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THE BLAME ON CHURCHILL.

HOLDING HIM RESPONSIBLE FOR IRISH DISORDERS.

THE TORY POLICY A DECLARATION OF WAR AND A DECREE OF STARVATION—FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS—RUSSIAN THREATS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The debate in the House of Commons was resumed to-day by Thomas Power O'Connor. In his speech he maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's utterances were the original cause of the Belfast riots. [Cheers.] Every man who had lost his life in the riots was the dupe and victim of Churchill. Continuing, Mr. O'Connor said that a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Primrose League, which, he said, was guilty at the last election of boycotting and intimidation to an unheard of extent. He said that a vast majority of the Liberals supported Mr. Gladstone's scheme, which, although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too sanguine if they thought that the electoral decision upon a policy supported by three of the four countries was final and irrevocable. He further said that the policy of the Government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable, because the Commission could not complete its report before the spring, while the evil existed now and the crisis would come in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regarding the Government's plan of aiding public works in Ireland, he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladstone's much-abused scheme. Mr. O'Connor objected to "disguised alms." The policy of the Government, he said, was a declaration of war against the twice-repeated verdict of the Irish people; it was a decree of starvation for hundreds of thousands of tenants; it would lead to jobbery, demoralization and the squandering of public moneys, and the British taxpayers would be the ultimate losers. [Cheers.]

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said that boycotting was one of the greatest social crimes. Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Newport, had said that the ordinary law was inadequate to suppress boycotting. How then did the Government propose to suppress it without coercion? The only way was by removing the cause. The people must be in sympathy and harmony with the Government. The Irish national sentiment must be gratified. The root of the evil would not be reached until the source of the social disorder was removed. Ireland must be treated like Canada. The people knew what they wanted. He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of inciting landlords in his speech last evening to exact the utmost farthing of rents by promising the assistance of the whole armed forces of the Kingdom. Such language was the greatest possible incentive to disorder. [Cheers.] The late Government, however faulty it was in other respects, never encouraged evictions. The Tory Government seemed to have only one panacea, namely, Royal Commissions. It was impossible any longer to bribe Ireland with gold to abandon her National demand. [Cheers.] He believed that the principle of equal local self-government for the three kingdoms was a false principle. He quoted opinions of Disraeli and Salisbury to the effect that the system of governing Ireland should be the reverse of that of governing England. He contended that Ireland did not want such local self-government as was proposed. The Liberals intended to continue to appeal against the recent electoral verdict. The policy of the Government was based upon great errors of principle and was altogether inapplicable and impracticable. [Parnellite cheers.]

Sir J. Ferguson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons this evening to E. T. Gourier, Gladstonian member for Sunderland, stated that negotiations for the amicable settlement of the northwest Atlantic fisheries disputes were proceeding between England, the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either the United States or England, added the Under Secretary, to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818.

Replying to Frederick Seager Hunt, Conservative member for West Marylebone, Sir J. Ferguson said the Government were unaware that Russia had, as alleged, either occupied or threatened to occupy Port Lazereff. M. de Giers, Russian Foreign Minister, had informed Sir R. D. Morier, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, on July 25 that the statement that Russia had occupied or intended to occupy Port Lazereff was unfounded.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A large and important deputation from the West Indies committee of merchants called at the Colonial Office to-day and had an interview with Edward Stanhope, Colonial Minister. They asked his assistance in arriving at an understanding as to the present position of the West Indies in the proposed convention providing for a mutual exchange of certain goods duty free between the British West Indies and the United States on the same principle as that which obtained in the treaty of 1854 between Canada and the United States. The deputation also requested that the Government reopen the negotiations with United States on the proposed treaty, and also arrange to have the British West Indies represented in the Congress of North and South American States to convene in Washington in 1887. In addition to the above requests, the deputation asked the Colonial Minister to use his influence to induce the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade to bring about a conference for the purpose of erecting on an effective basis a system of sugar bounties in the interest of the British sugar producers at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Stanhope, replying to the deputation, said that for obvious reasons he was unable at the present time to say much on the matters presented by the deputation. He deeply sympathized, he said, with the trade depression in the West Indies. In regard to the proposed convention with the United States he was afraid he could say but little. The views of the Washington Government were well known. He himself had no very recent information on the subject, and he would communicate with the Earl of Iddesleigh, Foreign Minister, in order to ascertain the precise attitude of the United States concerning the proposed representation of the British West Indies in the convention of the North and South American States in 1887. Mr. Stanhope said he favored it, and would ascertain whether the Government at Washington would be willing to permit it. The question of sugar bounties, he said, was one which belonged to the Board of Trade, but he would, nevertheless, exert himself to further the views presented by the deputation.

