TO HANG.

THE VERDICT IN THE CASE OF THE ANARCHISTS.

Guilty—The Scene in the Court-Room—How the Verdict was Received.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, August 20.—There were a number of rumors afloat this morning about the jury in the Anarchists' case, but there were no means of accurately determining any of these rumors, and until the verdict was given, at 10 o'clock, no absolute credence could be given to any of them. The twelve jurymen remained in their rooms at the Revere House, just across the street from the Criminal Court-room.

About this building were a large number of police to prevent an attempt to break in upon the privacy of the jury. In front of the main entrance to the court-house were thirty police, and three lines of police and court bailiffs had to be encountered before any one could approach the court-room.

At 9 o'clock there were twenty policemen in uniform in the court-room and several press representatives. The court officials decided that the relatives of the prisoners should be allowed in the court-room, and at 9:15 o'clock the sister of Spies, with another young woman, made her appearance. She moved as though she would proceed to a close proximity to the chairs heretofore occupied by the prisoners, but was motioned to a seat on the opposite side of the court-room, in the rear line of the police officers, thus indicating that the prisoners were not to be surrounded by their advisers. Shortly afterward the mother of Spies, accompanied by her younger son, also entered the court-room and took seat on the back benches.

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 another room immediately adjoining the main court-room. At 9:20 Mrs. Parsons entered the court-room with her relative, accompanied by the woman who has attended her throughout the trial. She was given a seat between two policemen and with two policemen immediately in the rear. Whether this precaution was to guard against any extraordinary explosion on the court-room or not of course is not known, but the seat accorded the female Anarchist was deemed significant.

By 9:30 o'clock the crowd in the court-room numbered about one hundred, but was still composed, with the exception of persons named, of police, court bailiffs, and press representatives. Mrs. Black, wife of the chief counsel for the prisoners, who has been in court daily, promoted 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 her package of newspapers down, "Well, they say it has all gone against our men. They take it very well. They seem to expect it." The sheriff refused to allow any one to see the prisoners, and no one has been permitted to enter the jail since the case was given to the jury.

The tremendous interest taken in the outcome of the trial and the finding of the jury is illustrated by the crowd which gathered in front of the court-house to await the announcement. Nearly 2,000 people gathered on Michigan street in front of the main entrance to the building gazing up at the windows. Judge Gary arrived at 9:47, and almost at the same moment Captain Black and Mr. Ingham, comprising the quorum 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 what the probable outcome is. They will laugh at death," said the attorney with a half-tragic air. He declared they would show no excitement.

Quite a number of attorneys were allowed to come within the railing, which served to give the room a somewhat more crowded appearance.

The prisoners were brought into the court-room at 9:52 o'clock and were seated at the northeast corner of the court-room on some side benches. The court was called to order at 9:54 o'clock. The prisoners were not 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. There was an impressive silence as they filed in. When the jury appeared Judge Gary enjoined absolute silence. There was a whispered consultation between the Judge and Clerk, when the verdict was read 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 the manner and form charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary at fifteen years."

During the reading of the verdict the prisoners were completely hidden from the view of every one in the court-room, a cordon of police completely surrounding them, and whatever immediate effect the reading of the verdict had upon them could not be discerned. The precautions of the police were apparently directed so as to guard against any demonstration by the prisoners or their friends of any character whatever.

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-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 defendants. The Court let the motion be entered, and continued it until the next term, and the defendants were taken back to jail.

The Court then arose and addressed the jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have finished this long and very arduous trial, which has required a very considerable sacrifice of time and some hardship. I hope that everything has been done that could be possibly done to make these 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, besides 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 their kindly care to make us as comfortable as possible during our confinement. We thank you."

The Court responded very briefly.

The prisoners had filed out during the address under the guidance of the bailiffs.

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 announced. She is also a sister of Schnaubelt, the alleged bomb-thrower. She was carried out to the air by the police and upon revived.

Mrs. Parsons looked haggard as she started to leave the court-room, but maintained a moderate degree of composure.

