SOCIAL RUMPUS IN RICHMOND.

Stirred Up by Efforts of a Colored Knight to Sit With the Whites.

Richmond special: There has been a fear here all day, and it is entertained by many to-night, that the race question will overshadow everything else in connection with the Knights of Labor question. The proceedure of the delegates of District 49, last night, in going to a theatre, purchasing a seat for their colored delegate, along with those for the whites, and taking him in with them, would then have resulted in a conflict under ordinary circumstances. But the white citizens waived their displeasure for the time in the hope that the thing would not be repeated. This morning, however, it was announced that the same proceedure would be followed to-night and indignation began to rise. For many years it has been the custom to confine the blacks to the gallery or upper part at the theatres in Richmond, and so strict has it been followed out that no trouble has arisen from the rights of colored people at public entertainments. Theatre managers or lessees are required, in assuming the control of play-houses here, to enter into a written agreement to the effect that colored manager of the Mozart academy received a letter from S. B. Paul, chairman of the finance committee of the Mozart association, calling attention to the fact that last night the contract under which the academy was managed had been violated, inasmuch as a colored man had been permitted to sit in the main portion of the house. Col. Paul said:

"The contract provides that persons of the Caucasian race shall alone be admitted to any part of the house except the gallery, and that is clearly defined in said contract to be what your advertisements called the balcony. Under the circumstances which so unexpectedly arose last night, and in which you took the advice of the hall committee, I think your action was judicious. But as they forewarn you of a systematic effort to force you to a course which would prejudice the interests you represent, in violation of the contract of your lease, I shall be compelled to report any recurrence of an infringement of the lease.

With this contract drawn upon him, and the announcement that to-night there would be a repetition of last night's proceedings, by the delegates of No. 49, staring him in the face, the manager of the Mozart they show themselves worthy of it. But was in a dilemma. His only alternative was to call upon the chief of police for assistance, which he did and then assured his patrons that he would enforce the spirit of his lease. Maj. Poe, the chief, diagnosed the forebodings as serious and during the afternoon called at the armory, where the Knights of Labor convention is in session, to see Mr. Powderly, for the purpose of inducing him to persuade the delegates to desist in their determination to attend the theatre to-night and take their colored delegate with them. A reporter saw Mai. Poe

immediately after his mission was finished. "I did not see Mr. Powderly," said Maj. Poe, who is a far, seeing officer, "but Mr. Haves of the executive board was deputized to consult with me. It was assumed that all possible would be done to prevent the delegate from New York visiting either of the theatres. Maj. Poe very pointedly and lucidly ex-

plained the customs of the people of Richmond in social matters, showing where the blacks were treated as they should be, in accordance with the universal custom, and the necessity, from a local view, of maintaining that custom, and concluded by saying that the best educated, the most cultured and the wealthiest citizens were the ones that intended to maintain these customs, and to maintain them to the last. That they would be at the theatres to-night to challenge the right of the colored delegate to occupy seats with the whites, and that instead of a riot it would be a revolution-an uprising to maintain a popular principle. The leaders of district 49 learned very soon after the convention adjourned that extra precautions would be taken by the police authorities to check them, and they held a consultation. Their reasonings are not known. It was ascertained that all thought of visiting the Mozart academy of music was abandoned, and no police precautions were taken there.

A large synod of officers were sent to the Richmond theatre this evening. This is the oldest playhouse in Richmond; a place where Booth, Boniface, Raymond and other renowned actors have won fame and is attended by the highest class of citizens. The "Stranglers of Paris" was on the boards. H. H. Mortimer, a South Carolinian by birth, is the manager, while Frank A. Tennehill, who was an aide to Gen. Sydney Johnson, is a star of the company.

As soon as these gentlemen learned that the disturbance was being transferred to their house they at once proclaimed their determination to co-operate in suppressing the execution of any design to seat colored men in the house. When Maj. Poe informed Manager Mortimer that the house had best be closed for the night, the latter said:

"No, there is no use for that; let the people come in, and if a colored man enters the auditorium, I will ring down the curtain, announce that there will be no performance and till the people to go to the box-office and get their money.