THE TORONTO COAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

TORONTO, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—In the coal conspiracy case this morning Justice O'Connor decided that while the books of Mr. Burns had been illegally seized and he believed that Burns would have a good case against the officers for trespass, he could not interfere in the action. Magistrate Denison called up the case. The contracts entered into between the city and Burns were put in and some other unimportant evidence taken. The case was then postponed till Monday. Charles H. Symens was arrested on a charge of embezzling, but was admitted to bail. The general impression is that the case will be dismissed.

DROWNED IN THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—William B. Williams, of New-York, is supposed to have committed suicide by throwing himself into the Lachine Rapids today. He arrived here some days ago on a business visit in the interest of the Universal Fashion Company of New York, but has been missing since. His wife says that this morning she received a letter from him saying that he was disappointed at not succeeding in business and was going to throw himself into the rapids. Detectives have gone to Lachine to look for him.

RELEASE OF THE HOWARD HOLBROOK.

HALIFAX, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—The $400 fine inflicted on the American schooner Howard Holbrook was deposited with Collector Bourinot at Port Hawkesbury this afternoon, and the Holbrook was released, and sailed for North Bay.

EVIDENCE OF A COLLISION AT SEA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 20 (*Special*).—The side of a large ship drove ashore yesterday at Shingle Head, near Cape Race. There are no marks by which the vessel can be identified, but it is evident that there has been a collision somewhere.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS

BREMEN, Aug. 20.—The North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which sailed to-day for New-York, took as part of her cargo $1,000,000 in gold.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 20.—The United States man-of-war Mohican has sailed for the Samoan Islands. She will remain there during the sittings of the commission appointed to settle Samoan affairs.

ROME, Aug. 20.—There is a rumor afloat that Queen Margharita is using her influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Italian Government and the Papacy. Under the arrangement contemplated, it is said the Pope will receive from Italy arrears of endowment to a large amount, which will be devoted to extending Catholic missions.

SOFHIA, Aug. 20.—The sittings of the Turkish-Bulgarian Commission to revise the Rumelian organic statute have been temporarily suspended, owing to a divergence of views between the Bulgarian and Turkish members. The Turkish Commissioners, before resuming work on the commission, will await instructions from Constantinople. Despite the split in the commission, a most friendly spirit prevails among the members.

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE MEXICANS.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 20.—News having been received here that the Mexican authorities have fortified a small town some fifty miles up the river, called Pau, and placed a detachment of sixty troops there, the commandant of Fort McIntosh, Colonel Bernard, detailed a body of twenty men from this post to start from Palafox, opposite Pau, on this side of the river. Rumors are current to the effect that the Mexicans had crossed the river to this side. Palafox is a deserted mining town with few inhabitants, but large ranches are adjacent to it and could easily be plundered.

A WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST.

VIOLATION OF THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

ENGLISH INDIGNATION AT THE CLOSING OF BATUM—RUSSIA'S REPLY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Lord Rosebery's dispatch of July 13 to the Russian Government relative to the closing of the port of Batum is published. It says in substance: There is one direct, supreme and perpetual interest at stake in this transaction, namely, the binding force and sanctity of international pledges. England is always ready to uphold this principle, and will not palter therewith in the present instance. Therefore the English Government cannot recognize or associate itself in any shape or form with this act of the Russian Government, which is a violation of the treaty of Berlin, and which will tend to make the conclusion of similar treaties in future difficult, if not impossible, and cast doubt at least upon those already concluded. The other powers must judge how far they will acquiesce in this breach of international engagement.

M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, in reply expressed himself as painfully surprised by this dispatch. He maintained that the Russian Emperor's promise was not equivalent to an obligation. Russia, he stated, was still anxious to contribute to the consolidation of general peace, and he expressed the hope that the powers which fixed and guaranteed its bases would themselves respect them. M. de Giers displays throughout much irritation, and his tone is decidedly menacing.

RIDICULING BOULANGER.

ALL PARIS LAUGHING AT THE MINISTER OF WAR—HIS FRIENDS ANXIOUS.

