

MUST BE WIPED OUT.

Vigorous Efforts to Exterminate the Contagious Bovine Disease.

Washington dispatch: The bureau of agriculture is actively engaged in devising and putting in operation measures looking to the extermination of pleuro-pneumonia. Commissioner Coleman says that the people must be crazy to think the department will permit any of these cattle to be sold. He declares that they have quarantined them, doubled the forces Saturday, and are now going to send out some of the most expert veterinarians of the department so as to stamp out the disease at once, and do everything the department legally can. They did not get through congress the bill they expected to pass on this subject, so they can only second the efforts of the state authorities and assist in carrying out the state laws. Under the existing United States law they can only stamp out the disease in a state with the permission of the local authorities. Sometimes the governor of a state will not consent to federal interference, so they can only second his efforts.

The commissioner has drawn up and forwarded to the governors of all the states and territories a series of rules and regulations for co-operation between the United States department of agriculture and the authorities of the several states and territories for the suppression and extermination of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. If they receive the consent of the state authorities without the consent of the proper officers of the department of agriculture. The period of the quarantine will be at least ninety days, dating from the removal of the last diseased animal from the herd. During this period no animal will be allowed to enter the herd or to leave it, and all the animals in the herd will be carefully isolated from all the other cattle. When possible, all the infected herds are to be held in quarantine and not allowed to leave the infected premises except for slaughter. In this case, fresh animals may be added to the herd at the owner's risk, but are to be considered as infected animals, and subjected to the same quarantine regulations as the other members of the herd. All animals affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia are to be slaughtered as soon after their discovery as the necessary arrangements can be made. When diseased animals are reported to the state authorities, they shall promptly take such steps as they desire to confirm the diagnosis. The animals found to be diseased are then to be appraised according to the provisions of the state law, and the proper officer of the bureau of animal industry, who will be designated by this commissioner of agriculture, notified of the appraisal. If this representative of the bureau of animal industry confirms the diagnosis and approves the appraisal, the department of agriculture will purchase the diseased animals of the owner and pay such proportion of the appraisal value as is provided for the compensation in such cases by the laws of the state in which the animals are located when they are condemned and slaughtered by the state authority.

All the necessary disinfection will be conducted by employees of the bureau of animal industry. Inoculation is not recommended by the department of agriculture, and it is believed that its adoption with the animals that are to be afterwards sold to go into other herds, would counteract the good results which would otherwise follow from the slaughter of the diseased animals. It may, however, be practiced by the state authorities under the following rules:

No herds but those in which pleuro-pneumonia has appeared are to be inoculated. The inoculated herds are to be quarantined with a lock and chain on each animal. The quarantine regulations are to remain in force as long as any inoculated cattle survive, and these animals are to leave the premises only for immediate slaughter. Fresh animals are to be taken into the inoculated herds only at the risk of the owner, and shall be subject to the same rules as the other cattle of the inoculated herd.

The chief of the bureau of animal industry is to be promptly notified by the state authorities of each herd inoculated; of the final disposition of each member of the herd; of the post-mortem appearance and of any other facts in the history of the herd which may prove of value.

The co-operation of the farmers, of the state live stock commissions and of the other officers who may be in charge of the branch of the service provided for the control of contagious diseases of animals in the state where pleuro-pneumonia exists, is earnestly requested under these rules and regulations, which have been arranged with view of securing uniform and efficient action throughout the whole infected district.

It is hoped that with the vigorous enforcement of such regulations the disease may be prevented from extending beyond the present limits, and may be in time entirely eradicated.

A GOLD COUNTRY.

