. Witness said she was formerly in Sir Charles Dilke's service and is now pensioned.

Mrs. Robertson deposed that Captain Foster had called at her house and told Virginia Crawford he was ordered to Egypt, and that Mrs. Crawford had once told her that she (Mrs. Crawford) had on two occasions slept in Sir Charles Dilke's house. Witness brought Mrs. Crawford to rupture her relations with Dilke.

The court was crowded at to-day's proceedings. The evidence was decidedly the most interesting yet given. Mrs. Crawford testified she confessed that she disliked her husband because he was too old; that she loved Foster because he was handsome and pleasing, that she and Dilke had often met and that she committed adultery with Dilke for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from her hated husband. She spared Foster as far as possible because she knew he was about to marry. Under a strict cross-examination she testified that she had committed adultery only with Dilke and Foster, exculpating two other society men. A remarkable feature was that when Mrs. Crawford was cross-examined, for instance, with regard to French vice, adultery, etc., she answered with the utmost calmness, "Yes, yes," and even smiled showing that she was naturally an abandoned woman, who rather gloried in her shame. Mrs. Crawford spoke in soft, pleasing tones damaging Dilke without exculpating herself.

The evidence given to-day produced a deep impression. Its directness and circumstantial minuteness convinced all of its truth. Dilke's refusal to deny the *quidam* with Mrs. Crawford's mother, is attributed to the open nature of the scandal, rendering denial impossible. The conduct of Mrs. Crawford and her two sisters in court was marked by unseemly levity laughing and talking together constantly.

LONDON, 20.—The cable pool direct-ories have prepared returns of traffic since the rates were lowered, and have found an increase of 110 per cent. On consultation as to their future policy, the directorate agreed that in this case it proves that low rates have never been fairly tested, and decided to persist with the present rates for a prolonged period. The period of five years was spoken of as necessary in the development of a changing traffic.

In the chess tournament yesterday Tanbenhaus beat Pollock; Zukertort beat Bird; Hanbal beat Lipschutz; Blackburn beat Schallopp and Gansberg beat Burns.

WARSAW, 20.—A secret meeting was surprised by the police here yesterday. In the scrimmage which followed, two detectives were killed. Many arrests were made.

LONDON, 20.—Adverse criticisms on the lecture delivered by Henry Ward Beecher last evening appears in several papers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Mr. Beecher did not have a first class send off. The hall was not filled, and the great platform was empty. The reception given to him did not come up to expectations. The applause was hearty but lacked fervency. This was partly due to the character of the audience, the high admission charges being a bar to the presence of the people."

## HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

### "TRY."

"Try a sun-bath for rheumatism. Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas."

Try a fresh cut of watermelon in feverish conditions.

Try sipping a copious quantity of hot water for colic.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try to cultivate an equable temper and don't borrow trouble ahead.

Try a hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.

Try a cloth wrung out with cold water, put about the throat at night for sore throat.

Try a silk handkerchief over the face when obliged to go against a cold, piercing wind.

Try manipulating the bowels with the hands when troubled with constipation or wind-colic.

Try to remember that regularity in eating and sleeping conduce to health; order is nature's first law.

Try eating lightly at supper, retiring early and eating a hearty breakfast, after a little out door exercise, if you wish to keep a clean tongue and good appetite.

### "DON'T."

"Don't go to bed with cold feet. Don't eat what you do not need just to save it."

Don't sleep in a room without ventilation of some kind.

Don't start the day's work without a good breakfast.

Don't try to get along with less than eight hours' sleep.

Don't sleep in the same undergarment you wear during the day.

Don't neglect to have at least one movement of the bowels each day.

Don't try to keep up on coffee and alcoholics when you ought to go to bed.

Don't strain your eyes by reading or working with insufficient or a flickering light.

Don't try to lengthen your days by cutting short your nights' rest; it is poor economy.

Don't eat anything between meals excepting fruits, or a glass of hot milk if you feel faint.

Don't permit yourself to think too much on one subject; the brain is rested by a change of thought.