The crowd remained outside for an hour after the reading of the verdict. It is understood that the authorities now contemplate the immediate arrest of all persons even indirectly connected with the Haymarket tragedy for conspiracy, and that in view of this knowledge many of the active leaders, hearing the outcome of the verdict, are preparing to leave the city.

All the relatives and personal friends of the condemned Anarchists immediately left the court-room. Shortly after the swooning of Mrs. Schwab Mrs. Parsons and her female companion returned and seated themselves by General W. H. Parsons, of Texas, a brother of one of the condemned men. The two discussed the outcome among themselves. The prisoners were conveyed through the covered bridge way which leads from the court-room to the jail, and were at once placed in the "cage," a small compartment near the entrance to the jail, which is heavily barred and very completely covered with thick wire netting. They were joined there shortly by their attorneys, who extended to them what encouragement was in their power of their securing an appeal. Spies had dressed himself for his coat, and seemed to be the most thoroughly composed of the eight. He declined to converse with any one but 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 thoroughly depressed of the lot. He sat on a bench with his hands clasped 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, was led 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 effects of the excitement of the ordeal of the morning by a complete loss of color. Parsons, who had given himself up for trial, looked disconcerted and broken down, but joined at intervals in questions directed at the attorneys. 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 at 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 appeared as though he was grateful that he had escaped the death penalty. None of the friends or relatives of the prisoners had appeared at the jail up to the noon hour. After the attorneys had departed the prisoners were taken from their former cells and placed in cells on what is known as "Murderers' Row."

The jury, after having received their pay, were driven away in carriages to escape the lingering crowds outside of the jail.

Mr. Zeisler, of counsel for the defense, said that he believed the verdict was "against Anarchy and not the Anarchists on trial." He thought the verdict was a great surprise to State's-Attorney Grinnell himself.

The people stood in groups on all the streets leading to the court-room, and eagerly purchased the various editions of papers, which followed each other rapidly.

A 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 towards the defendants' counsel, and read to the jury nearly every instruction asked for on behalf of the defendants.

"We had our verdict made up before 7 o'clock last night," said C. B. Toole, who was one of the first 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?"

"Mr. Grinnell's; it was not an oratoric 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 speech at all, we would have arrived at the same conclusion."

The excitement of the crowd in front of the court-house was something intense while the verdict was being awarded. There was none of the joking and laughing that is heard on the only other occasion that brings a mob to a 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 one topic—the probable conviction of eight prisoners who were waiting for the hour which was to mean life or death to them.

There was a cordon of police stretched alongside the walk in front of the outer stairs of the building. A dozen blue coats mingled with the crowd, and more stood guard over the little gate in the alley that leads to the jail-yard. Detectives and policemen in citizens' clothes were everywhere to be seen. There was also a regular guard at the street-entrance to the building, and a deputy sheriff and two officers were stationed on the iron stairway leading to the court-room. A young man, hatless and with his coat bunched up tight around him, stood at the door of the court. He had no sooner heard the verdict that he hurled himself down the clanging iron stairs, and, rushing up to one of the officers at the door, breathlessly yelled, "They've hung seven." Those in the front ranks of the crowd heard the words, and they gave a cheer, and the rest of the workers 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 4th.

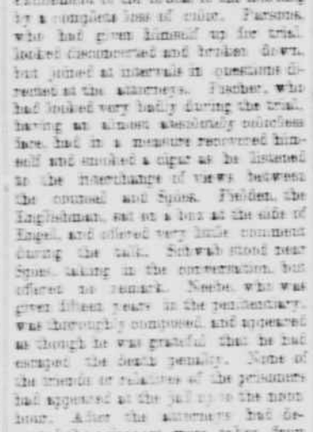
At 2 o'clock this afternoon a large force of police was gathered at the Chicago-Avenue police-station, under command of Captain Schaack, and a little later Chief Ebersold arrived. It is a current rumor around town that the police have a list containing the names of nearly 300 persons who were engaged in the Anarchists' conspiracy, and that wholesale arrests will henceforth be in order.

Joseph E. Gary.