At 7 o'clock several hundred people were crowding around in front of the building At 8 o'clock the streets were blocked with men, there being few ladies in sight, and the excitement ran high. There were earnest inquiries for the "forty-niners" and colored delegates. A more earnest concourse of people never assembled anywhere than on the outside of the Richmond theatre. They belonged to the best families of the city and it is presumed that most of them were armed to defend their principles. When the curtain was rung up not seventy-five persons were in the house. The excitement had ruined the business of the night. Fifteen private policemen, headed by Maj. Poe and three captains, occupied seats in the orchestra circle, while a number of privates and officers patrolled the sidewalks on the outside and kept back the excited popu-A rattle-brained white man, warmed by liquor, mounted a box in front of the theatre and called to the black men to assert their rights and enter the theater. He was promptly arrested and marched off to the station house, hundreds of people hooting at him as he was tarried away. The excitement was at fever heat, and the slightest disturbance would have set fire to the timber-box of the excited popular indignation, and precipitated trouble. But the delegates of District 49, with the colored member, Terrell, did not put in an appearance, and gradually the threatening aspect of affairs died out. It is believed at this writing, 10 p. m., that the very firm stand by the citizens will prevent further trouble during the convention, and that this is the end of it. The

existence. The Whig will say to-morrow: "The color line issue is one of the most important ones to be considered, and is one which will stir up more feeling than any other and may, perhaps, lead to trouble. Public sentiment is strong against the action of the New York assembly, in pushing the negro into the Mozart academy, and many knights living here are strong in de-

local newspapers very generally comment

on the color line affair, and deprecate its

on of the proceeding The State, this evening, expresses itself in this firm language: "Those Knights of Labor delegates who attempt to interfere with the social customs of Richmond are making a most unpardonable mistake. To say the least, the presence of a colored delegate in the auditorium of the Mozart in the social knight of the say the least, the presence of a colored delegate in the auditorium of the Mozart in the say the least, the presence of a colored delegate in the auditorium of the Mozart in this morning a servant noticed her walking nervously backward and forward in her room, but no one else being astirshe made no mention of the fact. Soon afterwards a milkman saw her appear on the roof, walk unhesitatingly to the edge, and jump off. The fall killed her instantly.

academy of music last night, during a dramatic performance, was an outrage on a large majority of our citizens, which cannot be too severely condemned. We have nothing to say concerning the custom that obtains in Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and other northern cities. In Richmond the usages touching the social equality in question must be observed, and this we say most emphatically."

THE COLOR OUESTION SOUTH.

Viewing Calmly the Threatened Aspect that

for a Time Pervaded Richmond. Richmond special: It is much easier now, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, to realize the seriousness of the situation here last night over the color question than it was at the time the pressure was on. It has been the chief topic of coversation all day, and is the most thoroughly discussed question to-night. It is conceded by the more conservative, including the chief of police, that the slightest provocation would have resulted in a wholesale slaughter last night. The color line presents a very delicate issue, and is one that cannot be safely agitated. All day the whites had been gibed about the intrusion of Delegate Farrell into the academy Tuesday night, persons shall not be allowed seats in the and the threat that the programme would body of the house. So this afternoon the be repeated at the Richmond theatre last night was a severe strain upon the sensitive nerves. The great concourse of white citizens (there were very few blacks to be seen) that assembled to resist the "forty-niners" if they demanded admission for their colored delegate, was very quiet. Scarcely a word was spoken and few sounds were uttered by anybody. The great crowd stood almost speechless in the streets, waiting. When finally they departed for their homes there was that quiet demeanor that made their presence so impressive to every one. Men who brag and bluster seldom fight; but no one who saw these hundreds of citizens in front of the Richmond theatre would doubt their ability and determination to strike at a given time. In commenting upon the color line issue this evenng's State says: "The citizens of Richmond are among the

most conservative and peace-loving in the country, but they have customs they will not suffer to be violated. Those who visit this city for business or pleasure are always safe in our midst, and they can always retain the respect of our people so long as when any of them attempt to inaugurate a social revolution among us they need not be surprised if they quickly arouse a righteous, popular indignation. The customs of generations cannot be rudely trampled under foot by a few men, who attempt arrogantly to exercise an authority wholly offensive, in both its spirit and its object, to the popular sense. There is no class between the white and colored people in this state, save only when some intruding outsider or some malcontent arouses race feeling and seeks to provoke antagonism between the two races. Self-respecting men of both races recognize the fact that social equality is impossible and that to attempt to force it upon any community can only result in the most serious injury.'