"The Mail and Express" published on yesterday the following dispatch:

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The ridicule of which General Boulanger is made the butt, on account of his recent escapades, has nearly reached a climax in the public press, and it will be strange if blood does not soon flow to satisfy the doughty commander of the French forces, who finds the greatest difficulty in obeying the injunctions of his friends to treat such attacks in silent contempt. His enemies have published a satirical paper entitled "Le Boulangiste," which contains no less than eighteen portraits of the General, in various ridiculous forms and situations. He is depicted with and without his beard, on foot and on a wooden horse, etc. There are four pictures, representing his heart upright under the empire, and with various leanings at other times. An almanac of his daily actions is also published, but the height of impudence is reached in an advertisement offering for sale such things as Boulanger manuscripts, relics, cigar stumps, combings from his beard, etc. All Paris, except his immediate friends, is laughing over the palpable hit and anxiously looking for further contributions of the same sort. Trouble is expected from the joke.

DR. HOLMES SAYING GOOD-BYE.

HIS ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT A BANQUET IN LIVERPOOL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was banquetted to-night by the Philomathic Society prior to his departure on the Aurania to-morrow. Sir James Picton spoke for the city and Vice-Consul Sewall for the President of the United States. Dr. Holmes was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Responding to a toast to his health he said that if London is the throbbing heart of England, Liverpool is her warm hand. He recalled his first visit to Liverpool, in 1834, when he made his first railway journey to Manchester and back "just to see what railway travelling was like." He expatiated upon the difference between the world of that time and the world of the present day, adding that he was then unknown, but that now he and his daughter were hospitably received. He said he did not know how to express his thanks for the loving, assiduous attention he had everywhere received. He loved England and Scotland, and regretted that he was unable to accept the kind invitations of friends in Ireland. In conclusion he said: "The courtesies I have received will strengthen the bond between the imperial mother and her mightiest offspring. I trust that the waters of the Atlantic will never drown their mutual affection. Farewell! dear, dear England."

INDIANS WHO HAD NOT SEEN A PALE FACE.

WHAT LIEUTENANT STONEY FOUND IN ALASKA—A NEW RIVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The steamer St. Paul, which arrived here yesterday from Alaska, brought down a private letter from a member of Lieutenant Stoney's expedition, which was sent out by the United States Government to explore Putnam River, discovered by Lieutenant Stoney in 1883. The letter is dated from Fort Cosmos, Putnam River, headquarters of the expedition, latitude 67° 10' north, longitude 150° 50' west, and was written last Christmas day. The writer reports that Lieutenant Stoney had discovered a river to the north, which the natives say empties into the Arctic near Point Barrow. The river is supposed to be the same as the one at the mouth of which Lieutenant Ray established his headquarters during his observing expedition. Along the banks of this river were Indians who had never before seen a white man. Lieutenant Stoney afterward explored Noatak River to its headwaters and found it longer than the Putnam. He intended starting last January on a series of explorations east and north.

The letter was brought to St. Michaels from Fort Cosmos, a distance of 450 miles, by a party under the command of Engineer Lane. It concludes by stating that Ensign Read remained at Fort Cosmos on account of delicate health, but he would accompany Lieutenant Stoney on his sledging journey.

AN INTERESTING CUSTOMS DISPUTE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—Fabre & Gravel, booksellers, were informed by customs officers that a case of lead pencils from Dixon & Co., New-York, addressed to them, awaited their orders at the Custom House, but were undervalued in the following manner: Dixon & Co. have one selling price for dealers in the United States and another for those in Canada. Duty has been entered on the selling price for Canada, which was lower than that of the States, and the customs officers say that it should have been imposed according to the American price, and that if Fabre & Gravel wished to get their goods from the Custom House they would have to pay the extra duty as well as a fine of 50 per cent on the American value. This the firm refuses to do and the matter has been referred to the Minister of Customs. Fabre & Gravel maintain that they should pay duty only on the selling price to Canadian dealers.

UNEASINESS IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, Aug. 20.—The Protestants here are much irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill's defence of the police who have been engaged here during the riots. They assert that the police officials have contrived to mislead Lord Randolph, and declare that the facts of the case warrant the suspicion that a conspiracy exists between the police and Catholics of Belfast. A number of Protestant rowdies have challenged Catholics to fight to-morrow. Much uneasiness is felt in consequence.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL BURNED

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A fire broke out to-day on Dudgeon's Wharf, on which were stored 40,000 barrels of petroleum. Over 5,000 barrels were destroyed. The petroleum market has become firmer since the fire.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

OTTAWA, Aug 20.—A game of cricket was played here to-day between the West Indian and the Ottawa cricket clubs. The score was as follows: West Indians, first inning, 7; Ottawas 67. Second inning, West Indians 73, for the loss of eight wickets, when play was stopped for the day.