THE JUDGE WHO TRIED THE CASE.

Michael Schaack.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE, WHO SECURED THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS.



Julius S. Grinnell.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

THE "ARBEITER ZEITUNG'S" COMMENT.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* says of the verdict in the Anarchist case: "The news which is conveyed in the above head-lines was communicated by Mr. Osborn, the foreman of the jury, to Judge Gary. The 'speaker' 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. Mr. Grinnell awaited it openly. Presumably he had his reasons for so doing. Marshall Field and men of his stripe have much—unlimited money. What do the people say to the verdict? They consider it impossible. We also could not believe the first news till it was confirmed later. Captain Black at once moved for a new trial. Mr. Grinnell did not object, and Judge Gary will hear the motion at the September term. Should he refuse it, then there remains nothing but appeal. We are ourselves too much crushed to say more to-day."

A Violent Easterly Gale in Texas.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GALVESTON, TEX., August 20.—A violent easterly gale prevails here. The wind is blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and continually increasing in velocity. The whole southern and southeastern portion of the city is inundated by water, and many families have been driven out and compelled to seek safety and shelter at the hotels down town. 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 families residing at exposed points and for shipping anchored in the outer roads. Heavy dashes of rain are falling occasionally, and the night is intensely dark.

It is estimated that fully 150 houses have been absolutely wrecked by the gale and flood, and a great many more badly injured.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—A storm has been raging at Galveston since yesterday. At 2 o'clock this morning all communication by telegraph and rail had been cut off. The water, as at 1885, extends twelve miles inland, also cutting off communication with Virginia Point. At 5 P. M. the following telegram was received from Galveston: "The city has been flooded all day. About two feet of water is now on the strand, going toward the beach. The water gets deeper and deeper. At the beach it is over fifteen feet deep. Houses are floating through the street near the beach. Several persons have been drowned."

Saratoga Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 20.—First race—for maiden two-year-olds, five eighths of a mile—Mahoney won; Village Boy second, Leslie third. Time, 1:06¼.

Second race—one mile—Hattie Carlyle won; Una B. second, Grenadier third. Time, 1:46¼.

Third race—for maiden three-year-olds, three quarters of a mile—Birthday won; Glen Almond second, Patrocles third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race—one mile—Shamrock won; Lafitte second, Fairmount third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race—one and three sixteenths miles—Orlando won; Zamora second, Joe Mitchell third. Time, 2:00¼.

The Week's Business Failures.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, August 20.—The business failures during the last week number for the United States 171, and for Canada 25—total 196, against 157 last week, and 154 the week previous. The increase observable this week arises in the Middle and Pacific States and Canada.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

GREAT MEETING OF IRISH-AMERICANS IN CHICAGO.

Addresses by Prominent Irishmen—Hon. Samuel J. Randall also Speaks—Gratitude to Mr. Parnell.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, August 20.—There was another great outpouring of Irish-Americans at the spacious armory on the lake front this evening to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish parliamentary delegates. An admission fee was charged, the money to be applied to the parliamentary fund. There were between 10,000 and 12,000 persons present, with a waiting crowd outside. The appearance of Michael Davitt and other Irish notables was the signal for uproarious cheering. Alexander Sullivan presided.

Before the proceedings began Patrick Egan was presented with a service of plate wrought by Irish hands and in Ireland. The letter accompanying the present, which was read from the platform, was signed by Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Biggar, John Dillon, Charles Dawson, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Thomas Sexton, and about two hundred and fifty other leading Irishmen.

Mr. Egan's reply was also read.

When Mrs. Parnell arrived the great audience greeted her with continuous cheering. The arrival of Governor Oglesby and Hon. Samuel J. Randall was recognized in a similar manner. Sullivan opened the meeting and introduced Governor Oglesby, who was enthusiastically received. He tendered the representatives of the Irish Parliament hospitable and cordial welcome to the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago, and wished them to bear back to England the testimony of the enthusiasm the Irish cause received in this country without political distinction. [Applause.] The Governor briefly reviewed the movement for Irish self-government and predicted its complete success.