A number of communications are pubed in this evening's State from the pens of old citizens and the temper of them can be seen by the following extract from one of them:

"Powderly inaugurated this movement, practically, at his first appearance before this general assembly by having himself introduced by a negro, and his speech on that occasion was largely an appeal to the preudices of the negro. If the ideas of the visiting knights obtain, they will in time orce this question to a successful issue and have the negro and the white child educated under the same roof and in the same room, and break down all social distinction. The inter-marriage of the races is the practical result. This seems to be only one of their aims, and it remains to be seen how far it will be accepted by the white men composing the order in the South. The negro, poor fool,' is led beyond expression by what has been done, and yearns for the obliteration of all social barriers and distinctions, forgetting that God, not man, placed the mark upon his creation. The practical outcome of all this will be the disorganization of the society, riot and bloodshed, and, as usual, the negro is to be the suf-

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE cabinet meeting on the 5th was attended by Secretaries Endicott and Lamar, Attorney-General Garland, Postmaster-General Vilas and Acting Secretary Fairchild. An interesting question arose in the case of the United States attorney, who has been nominated for congress, with reference to the propriety of his continuance in the office pending the result of the congressional election. The general opinion expressed was that the incumbent had better resign his federal office, and he will be so informed. This action is in accordance with the recent executive order in regard to federal officials participating in politics.

No official confirmation of the report that a new Apache raid is in progress has been received at the war department, but the report is not considered improbable. Mangus, who is said to be at the head of the party, was lost sight of by the troops about a year ago. He was then 200 or 300 miles south of the Mexican line. Six other Apaches disappeared with him. It has been since reported that Mangus was

dead, but this is not known to be a fact. An official dispatch was sent from the treasury department to the collector of customs at San Francisco, directing him to pay special attention to Prince Napoleon, upon his arrival there, and to pass his baggage free. The prince, who is a nephew of the king of Italy, is on his way to visit this country, and is expected to arrive in San Francisco about the 8th inst.

A WOMAN SUICIDES.

St. Louis dispatch: Mrs. Craig Alexander, the wife of a formerly very wealthy commission merchant and a man of great local prominence socially, committed suicide at 6 o'clock this morning by jumping from the roof of her son-in-law's house, No. 3535 Lindell avenue. Mr. Alexander failed in business some time ago and afterwards became insane and was sent to an asylum. Mrs. Alexander became despondent and often expressed her desire to die. as she had nothing more to live for. Her condition became so precarious that she was placed under the care of a physician, but she continued steadily to fail in health. Yesterday she went to visit her husband at the asylum, but his condition would not permit of her seeing him, and she returned home apparently hopelessly despondent.

Early this morning a servant, noticed har.

Including:

Resolved, the house of bishops concurring, That a general committee be appointed, consisting of five bishops and five clerical and five lay delegates, who shall consider and report what changes, if any, are desirable in the judiciary system of the church in respect to the trials of presbyters and deacons and such legislation they would recommend for making such legislation they The State, this evening, expresses itself Early this morning a servant noticed her

WORK IN THE LORD'S VINEYARD.

Opening of the Episcopal Convention in Chicago -- Imposing Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 6 .- At 9 o'clock this morning the steps of St. James' church, where the opening services of the triennial convention of the Episcopal church were to be held. were crowded with ticket holders, and when the doors were opened the vast building was speedily filled from chair to vestibule. The altar was bright with flowers and the sanctuary was hung with white-the festal color. The choir stalls had been removed to the extreme epistle side of the chancel, and the choristers were stationed there and in the organ gallery formerly occupied by the quartette choir. In the chancel were set large numbers of arm chairs, in which the Episcopal fulness of lawn could be accomodated. The city clergy were present to a man, and occupied the pews in the nave of the church.

At 10:40 the organist struck a few chords on the mighty instrument leading into the processional hymn, "The Church's One Foundation," and the throng of white robed choristers came up the main aisle chanting the hymn preceded by the cross-bearer. They were followed by the bishops in couples vested in rochet and chimere, while some of them wore their doctor's hoods brilliant with scarlet and purple. The immense congregation-2,000 in number-took up the familiar hymn

with a good will. THE CHURCH'S FULL SERVICE. Dr. Vibbert, rector of St. James, read the pening sentence of the long exhortation and he great congregation followed in the confession. The responses were hearty. The 'Venite' was chanted to an Angelic chant and the psalter of the day read alternately by

Dr. Vibbert and the congregation.
Dr. Henry Anstice of New York, one of the secretaries of the last general convention, read the first lesson, after which the surpliced choir sang Smart's "Te Deum in F." This is the first time a general ecavention has had a boy choir at the opening service. Dr. Anstice also read the second lesson.