GIVING CANADIANS THE SLIP.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The ship Asia, which was under seizure, quietly sailed out of port to-day, with a guardian on board. A bailiff was started to arrest her at Quebec. The captain is here and states that he intended to join his vessel at Quebec. Should she not stop at Quebec a shell will be sent after her from the citadel.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

ATHENS, Aug. 20.—An archæological discovery that has just been made here is exciting much interest. Several columns in a state of perfect preservation have been unearthed on the Acropolis. They belong to a period before the Persian wars.

FOUNDERED IN THE CHINA SEA.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British steamer Aberdeen, from Hankow for London with a large cargo of tea, foundered while leaving the China Sea. The fate of the crew is unknown.

MOVING FOR ANOTHER ELECTION IN SLIGO.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Biggar, Parnellite, moved that a new writ be issued for an election in the south division of Sligo in place of Mr. Sexton who, having been elected both for that seat and the west division of Belfast, decided to sit for the latter. The Speaker refused to receive the motion, stating that a petition had been presented against granting a seat to Mr. Sexton for West-Belfast.

GALVESTON INUNDATED.

INVADED BY THE WATERS OF THE GULF.

SIX LIVES LOST—HOUSES FLOATING IN THE STREETS—IMMENSE DAMAGE.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 20.—A violent easterly gale prevails here. The wind is blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and is constantly increasing in velocity. The whole southern and southeastern part of the city is inundated and many families have been driven out and compelled to seek safety and shelter at the hotels downtown. The street railway along the beach has been torn up, and the waters of the gulf are now breaking over the lower gallery of the Beach Hotel. Much apprehension is felt for the families living at exposed points and for the shipping anchored in the outer roads. Heavy dashes of rain are falling occasionally and the night is intensely dark.

At 5 p. m. about two feet of water was on the strand going toward the beach. The water gets deeper and deeper. At the beach it is over fifteen feet deep. It is up to the Beach Hotel office, on the second floor. Houses are floating through streets near the beach. Several persons have been drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Meagre dispatches to telegraph officials received to-night from Galveston state that a terrific storm of wind and rain has prevailed there all day. It began about 4 o'clock this morning and came from the east at 6 a. m. The city is said to have been entirely inundated, two feet of water being on the strand and fifteen feet on the gulf side of the city. The ground floor of the Beach Hotel was submerged, the water reaching the second floor. Houses were floating about the streets and immense damage has been done. The telegraph wires on the bay bridge were washed or blown away, but some have been restored and communication with the drowned city was renewed about 6 o'clock this evening. At last accounts the water was subsiding. Six lives were reported lost.

THE MONEY STOLEN BY GRAY.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS ACCOMPLISHED—LEDGERS DISTORTED—AN ACCOMPLICE.

BOSTON, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—A high official of the Atlantic Mills, the corporation which had its money stolen by William Gray, jr., threw some light to-day on the management of the affairs of the corporation and explained in part why it was that so large a sum could be stolen. He said:

"Mr. Gray was practically absolute as treasurer of the Atlantic and the Indian Orchard Mills. Coming of a stock of unquestioned integrity and looked upon for various reasons as one of the strongest men in the city, his actions were accepted as correct without a word of hesitation. It is true, though it has not been stated, that Gray's peculations began somewhere about 1881; but this fact was learned only after the shock of last Saturday and Monday, when the books were overhauled and the crookedness traced back. Gray carried on his thefts in this way: As treasurer of the Atlantic Mill he would lend a large sum of money to the Indian Orchard Mill. It then being on the account of the Indian Orchard Mill, he would make use of it for himself. He would also lend from the Indian Orchard Mill to the Atlantic and then as he continued to do this the officials of each mill would suppose that the other was all right. The bookkeepers could not tell that the acts of their superior were not proper, and so by some ingenious twisting of accounts which even yet has not been fully explained he contrived to use the money as he wished."

"But how is it that the auditor did not discover that something was wrong?"

"I hardly know myself. I think, though, that the auditor knew that the accounts were not straight, but that for some time he said nothing about it. Why? Well, because he understood that it was his duty to audit the accounts of the treasurer's clerks and not of the treasurer. But as soon as he found out that it was his business to look after the treasurer's accounts he did so, and the result was that meeting last Saturday which called Mr. Gray to account, and which he did not dare face again Monday, though he promised to do so."