Mr. Sullivan then said that for the purpose of showing to their brothers that their welcome was a national one they had invited Hon. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Sullivan spoke highly of Mr. Randall and his services, both to this country and to Ireland.

Mr. Randall was greeted with tremendous applause. He said if he consulted his own desires he would remain silent after his long journey, but he feared that if he did so he would be charged with possessing less wine in the cause of Ireland than he possessed when, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was his duty to receive Charles Stewart Parnell. [Applause.]

Mr. Randall sketched at some length the history of Irish abuses, and assured Ireland that all their struggles for freedom were fully appreciated. The movement now was under the control of men in Ireland, and they knew better what was to be done than any one else, and they should receive hearty and united support from this side of the water. He had one word of advice to give, and that was: "Never, never let politics creep within your councils." [Terrific applause.] They had caught the American people, and they should assemble together and present the force of moral effort and the cause would never go down. The audience was urged to send back the Irish representatives to that grand old man to assure him that the sympathies of the American people were with him.

Mr. Randall closed by speaking of the sympathy Americans had for the English masses who were assisting Mr. Gladstone to give home-rule to Ireland. [Cheers.]

Michael Davitt followed in an eloquent address, stating the position of himself and his colleagues.

William O'Brien, member of Parliament, was one of the speakers. He said Parnell's last word to him was to thank the American people for that wonderful outpouring of American opinion and sympathy which gave cheer to the old heart of Gladstone in his great effort to burst through the prejudice and barriers of ages. That great majestic voice of American opinion swelled high above the miserable clamor of prejudice and selfishness that was opposed to us, and it was music to the heart of that heroic old man, for it told him that he had the blessing of 60,000,000 of American freemen when he staked his home and his life in the endeavors to give peace and freedom to our distracted Irish land. You in America hold the fate of our cause in the hollow of your hands. That tremendous power of yours involves a tremendous responsibility. It is of supreme importance that our position should be made clear beyond the possibility of misrepresentation. It would be cowardly and false on our part to forget that we have new friends as well as enemies in England. There are a million and a half of English workingmen who have registered their votes in favor of an Irish Parliament on the College Green. There is one great Englishman who is worth another million and a half. We told Gladstone—we told all Englishmen—that if they reached out an honest hand of friendship to Ireland they would not reach it out in vain. We were perfectly frank with them; we told them candidly that to English rule in Ireland we are and will forever remain irreconcilable, and unless they can exterminate the last man of our race they will never have real or lasting peace until the hopes that have lived through seven centuries shall have blossomed at last over our land. But we told them also that our quarrel with England was bounded by her rule within the four shores of Ireland. We told them upon the day when the waking millions of England, by their votes and of their own free will, hauled down the flag of the English in Ireland, the hatred and passions which have raged for ages between the two countries would subside. We venture to promise that for your as well as for our people at home; and, standing here in the presence of this great representative gathering of Irish-Americans, who would be only too proud to shed their heart's blood in the cause of Ireland on the battle-field, I am not afraid to repeat that promise in your name. If we are wrong in that we are wrong in everything, for it is the root and essence of the movement that it is possible to conciliate Ireland without injuring England. We have promised for you and you have promised for yourselves. The resolutions of the Convention are a message to all the world that peace and friendship were within the grasp of England if she had been as wise and bold as Gladstone. Aye, and that peace and friendship are within her grasp even yet upon the day when the once more enthroned Gladstone in power and commissions him to conclude his treaty of peace with the Irish nation. But there our moderation must end. We are willing to go any length to secure peace for our sorely suffering people—any length short of surrendering the aspirations which are woven around the very heart and life of our race; but there we draw the line. Beyond that line we shall never pass. A small majority of Englishmen have decided to try once more the experiment of trampling upon Irish feeling and ruling Ireland by brute force. They have dismissed Gladstone and sent us Cathleen. It is a deplorable and disastrous experiment. I venture to promise that before many months are over, by methods that will not alienate from us the sympathy of the friends of human freedom, there will not be, save Englishmen, one who will not be convinced that the day for ruling Ireland by brute force—the day for holding us in an enforced and detested union is gone—and gone forever.