The benediction was then chanted to Bar-naby's "Deus Miseratur," after which the Nicene creed was recited and the collects and prayers followed. Dr. Beardsley then descended to the litany desk and read the litany with marvelous ef-

ect. Hymn 281 was sung as an introit and the communion service followed. Bishop Garrett of Texas read the opening collects and the commandments. The epistoler was Bishop Sweatman of Toronto, and Bishop Binney of Nova Scotia, the gospeler. The offering was devoted to the restoration of the churches in Charleston devastated by the earthquake. BISHOP BEDELL DISCOURSES. Dr. Tullock then made the announcement of

the meetings this afternoon of both houses of the convention in their respective rooms at 3:30 o'clock. Hymn 277, the familiar "Old Hundred," was then sung, after which Bishop Bedell, of Ohio preached from the text: "Th house of God, which is the church of God, the pillar and ground of truth." His theme was: 'The Continuity of the Church in This Country and Throughout All Ages." During the offertory Steggall's "I was glad"

was sung by the choir. Only the "Sanctus" and "Gloria in Excelsis" were sung, that being the wish of Bishop Lee, the celebrant. A large number of communions were made, and the services lasted until nearly 2 o'clock. After their conclusions, luncheon for the bishops and delegates was served in the basement of the church.

music hall, the house of bishops in the room of the Apollo club on the fifth floor-and perfeeted their respective organizations. THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES MEETS

The delegates began to arrive in Central music hall at 2:30 p. m., and by 3:30 the great convention was assembled, ready for business. There were very many ladies and a considerable number of gentlemen in the galleries, who watched the proceedings with the keenest interest. No great political convention was ever arranged more admirably, the delegates being seated in bodies by dioceses. At 3:30 the Rev. Charles Hutchins of Massachusetts, secretary of the house of deputies called the meeting to order. The first order of business was the calling of the roll, embracing about 207 clerical and the same number of lay delegates. Nearly all the clergy-men responded to their names but a considerable number of the lay delegates were ab-

After the calling of roll it was moved that the body proceed to elect a presiding officer. Dr. Gold of the Western Theological seminary, Chicago, nominated the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York. The Rev. J. Helliott of Maryland, Dr. John H. Hall of Long Islands Dr. Samuel Benedict of Ohio, Dr. E. A. Bradley of Indiana and Dr. Huntington of New York were also put in nomination. Drs. Benedict and Huntington withdrew their names and the ballotting proceeded on the names of the other nominees. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert asked whether the votes should proceed by dioceses or individually and the chair decided in favor of the latter course. It was decided, however, that the delegates from missionary districts were not entitled to vote.

DR. DIX ELECTED TO PRESIDE. Dr. Dix was elected on the first ballot, the following being the vote: Clerical, Dr. Dix, 99: Elliott, 27; Neall, 28; Bradley, 28; lay, Dix, 68; Hall, 21; Elliott, 21; Bradley, 27. The first resolution presented to the convention-offered by Mr. Briggs of New Mexico and unanimously adopted-tendered S. Corning Judd of Chicago, who is a prominent delegate and is very ill, any seat that he could ecupy with the least physical discomfort. After the announcement of the secretary that the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix had been elected president of the house of deputies, a committer consisting of Dr. Baldwin of Michigan and Dr. Perkins of Kentucky escorted Dr. Dix to the platform. After the applause which greeted him had subsided he made an informal address warmly thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred on him, incidentally alluding in a graceful manner to the worthiness of his predecessor from the diocese of Connecticut. It was then moved that the ballot be dispensed with and that the Rev. Mr. Hutchins be unanimously re-elected secre-An objection was made and the name of Dr. Henry A. Anstice was also put in nomination. Judge Sheffney of Virginia made a warm speech in favor of the old secretary. saying that they needed an experienced man on this occasion. The vote was as follows: Hutchins, clerical, 138; lay, 105; Anstice, clerical, 20; lay, 9. Mr. Hutchins was de-

TWO MUCH APPLAUSE FOR SOME. The election of president and secretary called forth hearty applause and led to a warm discussion on the etiquette of the house, which subsequently took the form of a resolution. John A. King of Long Island made an earnest address on the manifest impropriety of so dignified a body as the house of deputies indulging in applause. The speech was greeted with cheers, laughter and a prolonged encore, which rather disconcerted the deputy from Long

At this juncture Dr. Vibbert, rector of St. James, Chicago, made several announcements on behalf of the local committee. It was arranged that for divine service during the convention the house of bishops and the house of deputies would unite. An early 7 o'clock celbration will be held every morning at the ca-

thedral and three of the principal churches. The president, Dr. Dix, then appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. Hall of Long Island and Judge Shelley of Virginia, to inform the house of bishops that the house of deputies had formally organized for business. Mr. Hill Burgwin of Pittsburg offered the