Washington special: Lieutenant William H. Schwitz, of the navy, who was sent to Siberia about a year ago to distribute presents from the government to the natives in the vicinity of the Lena delta for their kindness to the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, has returned and tells some thrilling tales of his adventures. He spent nearly the entire winter in Siberia and traveled all around the Lena delta. The cold was intense. The thermometer at times registered as low as 85° below zero. When he reached the vicinity of the Lena delta he found the natives almost starving and many of them were eating wood. Reindeer were very scarce. The natives received him very hospitably and were delighted with the presents sent them by the government. They were greatly surprised and celebrated the event by a continuous firing of their guns all through the Lena delta. They were very proud of their presents and many were worn outside their fur coats in the most conspicuous places. Lieutenant Schwitz will at once prepare his official report and will submit it to the secretary of state.

GOING TO SHUT DOWN.

Chicago special: A great lookout at the stock yards has been decided upon some time during this month, about the 15th, it is said, when the packing houses will all close down and remain closed until the question of eight hours or ten hours is settled. One of the large packers said this afternoon: "Trouble is, of course, expected. It will be a long fight, but we can't run on eight hours with other houses around us running on ten hours. So the trouble might as well come all at once as to drag along until we are compelled to shut down by losses. It is likely that several houses will start up in a small way on the ten-hour schedule and make the fight."

SUNSHINE AND NO DISTURBANCE.

Southern Cities Refuse to Disappear, as Prophesied by Wiggins.

Charleston special: The newspapers and scientists had done all that could be done to counteract the uneasiness caused by Wiggins' prediction of convulsions to-day, but no amount of assurance could restore confidence to a people whose nerves had been shaken so terribly as were those of the people of Charleston. The sharpshocks on Monday and Tuesday made hundreds of converts to the Wiggins predictions, and when day dawned this morning it was upon a community standing in imagination upon the brink of a fearful calamity.

As a matter of fact the day passed without event. The usual tremor which occurs almost every twenty-four hours was not felt, nor were there any signs of the meteorologic disturbances predicted by the Canadian prophet. The weather was warm, but the day was bright and clear, with no signs of rain. There is naturally a widespread feeling of relief to-night, fraught, however, with some uneasiness. The people, however, can afford to laugh at Wiggins, and to-morrow everybody will go to work with brave hearts and renewed hope and confidence that the worst is over.

Up to 11:30 o'clock there has not been a slight earth disturbance felt here, and the non-fulfillment of Prof. Wiggins' predictions so far has caused a feeling of great relief throughout the community. A good deal of apprehension and anxiety prevailed during the forenoon, particularly as the weather was quite sultry, with little wind, and the general atmospheric conditions were apparently quite as favorable for a severe shake as on any day since the disturbances commenced. As the day wore on, however, toward sunset, without even the usual slight tremors, which have been experienced about every twenty-four hours, the intense nervous strain became gradually relaxed and most of the people now think the danger is past.

This day has been anticipated with a great deal of fear by hundreds of anxious people in Charleston. For the last three or four nights the colored churches have been crowded with worshippers and several revivals are now in progress among these people in the city. Even the most nervous have felt some dread at the approach of the 29th, and although they have earnestly asserted that they did not believe in Wiggins, they have all felt that it would be more comfortable to live in Charleston after the 29th. Local scientists who have given great study to the subject say that there is no danger of a recurrence of the heavy shocks, and the community will surely settle down after to-day, unless there should be unexpected manifestations of disturbance.

Wiggins predicted that the performance would begin at 2 p. m. to-day. The earthquake wave was to move from east to west, reaching as far north as San Francisco on the west coast, although above the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude on the eastern coast there was to be no trouble beyond severe storms, and possibly hurricanes. Its force would be far greater than that which caused the recent disturbances so disastrous to Charleston, and the country would alike be affected. The devastation to property would be something terrible at Jacksonville, Miami, and Atlanta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, Tex., would in all human probability be more or less damaged. He predicted that New Orleans, Macon, and Mobile would be ruined, as these cities were right in the path of the subterranean and meteorological phenomena.

FLASHES FROM FOREIGN SHORES.

Edwin Arnold is ill. Heavy snow falls are reported in Bavaria. The Irish landlords refuse to abate their rents.