PARNELL'S GREETING.

LONDON, August 20.—Parnell has sent the following cable message to Mr. Fitzgerald, the newly-elected president of the Irish National League of America:

"I thank the Chicago Convention for its encouragement. The ratification by the Convention of our policy and action, and the order, union, and moderation of the proceedings, have created a profound impression here, and will add great strength to our position."

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, August 20.—A meeting of the new National Committee of the Irish National League was held to-day, with President John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, in the chair. Before proceeding to the regular business John F. Armstrong, of Georgia, moved resolutions of thanks to the retiring president, Egan, which were carried unanimously. President Fitzgerald was then authorized to appoint a conference committee of seven. He will announce the names to-morrow. The remainder of the session was occupied in disposing of numerous routine matters.

General Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20. Adjutant-General Drum has received the following from General Miles through General Howard: "Geronimo, with forty Indians, is endeavoring to make terms of peace with the Mexican authorities of the Fronteras district. One of our recruits, in returning to Fort Huachuca from Lawton's command, met him, Nachez, and thirteen other Indians on their way to the frontier, and had a long conversation with them. They said they wanted to make peace, and looked worn and hungry. Geronimo carried his right arm in a sling. The splendid work of the troops is evidently having a good effect, even should the hostiles not now surrender to the Mexican authorities. Lawton's command is south of them, and Wilder with Companies G and M, troops of the Fourth cavalry, have moved south to Fronteras, and will be there by the 20th. Lieutenant Lockett, with an effective command, will be in a good position to-morrow near Guadalupe canon, in the Cabeza Prieta mountains. On the 11th I had a very satisfactory interview with Governor Torres. The Mexican officials are acting in concert with ours."

Plans for a New Steel Cruiser.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The plans to accompany the forthcoming advertisement for the new twin-screw steel cruiser technically known in the Navy Department as "No. 27," have been prepared. The original is the device of English architects, having been drawn for the Spanish Government but no vessel has yet been constructed in accordance with it. The proportions are such that the new vessel is expected to develop remarkable speed, and if our engine-makers do their work as well as it is hoped they may she will be the fastest cruiser afloat. The advertisement will be published within a few days, and the ship is likely to be completed within eighteen months. Her dimensions are to be—length over all, 335 feet; beam extreme, 64 feet 8 inches. Her draft will be 19 feet 3 inches, and load displacement 4,413 tons. She is expected to attain a speed of nineteen knots.

Texas Drowning Tragedy.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DALLAS, TEXAS, August 20.—Late last night Mrs. Beach, her little son, and another lady, went to the river to bathe. When they reached the river they found a man sitting on the bank, and allowed the little boy to go in bathing, but he got beyond his depth, when his mother plunged in to rescue him. Her struggles were ineffectual, and the man on the bank went to the rescue of the mother and son. He was also caught by the current and carried down, all three being drowned before assistance could reach them. The bodies of Mrs. Beach and her son were recovered, but that of their would-be rescuer has not yet been found.

A Lyncher Confesses.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PATTONTOWN, N. J., August 20.—Joseph Anderson, who fled from here on the morning that the body of Mingo Jack, the negro who assaulted a young lady of this place was found hanging in the doorway of the lock-up, last March, is now at his father's home very sick with typhoid-fever. He is not expected to live. This morning he confessed to be one of the parties who lynched Mingo Jack, and implicated several other prominent citizens. The excitement in consequence is great. Officers are guarding the house. If Anderson recovers he will be taken before the grand jury.

He Killed Three Men.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 20.—An Eagle Rock (Idaho) special to the *Pioneer Press* says: H. Tenner has just been arrested at Teton Basin for killing H. Walker, Gus Hamlin, and H. Eggerman, his associates in working a placer bar near Jackson Lake, July 16th. He confesses, claiming that it was in self-defense. He had a quarrel with Eggerman, and, the other two taking Eggerman's part, he killed all three with a Winchester rifle and hid the bodies in a deep gulch, where they were lately found. All the parties were from Boise.