The resolution was laid over until to-mor-

row. CONSIDERING LITURGICAL REVIEWS. The Rev. Dr. William P. Huntington of New York then offered the following. Resolved, The house of bishops concurring, that a joint committee to consist of bishops on the part of the house of bishops and cierical and lay delegates on the part of the house of deputies be appointed to

whom shall be referred all memortals and resolutions presented to either house by invited members on be-half of dioceses with reference to the subject of lit-urgical revision, and it shall be 'he duty of said genargical revision, and it shall be 'be duty of said general committee to consider the same and report to this session what action, if any should be taken by the general convention touching the resolutions contained in the book, entitled 'Notincations of the alterations and additions to the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States proposed in the general convention of 1883, and to be acted upon by the general convention of 1886." Such reports shall be acted upon by the house of bishops in the first place, and be pressed then to a final determination.

DR. SWOPE'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT. The Rev. Dr. C. E. Swope of New York gave notice that he will introduce the follow ing amendment to Dr. Huntington's resolu tion when it comes up to-morrow morning: That a commission, consisting of five bishops, fiv

That a commission, consisting of five bishops, five presbyters and five laymen of the church, be appointed, to which the book annexed as modified by the general convention of 18% and the proposed alteration and addition to the book of common prayer contained in the book annexed and all matters heretofore presented to the general convention of this church relating to the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, be referred, and said commission shall report the result of their labors to the next general convention. The resolutions of Dr. D. Huntington and

e amendment of Dr. Swope will come up the first in order to-morrow and will probably con stitute the main order of business until dis After these resolutions were read the house

adjourned until 9:30 a. m. to-morrow. IN THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS. For convenience sake the house of bishops did not meet in Apollo hall for the formality of organization, but elected their officers at a meeting called immediately after the church services in the audience room of St. James church. As Bishop Lee, the senior bishop, has not the voice or strength for the duties of presiding officer, Bishop John Williams of Connecticut was chosen as chairman, with

the Rev. Dr. Tattler of the same state as sec-

retary.

Having organized, the house adjourned to begin its business sessions in Apollo hall at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

A COMING LABOR STRUGGLE.

The Chicago Packers Determined on Ina gurating the Ten Hour System. Chicago special: That the packers wil return to the ten-hour system there now exists no doubt. Monday next has been settled upon as the day. On Saturday employes will be notified and on Monday, if they fail to accept the system, the houses will be shut down. The announcement yesterday that the packers had resolved in secret session to return to the old system, created consternation among thousands of employes, while thousands of others regarded the alleged move as a bluff. The rumor gained fresh impetus and created genuine alarm when it became known that the head hog buyer for Armour & Co., and acting through the Pork Packing association, notified the officers of the Live Stock exchange that the pork packers would suspend operations Monday unless their laborers would agree to work ten hours for ten hours' pay. The officers of the exchange at once posted notices for a special meeting to-day, the object being to enable commis sion men to notify their customers throughout the country of the prospect of a great strike, and to not ship any stock to the Chicago market pending the difficulty. A genuine tremor was discernable in labor circles this morning. The laborers assert that they will not relinquish their grasp on that which they have gained and labored Both houses met at 3:30 o'clock—the house so hard to keep. There is a great deal of deputies in the auditorium of Central incendiary talk. The men will not go back to the ten hours system, and the probabilities are that they will not allow anybody else to do so. They aver that at the present system of work they are doing as much as under the old system. It is now certain that the hog packers have consolidated as well as the labor element. Armour will shut down and it is supposed he will be followed by others, but what will be done in the beef killing houses is unknown, and every effort failed to elicit anything regarding them. The lock-out will throw 25,000 men out of work.

PLEADING FOR THEM LIVES.

Chicago special: Dr. Solomon, one of the attorneys for the defense in the anarchst trial, occupied nearly the entire day in is argument upon the motion for a new rial. He contended that the only offense or which the prisoners could properly be ried was for conspiracy. He held that under the law they had a perfect right to ay what they thought, but that they ould not be held for a murder that was ommitted in consequence of their speeches. le also raised the point that it was im roper for jurors to take notes during a

Solomon was followed by his associate musel, Messers. Susler and Foster. Fosr's opening was of rare eloquence. He welt upon the impossibility of securing a air and impartial trial with a jury who cknowledged themselves to be prejudiced oo much praise for his management of he case had been given to Mr. Grinnell. he case would just as well, and just as ccessfully, have tried itself. Mr. Foster ill resume to m rrow.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA. St. Petersburg dispatch: The newspapers | brought here by the officer to-night, and here published a telegram from Ginrgevo, Roumania, dated last Sunday, which states that the movement in favor of Russia, which started in the Bulgarian army under the leadership of the garrison at Shumla is now in full progress. The dispatch says the movement has spread rapidly, and that the adhesion of the garrison at Rustchuk, Widin, Plevna and Sliono appears to be unquestionable. The telegram goes on to say that on Sunday last the Shumla garriof war at Sofia that they were convinced that the present state of political anarchy was injuring the rights and interests of the people and country; and they desired the release of all the originators of the coup d'etat as demanded by Russia, and that they wished General Koulbars' note containing the czar's demands to be considered by the Bulgarian government "in order to avoid a breach between the two nations.'