Don't attempt to cool off quickly when overheated; many a fatal "cold" has been caught by so doing.

Don't punish a child by boxing or pulling its ears; there is a better place for the application of the palm when necessary.

Don't think you can with impunity adopt the follies of other folks; your constitution may not be equally well able to bear abuse.

Don't be too anxious to check a cough by some quieting syrup; the mucus is better raised than left to decompose, irritate and cause ulceration.

Don't think the more you eat the stronger and fatter you will become; all food more than can be easily digested is a needless strain upon the system. "Just take a bottle of my medicine," said a patent nostrum vender to an ailing individual, "and you will never cough again." "Is it so fatal as that?" gasped the sufferer.

Tight lacing predisposes to red noses by interfering with the free circulation of the blood and causing congestion of the capillaries of the skin.

"Smearing the body with good olive oil, two or three times a day, has proven to be excellent treatment in cases of infantile bronchitis, convulsions, diarrhoea and fevers."

Three good physicians—Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Dr. Merriman, which nobody can deny."

An eminent physician once wrote this better-than-medicine prescription for a patient suffering from imaginary ills: "Do something for somebody."

"When the glass-stopper of a bottle sticks pour some warm water on it, or lay a cloth saturated in warm water around the neck of the bottle and the stopper can be easily removed."

"An orange eaten before breakfast is a splendid tonic. It curbs the craving for liquor and improves the disordered stomach."

"A glass of water, taken regularly when retiring, and on rising, will often relieve costiveness."

"In fevers the sponge bath is usually the safest, and a decrease of bodily temperature is more safely and surely achieved by warm than cold water."

"In sickness, nervousness, restlessness and exhaustion, relief is often afforded by a salt water sponge-bath, and a little alcohol or ammonia in the water may make it more agreeable."

"Neither in health or disease is there any advantage in prolonging a bath more than fifteen minutes, and tonic cold baths should consist mainly in a plunge or a dip and a rub."

"Do not bathe soon after hearty eating or drinking or when overheated; though a cool plunge is not likely to be hurtful when somewhat overheated if it is of but a few minutes' duration and followed by brisk rubbing."

"A writer in the *Laws of Life*, speaking of pork parasites, makes the eaters of swine flesh wince by stating that an ounce of pig meat may contain a quarter of a million of the infinitesimal larvae of the trichina, and that a pork eater may with a few mouthfuls fill himself with 50,000,000 vermiculans."

Burns.—"Protect from the air by cotton-wadding or lint saturated with olive oil, or glycerine, containing five drops of carbolic acid to the ounce of oil or glycerine; or apply common baking soda, well powdered, and cover it with a wet cloth; or apply a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, with 20 drops of pure liquefied carbolic acid."

Snoring.—"Sleep with the mouth shut and snoring will be impossible. To keep the mouth shut it may often be necessary to apply a bandage under the chin before retiring, so that the chin cannot fall."

Speaking of corsets and belts, Dr. Richardson says that he must once more condemn them, "as opposed to all that is healthful and all that is beautiful." "By them," he says, "the breath is suppressed, the heart-beat is suppressed, the digestive power is suppressed." "In this way," he adds, "the tripod of life—for life rests on digestion, the respiration and circulation—is made imperfect, and with that imperfection every other part of the body sympathizes."

"Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is muggy. It is more likely to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. The time when people are most prone to be sun-struck is between 11 and 4 o'clock. Wear thin clothing, sleep in carefully ventilated rooms, avoid loss of sleep and over-fatigue. Put a moist handkerchief in the hat; lift the hat from time to time in order to obtain ventilation. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need in order to keep up perspiration. If you feel fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion, stop work at once. Sit down in a cool shady place. Apply wet clothes, and bathe the face and neck in cold water. If anyone is overcome with heat, send at once for a physician. While waiting for the doctor, give the patient cold water or cold tea. Pour cold water on the neck and wrists, and apply pounded ice wrapped up in a towel to the head. When a person is pale and faint, with a feeble pulse, give some ammonia to smell."

(To be continued.)