American Bar Association.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 20.—The American Bar Association this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana; Secretary, Edward Otten Hinckley, of Maryland; Treasurer, Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Executive Committee, Luke P. Poland of Vermont, C. C. Bonney of Chicago, and Simon E. Baldwin of New Haven.

A Boston Breakage.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 20.—The assignment of S. R. Payson which was filed yesterday shows the assets to be over $1,200,000 against liabilities of $350,000. The assignment covers all of Payson's real and personal property.

Foundered at Sea.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, August 20.—The British steamer Aberdeen, from Hankow for London, with 5,500 chests of tea, foundered while leaving the China Sea. The fate of the crew is unknown.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have nominated Chauncey F. Black to run against General Beaver, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Chauncey Forward Black is a son of the eminent Judge Jeremiah S. Black. He was born in York county, Penn., in the year 1839. His education is superior. He was a student at the Mercersburg Academy, W. Va.; Jefferson College, Washington county, Penn., and Hiram College, Ohio, where James A. Garfield was one of his fellow-students. The two men began in this association a friendship which lasted to the end of Garfield's life. Mr. Black read law after leaving college, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar in Somerset county, Penn. He found practice slow and unprofitable work, and soon began to write for the means of livelihood. Ten years ago he became a correspondent of the *New York Sun*, an engagement still in force. His letters command attention, evidencing a comprehensive acquaintance with the politics of his State and some perception.

Mr. Black's active connection with politics dates from 1874, when he was defeated for the congressional nomination in the Cumberland district. In 1880 he was a member of the Cincinnati Convention and voted for the nomination of General Hancock to the presidency. He was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania by the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg in 1882, and elected the same year. Since January 15, 1883, the date of his inauguration, he has performed the duties of his office with recognized ability. As the originator of Jeffersonian societies, formed to teach and practice the political principles of Thomas Jefferson, Lieutenant-Governor Black has more than a local reputation. His residence is in York county, where he is president of the Jeffersonian society there established.

The candidate possesses superior ability and cultivation and a healthy, muscular body. He is genial in disposition, and an entertaining companion. His wife is a daughter of John L. Dawson, of Fayette.

From the Texas Border.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LAREDO, TEXAS, August 20.—News having arrived here that the Mexican authorities have fortified a small town some fifty miles up the river called Paz, and placed a detachment of sixty troops there, the commandant of Fort McIntosh, Colonel Bernard, detailed a body of twenty men from this post, who left here yesterday and will remain for the present at Palafox, opposite Paz, on this side of the river, as rumors had arrived to the effect that the Mexicans had crossed the river to this side. Palafox is a deserted mining town with but a few inhabitants, but large ranches are adjacent to it and could easily be plundered.

Stopped Payment.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, August 20.—The Weymouth Iron Company, nail-manufacturers, whose office is at 104 Milk street, in this city, and plant at Weymouth, Mass., stopped payment and manufacturing to-day. The trouble was brought about by loss caused by floods last spring and the suspension of the Bridgewater Iron Company. The officers claim that the company can pay its debts if the amounts can be collected.

Failure in Chicago.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, August 20.—Judson & Co. to-day made a voluntary assignment to E. P. Kellogg, of Chicago, of the stock and accounts of the carpet establishment at State and Washington streets. The liabilities as scheduled amount to $150,000; assets given as $194,577.

Disruption in a Republican Convention.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DAVENPORT, IA., August 20.—The Republican Convention of the Second Iowa district, held here yesterday, resulted in a disruption. One wing, including thirty-seven delegates from Scott, Iowa, and Johnson counties, met and nominated ex-Governor S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa City. The other wing, numbering forty-seven delegates from Muscatine, Clinton, and Jackson counties, nominated T. J. Omera, the Knights-of-Labor candidate.

The Irish Policy.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, August 20.—The *Freeman's Journal*, commenting on the Government's Irish policy as indicated by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, says: "The Government's Irish policy should be one of immediate action. The Ministers have given no reason why they should not be forced from their present dawdling attitude of procrastination. The Irish party listened to Lord Randolph Churchill last evening in the House of Commons with disgust and indignation."