TEXANS DISPOSE OF A FIEND.

ALBANY, Tex., Oct. 5 .- Sunday morning an armed mob, all mounted, appeared at the jail in Throckmorton county and having battered down the doors overpowered the guard and put a rope around the neck of Tom Farrar. held for the marder of the Urneys, and tying the other end to the horn of a saddle, started off on a trot. They rode about a quar ter of a mile from the jail and hung the negro to a tree. He made a confession that he had ravished Miss Lizzie Urney and then killed her, and that after the murder he had mounted his horse and was about to leave the Urney premises, when he was met by Henry Urney, the girl's father. Urney did not suspect that his daughter had been killed, and just as Urney passed him he threw his lasso, catching the unfortunate man about his neck and dragged him with the lariat back of the house, where he cut his throat.

FLOGGING WRONG DOERS.

STOUTLAND, Mo., Oct 4 .- For some time an organization in Miller county known as the Vhite horse company, whose avowed purpose is the suppression of horse stealing, has been in existence. A few nights ago the company visited the house of Frank Rodden, a well-todo farmer, who was harboring a women of alleged loose morals, and taking Rodden and the women to the woods, bound them across a log and administered a severe flogging. They warned Rodden and the woman that a continuance of their relations would result in their being hanged, and also warned a party of harWHO KILLED REV. HADDOCK?

John Arnsdorf, a Sioux City Brewer, the Guilty Man Under Arrest.

Sioux City special: The confession of A . Leavitt was made public to-day, and is n brief to the effect that John Arnsdorf one of the proprietors and foreman of the' Franz Brewery, fired the shot that killed mittee. the Rev. George C. Haddock, the prohibition champion, on the night of Aug. 3. Leavitt claims that it was not prearranged and that when the parties were closing around the victim, Arnsdorf rushed in and to-night from Council Bluffs and is in the temporary secretary. custody of Sheriff McDonald. Several The committee on credentials reported other arrests were made to-day, including delegates from seventy-six counties. arrest of George Trileer, Louis Plath and Mr. Calhoun declined. J. B. Brown.

Mr. Hill, of the Tribune, was intimate macy that Leavitt was induced to surren der himself. Leavitt has not yet beet. brought here. Hill brought back with him from Chicago the evidence of Leavitt, the substance of which is as follows:

I joined the saloon keepers' association

August 2. Fred Munchrath, George Trieber, Simonson, Louis Plath, and another man and myself, after the meeting adjourned, arranged to have men to do unanimously chosen. At loud calls Mr. Walker upthe next day at the court house. The next day the men were too drunk to briefly accepting the nomination. carry out the plans. I thought this would be the end of the matter, but Mat Cassnear told me next day he had two men to do the job for \$100. Trieber said everything had been arranged with the policemen. I was on hand when Wood and Walker left the Ebenger of Cedar, for auditor of public accourt honse expecting to see the job done and point out the victims to the sluggers. But King and Waldevring, the men, failed to carry out their part of the programme, and so nothing came of it. On the night of August 3, I met Fred Munchrath, George Trieber, Louis Plath, a saloon keeper whose name I don't know, and two Dutchmen whom Trieber said were men he had to do up Walker. They were talking about Haddock and Turner driving out to Greenville. Henry Haberman, Trieber, Plath, and myself got into a back, let the windows down, and followed the preachers out. When we came back we stopped at Junks and got a drink. When we left to go home, the two Dutchmen hired by Trieber were at the door. John Arensdorf came out of the saloon about this time, and the Dutchmen said to him: "The buggy has come back." We all started in the direction of the livery stable. In the party were Arensdorf Munchrath, Trieber, Plath, Henry, myself and the two Dutchmen-Sherman and Lange. I thought there would be another failure. Munchrath suggested not to punch Haddock too hard, but to hit him in the face once or twice and give him a black eva-We saw Haddock coming and Arensdorf started toward him. When he came up in front of him he looked him in the face and threw up his hands. Haddock then pulled something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf. I saw Arensdorf draw his gun and shoot Haddock. Then we all ran. I went home and told my wife I went to see a slugging match and saw a murder. I am satisfied it was Arensdorf who did the shooting, as he was the only one to cross the street toward Haddock. I saw Arensdorf the next morning. He claimed he thought Haddock was going to shoot and fired in self-defeffse. I went several times to Justice Foley's office to make a confession, but never had the courage. My wife urged me strongly to do so. About one week after the killing Arensdorf came to me in front of Warlich's saloon, and he said to me: "Henry, the driver of the wagon, knows all about this, and I am thinking of sending him over into Nebraska to his I said: "You had better let him home." stay right here, as you can't tell how this thing is coming out, and I won't have it