A matter which is in the air is brought up by the question now asked on all sides, "Did not Gray have an accomplice?" It is rumored that he did. It is not believed either by the detectives or the business men that he could have done as he did without one. The books of the two mills have been kept at one headquarters, separately, although jointly as a big business account. It is given out from an inside source that the well-founded opinion is that none other than one of the bookkeepers has been for a long time in collusion with Gray, and that one has profited by the aid of the other. Developments on this point are expected soon.

THE LYNCHING OF "MINGO JACK."

CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE LYNCHERS IMPLICATING PROMINENT MEN.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 20.—Joseph Anderson, who fled from here on the morning the body of "Mingo Jack," the negro who assaulted a young woman of this place, was hanging in the doorway of the lock-up last March, is now at his father's home, sick with typhoid fever. He is not expected to live. This morning he confessed to being one of the party who lynched "Mingo Jack" and implicated several prominent residents. The excitement in consequence is great. Officers are guarding the house. If Anderson recovers he will be taken before the Grand Jury.

ACCUSED OF SELLING OBSCENE PICTURES.

BOSTON, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—Horace Partridge, one of the largest importers and dealers in toys in this city, was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning before Judge Hardy, charged with offering for sale obscene pictures. The goods comprise a series of three small albums, in which are displayed infants in various costumes. When the case was called this morning the defendant's counsel had a long talk with Judge Hardy, and the result was that he ordered an examination to be waived and had the case sent to the Superior Court after $500 in bonds had been given. Mr. Partridge, in conversation relative to the case, expressed no fear of an indictment by the Grand Jury and was certain that the matter had already reached its climax. The goods, he said, were imported from Germany by a New-York firm, and were copyrighted by them. The pictures passed by the customs officers, inspectors and post office officials in New-York without comment, and have been offered for sale in that city. Before admitting these goods to his stock, Mr. Partridge says, he inquired carefully of his New-York agent, John R. Silck, of 23 Park Place, New-York, as to the propriety of that action, and was told that no possible criminality would attach to their exposure for sale. Furthermore, the agent, Silck, stated that Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, had carefully examined the pictures and expressed himself as satisfied that they were not proscribed goods. It is understood that the complaint was made to-day by the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

AN INTERESTING PATENT CASE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20 (*Special*).—A strange patent case came before the United States Court to-day. Three years ago J. W. McClain, of Sunbury, Penn., invented a table leg, the manufacture of which he began without first securing a patent. One day he was visited by his brother, C. B. McClain, of Wilsontown, who shortly afterward drew a model of the leg, forwarded it to Washington, and secured a patent in his own name. When the Commissioner of Patents was informed of the facts in the case he revoked the letters issued to C. B. McClain and reissued them to J. W. McClain. Now the former asks that the latter be enjoined from selling the leg until the matter of ownership is settled. The decision was reserved.

BREAKING DOWN UNDER A TEST.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Secretary Whitney and Captain Emory, of the Dispatch, stayed at the Ocean House last night. The Secretary and party have been inspecting the torpedo and naval stations. One of the Herresnoffs' swift launches, which they want to sell the Government, came down from Bristol and took the Secretary off the dispatch this morning to let him see what the launch could do. It went outside the harbor, testing its speed to a high rate, when the piston suddenly gave way and another part of the machinery got out of working order, and the launch came to a stand still. There was considerable excitement for a time, but finally the launch of the United States ship New-Hampshire came down and rescued the Secretary.

DISCUSSING CAPITAL AND LABOR.

KEY EAST, N. J., Aug. 20 (*Special*).—The opening exercises of the American Institute of Philosophy were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Whitehead, of Baltimore. The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, president of St. Stephen's College, Anandale, N. Y., read a paper on "Capital and Labor." This afternoon a spirited discussion of the paper was entered into. To-morrow other papers will be read on this topic, one by S. G. Moody, author of a work on capital and labor.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BURKE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT DEMPSEY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Jack Burke has written a letter complaining of "Jack" Dempsey's failure to arrange a glove contest with him. He now challenges Dempsey to fight for the gate receipts or otherwise between September 22 and November 1 in either Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver or San Francisco.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 20 (*Special*).—The United States steamers Tennessee, Swatara and Yantic, which have been in this harbor during the past two months will sail to-morrow afternoon and proceed to sea for a ten days' drill. The fleet will next call at Newport.

ATTRACTIONS AT A VETERANS' REUNION.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 20.—There is a large attendance today at the reunion of the Tri-State Veterans' Association. General Rosecrans was on the grounds this afternoon and received an ovation. Sam Jones and Robert G. Ingersoll will be here on Sunday.

THE ANARCHISTS CONVICTED

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL AT CHICAGO.