The Italian Government and the Vatican.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, August 20.—There is a rumor afloat that the Queen 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.

Irritated Against Lord Churchill.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BELFAST, August 20.—The Protestants here are very much irritated over Lord Randolph Churchill's defence of the police who have been engaged here during the riots. The Protestants 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 the Catholics of Belfast.

More Bombs in Chicago.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, August 20.—A police officer discovered a bomb yesterday on the tracks of the Lake-Shore Company at Stock-Yards "Y." From the side protruded a small piece of wire. The bomb was about three inches long and about two in diameter. Inside was a bottle filled with a white substance. The machine was turned over to the authorities. Later a second one was found. It was about as large and nearly as round as a base-ball. Like its companion, it was turned over to the proper authorities.

"Railroadin'" Guests Who Find Fault with Their Food.

[Indianapolis Journal.]

"A hotel dinin'-room," remarked the head waiter, "is de place to study human nature' an' git p'ints. Animals shows wust at feedin' time. Human animals ain't no 'exption. Sometimes when de feed's goin' round in a hotel dinin'-room a menagerie on raw-beef day would mark second. A waitah knows who's who. It's people who haven't anythin' to home who makes us mos' trouble. De man what gen'ally eats fifteen-cent meals standin' and de woman who keeps house on 50 dollahs a week make de delinquity. We can't please 'em. By bullyragin' de waitah they try to make us believe they's somebody an' is used to de fat of de land. They is anxious to show off to de other feedahs. They growl at de steak like a bull-terriah after a three-days' fast. Nothin' suits 'em. Den we railroad 'em."

"What's that?"

"Given 'em tough chuck, mild potatoes, and freeze-out feed gen'ally. When I was a side-waitah wid ten places I did a job of railroadin' much admiahed by de profesh. Seven at de table was puffect ladies an' gen'lemen; o'ther three never had anything to suit 'em. One mo'nin' de boys held a little caucus in de dinin'-room, an' a vote was taken dat I should have de moral support of de fraternity in railroadin' 'em. It carried unan. For fo' weeks seven people at dat table had hot plates, po'tah-house steak, everythin' wahm an' nice. Other three? Well, de most was onto it. Every time I went into de kitchen there were three nice broiled chick-steaks a buzz-saw couldn't go through, fanned-cakes tough enough fo' steam packin,' and potatoes, so mealy, 'specially cooled. At de end of fo' weeks dey lef' de house. It was a long tussle, but I win. It was considahed the finest job of railroadin' evah done by any of de profesh, and de brotherhood passed me a vote of thanks."

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 21—1 A. M.—*For Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, fair weather, easterly winds, slightly warmer.*

The weather in Richmond yesterday was fair and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday.

6 A. M.	64
9 A. M.	72
Noon	81
3 P. M.	81
6 P. M.	77
Midnight	68
Mean temperature	74

NOTHING

in the way of hat trading escapes us. While our buyers are in the East carefully making selections for the fall trade we are giving our attention to

BOURNESELLIS.

which are so naturally thrown that they are bound to excite some one.

BOURNESELLIS A.

Lot 4,000.—Seventeen medium-colored Panama-Fedora SACK SUITS, former price $18, now reduced to

$7.50.

BOURNESELLIS B.

Lot 4,500.—Eight MEN'S SACK SUITS, dark gray, and well at $12, now go at

$6.75.

BOURNESELLIS C.

Lot 4,600.—Thirty mixed CASSIMERE SACK SUITS, neat patterns, suitable for hot weather, were slow movers at $10. Will you take one for

$4.00?

BOURNESELLIS D.

Broken lots of SACK AND FROCK SUITS that well at $12, take your choice now for

$3.00.

We don't propose to have any dull season if reliable goods at low prices will prevent it. Should your visits be in the line of this goods, we simply refer you to our south-west window, where you will find the prices on goods more startling than

BOURNESELLIS.