that way." I was in the court room Saturday, July 31, and Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3. I had never seen Mr. Haddock to know who he was before I saw him in the court house. I have never been in Wisconcon and I have never been in Burlington, nor have I any acquaintances there. In the whipping that was talked about on Tuesday afternoon at the court house Munchrath said that he had just been to Junk and got the money and gave it to Cormeny. He said this in the presence of King and Waldevring, Trieber and myself, and King and Waldevring agreed to do it and we separated. Munchrath afterwards gave me a note to Cormeny to get \$50.

Mrs. Leavitt's statement is corroborative of her husband's. She says Leavitt told her the night of the murder that Arensdorf did the shoeting and swore to it by his dead mother. Arensdorf was probably will have a hearing to-morrow.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Pittsburg dispatch: Great excitement was caused in Allegheny City about noon to-day by a daring robbery and subsequent chase and capture of two of the thieves. The victim was General J. W. Beazell, of Chicago, an instructor in the detection of counterfeit money. The robbery occurred in the lobby of the postoffice. General son telegraphed to the Bulgarian minister | Beazell had a wallet containing \$300 which | gratulate them on the rapid advancement he placed on the counter beside him while conversing with Postmaster Swan. A thief, who had evidently been watching his opportunity, quickly picked up the wallet and was making off when Benzell seized him. A struggle ensued and the thief drew his revolver and fired at his captor, who released his hold, allowing him to escape. A large crowd gave chase, and the culprit, who had been joined by two accomplices, turned on their pursuers and began firing their revolvers. The fire was returned and for a short time there was a perfect fusilade of shots. Finally two of the thieves were cornered, and after a desperate struggle were captured. The man with the wallet, however, however, got away and is still at large. No one was shot, but several persons narrowly escaped.

A VERY OLD SINNER.

Pittsfield dispatch: Considerable excitement was occasioned here to-night by the report that ex-Town Treasurer Josiah Carter had been arrested for embezzlement of town funds. The amount of the deficiency is said to be \$80,000. The selectmen were in session all day to-day, and the arrest took the form of a summons by Sheriff Nash demanding Carter's presence before Judge Tucker this evening. Carter is seventy years old, a carpet dealer, and has always been regarded as a most estimable man He was town treasurer for twenty years and was an easy-going, kind-hearted man, and his methods of book-keeping very careless. He declined to serve, when re-elected n 1883, because the selectmen had discovered he was \$3,000 short. Carter has two months.

THE county commissioners of Douglas county propose to sell a part of the poor reference to the matter would result in death. a county hospital: a county hospital:

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

The Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted at the Meeting in Hastings.

The democratic state convention convened at Hastings on the 7th. It was called to order by James E. North, of Columbus, chairman of the state central com-

Gen. Montgomery, of Lancaster, was elected temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair he thanked the convention for to kill Mr. Haddock, but only to slug him, the honor conferred and assured the delegates and spectators that they were living under a democratic administration. He fired the fatal shot. Arnsdorf " as arrested fully endorsed the administration of Presilast night in Davenport where he was in dent Cleveland and said the democrats attendance upon the state encampment of were in favor of reform and low tariff. Sam-Knights of Pythias. He was brought here | uel Walback, of Holt county, was elected

Paul Leader, proprietor of the Milwankee | The Committee on Permanent Organizahouse, and George Long, a painter. The tion Reported-Chairman, F. A. Martin, of former is out on \$5,000 bail, the latter in | Richardson; secretaries, A. J. Clute, of jail. Warrants have been issued for the Thaver, and J. D. Calhoun, of Lancaster, but

The Committee on Resolutions-G. E. Pritchett, of Douglas, John P. Markley, with Leavitt, and it was through this inti | Miles Fritzmire, John W. McManigal and P. S. Malloney.