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE COURT ROOM—READING OF THE VERDICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The trial of the Anarchists, begun on May 5, ended to-day. The verdict against the seven chief defendants, Spies, Parsons, Schwab, and Fielden, the orators and writers; Fischer, the member of the armed *Lehr und Wehr Verein*; Lingg, the bomb-maker, and Engel, the orator and bomb-maker, is death. Oscar W. Neebe, the eighth man, who was charged with circulating the "Revenge" circulars, is to receive fifteen years' imprisonment.

The scene in and about the court house during the early hours indicated that an unusual proceeding was pending. Fully 150 policemen were scattered about the Revere House where the jury was quartered, and in and about the court house three distinct cordons of police guarded the only entrance to the court house building. Through this line only accredited newspaper representatives, court officials and attorneys were allowed to pass, with two single exceptions only the relatives of the prisoners were allowed in the court room. These latter numbered seven, namely: Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Schwab, Mrs. Engel, Mrs. Neebe, the mother and sister, and a brother of Spies. A woman companion accompanied both Mrs. Parsons and Miss Spies. The well known threats of the former caused her to be closely watched and guarded. She was given a seat between two policemen and back of her were three additional policemen. None of the relatives were permitted to approach the prisoners and their season of flowers appeared to be at an end.

By 9:30 o'clock the crowd in the court room numbered about one hundred. It was composed, with the exception of the persons named, of police court bailiffs and press representatives. Mrs. Black, the wife of the chief counsel for the prisoners, who has been in court daily, proceeded to take her former seat near the prisoners, but was requested to take a seat on the opposite side of the court room. Mrs. Black remarked to a newspaper reporter as she laid down her package of newspapers: "Well, they say it has all gone against our men. They take it very well though. They seem to expect it." The sheriff refused to allow any one to see the prisoners and no one was permitted to enter the jail after the case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon. The jury left their hotel at 9:16 o'clock and under the guidance of ten bailiffs took their way to the court house and were conducted to an inner room, immediately adjoining the main court room.

The tremendous interest taken in the outcome of the trial and the finding of the jury was illustrated by the crowd which had gathered in front of the court house to await the announcement. Nearly 2,000 people were gathered on Michigan-st. in front of the main entrance to the building, gazing up at the windows. The excitement was something intense while the verdict was being awaited. There was none of the joking and laughing that is heard on the only other occasion that brings a man to stand without those dreary walls—the execution of a convicted criminal. Each man seemed to be holding his breath, and such conversations as were held were in a low tone and related solely to the one topic—the probable conviction of the eight prisoners who were waiting for the hour which was to mean life or death to them. Judge Gary arrived at 9:47 o'clock, and almost at the same moment Captain Black and Mr. Zeisler, completing the number of the defendants' counsel, arrived. Captain Black remarked to his wife, when he entered: "I have just had a talk with the prisoners. They have seen the papers and know the probable outcome." "They will laugh at death," said the attorney, with a half tragic air. He declared that they would show no excitement. The prisoners were soon afterward brought into the court room and were seated at the northeast corner of the court room on some side benches. The court was called to order. The prisoners were observable to the eyes of but very few in the court room. They presented about the usual appearance, though Spies and Fischer looked deathly pale. The jury arrived at 9:55 o'clock. There was impressive silence as they filed in. When the jury appeared, Judge Gary enjoined absolute silence. There was a whispered consultation between the judge and the clerk, when the verdict was given as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendants August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg, guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Captain Black asked that the jury be polled. The jurymen answered with firm voices. Captain Black said he would desire to make a motion for a new trial. State's Attorney Grinnell said it would be impossible to dispose of the motion during the present term, but by agreement the motion could be argued at the September term. This was agreed to by the defence. The court let the motion be entered and continued until the next term and the prisoners were taken back to jail. Judge Gary then arose and addressed the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury: You have finished this very long and arduous trial which has required a very considerable sacrifice of time and some hardship. I hope that everything has been done that could possibly be done to make those sacrifices and hardships as mild as might be permitted. It does not become me to say anything in regard to the case that you have tried or the verdict you have rendered, but men compulsorily serving as jurors as you have done deserve some recognition of the service you have performed, beside the meagre compensation you have received.