A. SAKS & CO.,

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,

1007 MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

(ne 21)

BOARDING.

HAVING RENTED 213 AND 215 east Franklin street, corner of Third, I will be ready after the 15th of September to accommodate parties wishing board. Rooms single and en suite.

MRS. W. C. MAYO,

at 8-2m 215 east Main street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, AUG. 21, 1886.

Sun rises	5:32	SUN SETS	7:00
Sun sets	6:54	Morning	4:27
Moon rises	10:54	Evening	9:03

PORT OF RICHMOND, AUGUST 20, 1886.

ARRIVED.

Brig Providencia, Church, Baltic, Boston, light, to Saul Ivor for Ballast.

Schooner William Rice, Gregory, Rockland, lime, Warner Bours.

Schooner Speedwell, Webb, Rockland via Norfolk, lime, R. Wormeley.

Schooner Julia S. Bailey, Gould, Kennebec, ice, Richmond Ice Company.

Schooner Clara, Nickerson, Kennebec, ice, Richmond Ice Company.

Schooner Wild Pigeon, Pierce, Kennebec, ice, James C. Taylor Ice Company.

Schooner Alice S. Shipman, Pendleton, Kennebec, ice, Mrs. Jane King.

Schooner Royal Trinity, Ice Loaf, Kennebec, ice, Mrs. Jane King.

SAILED.

Steamship Wyoming, Hughes, New York, merchandise and passengers, George W. Allen & Co., agents.

Steamer Pioneer, Tunnell, Philadelphia, merchandise and passengers, J. W. McCaldin, agent.

Steamer Aries, Sears, Norfolk, United Fruit Co., merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.

Barque Gertrude Bennet, Adams, Bahia, flour, Bland-Cranston Company.

Schooner E. S. Ingraham, Mallett, Kingston, J. N. Gordon, agent, wood, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner Emma S. Briggs, Gamage, Newport, cordwood, G. Stacey, agent, wood, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner E. T. Cunningham, Smith, North Amboy, sand and ice, T. C. Leake, Jr., & Co., wood, Curtis & Parker.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, AUGUST 20TH.

[By telegraph.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship Seneca, Walker, New York, and sailed for West Point.

Steamship George Appold, Warren, Providence, and sailed for West Point.

Bark A. C. Sach, Foster, New York, in ballast for St. Thomas.

SAILED.

Steamship Bellingham (Br.), McGregor, Bristol, France, with wheat.

Steamship Peter (Br.), Grabham, Hamburg, having sailed.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The stock market to-day may be said to have fully recovered from the unsettled temper of the past few days, and it made further progress in the direction of higher prices. This result was principally due to the improved feeling in regard to the money market. There was an announcement of further engagements of gold for this country, and considerable capital was made out of the reports of the probable developments upon the return of Vanderbilt and Garfield. The amount of New York Central stock withdrawn for settlement is now stated at 12,000 shares, and the stock is scarce upon the street. There was a heavy purchasing of Lackawanna by brokers, and the announcement of the action of the Coal Committee was followed by an improvement in prices over the whole list. Everything was higher at the opening, the exchanges ranging from ½ to ¾, the latter for Erie. The market in the early trading was barely firm, while Omaha was weak and Pacific Mail strong. The market recovered its firm tone before noon and so continued until the last hour, when a decided advance took place, the market closing strong. The final prices show gains throughout, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred is up 2¾, Lackawanna 1¾, Walnut preferred 1¾, Lake Shore 1¼, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis 1¼, Michigan Central 1, New York and New England 1¼, New York Central 1⅛ and Pacific Mail and Western Union, 1 each. The sales were 240,000 shares.

BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 20.—Virginia 10-40's, 37; new Fs, 68. North Carolina 6's, old, 22¼. Bid to-day.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, August 20, 1886.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—SOLD Virginia new 3's registered, July, 1886, at 72.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's	111½	—
United States 4's	124	—
United States 4's	126	—
United States 3's	73	—

STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 6's	30	—
North Carolina 4's	14½	—
Virginia 6's, consols	54	—
Vir