It was moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of state officers. This was followed by a motion that the nominee receiving a majority of the votes cast be the nominee. It was then moved that the vote be by the call of counties and the chairman of the delegation cast the vote. The Hon. J. E. North of Platte county was nominated for governor and was North appeared on the stage and spoke

The remainder of the ticket was nominated as follows: C. J. Bombly of Saline, for lieutenant-governor; Richard Thompson of Adams, for secretary of state; J. T. Hale of Madison, for treasurer; Thomas

The only contention was for the nomines for attorney-general, there being two gentlemen for that position, W. L. Green of Buffalo and Albert Hardy of Gage, and the call by counties resulted in the candidates receiving the following vote: Green 282; Hardy 137. Hardy then arose and moved that the nomination of Green be declared unanimous. Green in a neat speech thanked the convention for the honor.

Thomas W. Smith of York county was nominated for the office of commissioner of public lands and buildings. Mr. L. E. Cooley of Butler for superintendent of pub

lie instruction. Calhoun, of Lancaster, moved that delegates from each judicial district choose their own central committee, the same to be ratified by the convention. So ordered. The following were elected:

First District-Messrs, Clegg of Richardson, Johnson of Pawnee, Devinney of Johnson, and Marvin of Gage.

Second District-Messrs. Conger and Ireland of Otoe, Patterson and Wallace of Cass, and Sawyer of Lancaster. Third District-Messrs. Ogden and Pritch-

ett of Douglas, Clark of Washington, Campbell of Sarpy, and Charde of Burt. Fourth District-Messrs. Zentmeyer of olfax, Shervin of Dodge, Miller of and one other whose name was not se-

Fifth District-Castor of Saline, Beatty of Adams, Johnson of Fillmore, and Hubbell of Jefferson.

Se enth District-McAlister of Dixon, Wellna of Cuming, Gooding of Cedar, and Robinson of -Eighth District-Harmon of Franklin, Case of Webster, Ferguson of Kearney,

O'Donnell of Red Willow. Ninth District-O'Day of Antelope, Galbraitz of Platte, McDonough of Valley, and

Tebault of Holt. Tenth District-Boyle of Buffalo, Saltus of Sherman, Martin of Custer, and Westover of -The committee was empowered by the

convention to select a chairman from within its membership or outside thereof, as it may elect. The committee on resolutions reported

as follows: The democracy of Nebraska in convention assembled hereby reaffirms its alle giance to the principles of the democratic

party of the nation, which were so elaborately enunciated in the platform of the party adopted by the national convention in 1884, and which then secured the approval of the people by the election of Grover Cleveland president of the United States. We heartily indorse the administration of President Cleveland, whose faithful and fearless adherence to all pledges made by

him has proved to the nation that it has an honest and fearless executive, exceptionally fitted to be intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the government, and in whose hands the cause of reform and good government will be, as it has been by him, advanced and conserved. We extend to the laboring classes our warmest sympathy and favor all proper legislation which shall better their condition and protect the workingman from unjust exactions of monopolies and aggre-

We denounce prohibition and regard the attempt of the republican party to force sumptuary laws upon this state as dangerous to the liberty of the citizen and hostile to the welfare of the people.

We extend to Gladstone and Parnell, and their compatriots and the Irish people generally, our fullest sympathy in their heroic struggle to establish the blessings of home rule for down-trodden Ireland, and conmade in the direction of human liberty. and trust that the time is near at hand when the principles enumerated in the declaration of independence shall be firmly established in every land and among every people.

We insist upon the enactment & such wise and equitable laws by the coming legislature in regard to railroad corporations and the carrying of freights within the state as will abolish the present oppressive rates and unjust discriminations, and we call upon congress to supplement by national enactment an interstate commerce law that will effectually relieve the people of the agricultural states from the thralldom of railroad monopolies.

While we mourn the loss of the nation, caused by the death of the distinguished citizens, patriots and statesmen, McClellan, Hancock, Hendricks, Seymour and Tilden. we rejoice that it was permitted to these great leaders to live until they could behold their beloved country restored to the political principles for which they toiled through years of distrust, injustice and wrong, and that the life of one lamented vice-president was spared until the great wrong done him in 1876 was righted by an outraged people, and we pledge our devotion anew to the great principles for which these patriot democrats lived and labored.

THERE have been several incendiary fires in Omaha of late.

THERE was a great influx of visitors at the state house on the 30th, comprising largely delegates who were in attendance at the state convention and found time after its close to look after business mattransferred all his property within the last | ters or view the capitol building for pleas-

> By the burning of a little log cabin near Kansas City the other morning. Mrs. Gabrielle child badly injured.