The foreman of the jury said: "The jury have deputed to me the only agreeable duty that it is our province to perform, and that is to thank the court and the counsel for the defence and for the prosecution for your kindly care to make us as comfortable as possible during our confinement. We thank you." Hardly had the jury left the room, when a piercing shriek was heard, followed by the heavy falling of the wife of Schwab to the floor, to whom the result of the verdict had been interpreted. She is also the sister of Schnaubelt, the alleged bombthrower. She was carried out to the air and soon revived. Mrs. Parsons looked haggard as she started to leave the court room, but maintained a moderate degree of composure. A young man, hatless and with his coat buttoned up tight around him, stood at the door of the court. He had no sooner heard the verdict than he fairly hurled himself down the iron stairs, and, rushing up to one of the officers at the door, breathlessly yelled: "They hung seven." Those in the front ranks of the crowd heard the words and they gave a cheer and the rest of the waiting multitude took up the hurrah when the news was communicated to them, and repeated it many times over. It sounded like a knell to the prisoners, but it was an assurance to the tired jurors of what they must have almost known all along, that the interest of Chicago in the trial had not abated since the morning of May 5.

The faces of the prisoners were not discernible during the reading of the verdict, and immediately after the polling of the jury they were taken through the covered ironway, which is locally known as the "bridge of sighs," back to the jail. They were conducted to their quarters in the "murderer's row," but shortly thereafter brought into the "cage" of the jail, where they conversed with their counsel, and Spies was the most thoroughly collected one of the group, remarking as he met Captain Black: "Well, we didn't expect this." Parsons, who had returned from his retreat in Wisconsin by the advice of his lawyer, looked as though he wished that he had not taken his chances in a court of justice, although he seemed defiant in the court-room. Spies had divested himself of his coat. He declined to converse with any one except his attorneys, but it is stated that he had a premonition that his fate was sealed. Engel, who has maintained a very quiet air throughout the trial, appeared to be the most depressed one of the lot. He sat on a bench with his hands clenched in front of him, looking at the floor. He did not even look up to respond to a remark from one of his companions. Lingg, the young bomb maker, walked about the "cage" somewhat nervously and would not respond to a salutation by a newspaper representative. He had lost his smile, and he displayed the effect of the excitement of the ordeal of the morning by a complete loss of color. Fischer, who had looked very badly during the trial, having an almost absolutely colorless face, had in a measure recovered himself and smoked a cigar as he listened to the interchange of views between the counsel and Spies. Fielden, the Englishman, sat on a box at the side of Engel, and offered very little comment during the talk. Schwab stood near Spies taking in the conversation, but offered no remark. Neebe, who was given fifteen years in the penitentiary, was thoroughly composed and seemed to appear as though he was grateful that he had escaped the death penalty. After they had retired in the "cage" nearly two hours Fischer impatiently said to a reporter, "No, I have nothing to say." Then, as he again came back to the bars, he leaned upon the table placed there and said: "You can say that this only begins the fight against the system. It is the birth of anarchy."

The jury after having received their pay were driven away in carriages to escape the lingering crowds outside the jail. "We had our verdict made up before 7 o'clock last night," said C. B. Foile, who was one of the first four jurors accepted. "I don't think I ought to tell you why we did not reach a conclusion sooner, for we resolved not to make public our deliberations."

"What speech had the greatest weight with the jury?" "Grinnell's. It was not an ornate speech, but it showed the honesty of the man; showed how earnest he was. He made everything so plain that we fell into his way of looking at the case, but in doing that we were only obeying our judgment. I think that at the conclusion of the evidence and without any speechmaking at all we would have arrived at the same conclusion."

Mr. Zeisler, of counsel for the defence, said that he believed the verdict was against "anarchy, and not the Anarchists on trial." He thought that the verdict was a great surprise to State's-Attorney Grinnell himself. The motion for a new trial, it is expected, will be heard early next month. If it is overruled Judge Gary will pronounce sentence and fix the date for the carrying out of the death penalty. The case will then go to the Supreme Court for review. It is the generally expressed view of lawyers that the Supreme Court will not interfere if Judge Gary refuses a new trial, as the Court, it is contended, ruled with great liberality toward the defendants, and read to the jury nearly every instruction asked for on behalf of the defendants.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* appears this afternoon with the following headlines: "Shameful!! Seven of the accused condemned to death and Neebe to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial made." Commenting on the verdict the paper says: "The news, which is conveyed in the above headlines, was communicated by Osborn the foreman, of the jury, to Judge Gary. The 'spotters' which mingled among the crowd in the street broke into a hurrah when the announcement was made, but the Judge became quite pale. Not even he himself had expected it. Grinnell awaited it openly—presumably he had his reasons for so doing. Marshall Field and men of his type have unlimited money. What do the people say to the verdict? They consider it impossible. We also could not believe the first news until it was confirmed later."

"I feel very sorry for the jurors," said Mr. Foster, one of the prisoner's counsel, impressively. "If the day ever comes that the ropes are placed about the necks of those prisoners the members of the jury will not be out of danger. I have urged the prisoners to have all their friends exercise their influence against violence between now and the end of the case."

"I won't say," interposed Inspector Bonfield, "that if any violence is done by the friends of these men that the lamp posts of the city of Chicago will bear fruit. In my opinion the police will be powerless to quell the popular rage and public vengeance will be summarily wreaked upon all the friends and pronounced sympathizers of Anarchy."

The Times to-morrow will say editorially respecting the verdict in the Anarchist trial: "The execution of the death penalty upon the Socialist malefactors in Chicago will be in its effect the execution of the death penalty upon the Socialist propaganda in this country. It will stop the attacks of socialism upon the ministers of law and order with dynamite bombs or other deadly missiles."

SYMPATHETIC FRIENDS IN THIS CITY.

FIERY SPEECHES BY PROMINENT ANARCHISTS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The largest public meeting of Anarchists ever held in this city took place last night in Irving Hall. Ever since the trial of the Chicago Anarchists began their friends in this city have been anxiously watching its developments, and they have been threatening to show what an array they could make when necessary. When the District-Attorney in Chicago made his speech before the jury the Anarchists began to make preparations for a mass meeting, and a motley crowd was gathered last night. The purpose of the meeting was to denounce the result of the trial, and to sympathize with the condemned men. Every seat in the body of the hall was taken, and the galleries were partly filled. The front seats were lined with typical Anarchists. Probably half the crowd were followers of Most and the rest were Socialists and curiosity seekers.

A dozen women were present who wore the red rose, and the stage was draped in crimson. The speakers vied with one another in their denunciations of the trial, law, government, police, the press and everything that did not suit them. Not a policeman was present. Every mention of anarchy was cheered, as were also threats against the law and the police. One long-haired individual stood at the door and sold *Freiheit* and pictures of the condemned men. A pamphlet addressed to the workingmen of America containing an exposition of anarchy, "founded" on the Declaration of Independence, was industriously circulated. This is called the New Declaration of Independence and calls for the destruction of the existing class rule, by energetic, relentless, revolutionary and international action. It winds up: "The day has come for solidarity! Join our ranks! Let the drum beat defiantly the roll of battle! Tremble, oppressors of the world! Not far beyond your paralled sight there dawns the scarlet and sable lights of the Judgment Day."

But even Anarchists seem to have a limit in their desire for blood, for the meeting did not hold out against the tirades of the speakers. And by the time it was half through the crowd had pretty well melted down both in numbers and fierceness. A band in the gallery set the ball rolling by playing the "Marseillaise." The auditors howled and tried to sing. One Holze, a big-whiskered German, who looks like Most, climbed upon the front of the platform and yelled to the band to "shut up." Wilhelm Schaefer presided. He spoiled his first speech by announcing that a collection would be taken up at the close of the meeting to further the cause of anarchy.

August Schlag was the first speaker. He approached the Chicago trial by such long stages that the crowd got weary. He said that the workingmen had not had credit for all the good work that they had done here. "The press," said he, "will not allow the people to form independent opinions. Freedom here is an illusion. When the workingman has to toil and toil and as soon as he expresses an opinion he is sat on." In referring to the Chicago riot he said: "If you feel you have a holy right to assemble and discuss something and some men, who you think ought to be your servants (the police) come and try to disperse you quite against the law, what would you do? (Cries of kill them!) We have cases of capitalists shooting down their fellowmen, the workingmen, simply for asking for wages. They (the Chicago jury) have sentenced seven men to death (cries of revenge) simply for expressing that at a public meeting which is their opinion."

Moritz Schnitze, a member of the staff of *Freiheit* and who procured Most's bail, was the next speaker. He said: "Not more than eight hours ago our friends were condemned who were not willing to be shot at by robbers. American police are an accumulation of all that is evil. An eighth scaffold ought to be erected on which to hang American freedom. America has always been a country in which ruler and ruled were the order of the day, so there has never been freedom proper in this country. The Anarchists sentenced to death represent the wishes of those who want freedom proper. The more Anarchists are oppressed in America the more they will be compelled to oppose the tyranny of their oppressors. We call on those here not to be put down by force, but to stand man to man. Keep your weapons at home in spite of any laws which may be passed, and some day instead of 7 or 10 or 50, 8,000, or 10,000 men will overthrow tyranny."

Gustavus Kaiser talked about bombs in a rambling