The pope entertains grave fears for his personal safety.

General Boulanger has invented a most destructive bomb.

Sir Reginald Hanson has been elected lord mayor of London.

General Kaubars removed the Russian consul at Sofia for weakness.

A Dublin priest virtually advises the murder of the evicting landlords.

Cholera still rages throughout Japan. There were 8,472 deaths in nine days.

The Bulgarian government will resist the demands of the Russian ultimatum.

The French are preparing for the permanent occupation of the New Hebrides.

Prince Alexander is trying to obtain permission of the czar to visit St. Petersburg.

Kina intends to issue a loan for \$50,000,000 for the construction of railways in the empire.

The Earl of Northbrook is in Ulster making a personal investigation of the land question.

M. Gariel and Captain Valincourt fought a duel at Montpellier. Valincourt was wounded four times.

Ismael Pasha has sent a telegram to Cairo strongly disapproving Lavison's seizure of the Ismael palace.

Most Rev. Thomas J. Carr, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, has been appointed archbishop of Melbourne.

T. P. O'Connor, in a speech at Shore-ditch, said he hated crime, but the cruel landlord would drive the people to desperation.

A Chinese woman underwent the "Ling Chi" execution for poisoning at Canton. She was cut into exactly 1,000 pieces while alive.

Discharged Chinese soldiers invaded one of the leading pawn shops of Hucking, China, and looted the place, after killing forty six employees and the proprietor.

FORTIFYING FT. BLISS. The recent imbroglio with Mexico in the Cutting matter has called particular attention throughout the country to the importance of Ft. Bliss as a center of military forces in the South-west and a supply center of the war material of the commissary and quartermaster stores. As one of the first steps of the attention thus called, the force at Ft. Bliss has already been largely augmented. Col. Douglas, who is at present in command, will make it a regimental headquarters. The adjutant, commissary, and quartermaster will also make their headquarters, and a post-trader has just been appointed, and he will open a large store in a few days.

Ft. Bliss is one mile above El Paso, on the banks of the Rio Grande, at the southern end of a canyon which gives its name to the city, and is capable of being strongly fortified.

PRINCE ALEXANDER. BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prince Alexander is trying to obtain the permission of the czar to visit St. Petersburg for the purpose of arranging his private affairs.

Prince Alexander, attired in the full uniform of his rank, and the German regiment of which he is commander returning from Alsace to-day and rode at his head into Darmstadt.

CONVENTION OF NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

The Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted at Lincoln on the 29th.

The state republican convention met at Lincoln on the 29th. It was called to order at 8 o'clock by Chairman Yost, of the state central committee. Mr. Laird was nominated for permanent chairman. He said that it was a little out of the usual order of things to decline an honor not proffered, but he would decline to be permanent chairman and would nominate his friend A. J. Weaver. He then put the question, and after hearing the affirmative declared that there was no opposition, and that the motion was carried.

Morris, of Morrill, nominated the following secretaries: Wilson, of Cass; Brewster, of Blaine, and Seelye, of Lancaster. The motion prevailed.

The list of delegates were read and Mr. Yost moved that as there was no contest the further reading of the list be dispensed with. Carried.

Connell, of Douglas, moved that the convention now proceed to the nomination of governor. Carried.

On motion, Logan county was allowed two votes in the convention.

Woolley, of Hall, moved that an informal ballot be taken. The result was: Thayer, 306; Clark, 123; McCall, 47; Dinsmore, 37; Gerrard, 26; Applegate, 13; Knapp, 16.

John M. Thurston arose here and stated that he was nominated by Clark to withdraw his name from the convention as a candidate for governor, in favor of John M. Thayer.

On motion Thayer's nomination was made unanimous.

Thayer was reported forward on the platform by Chairman Weaver and spoke as follows: Language is meant to give expressions that fill my heart. To be governor of Nebraska is certainly the high way to fill the ambition of any of its citizens. From the organization of Nebraska as a territory, it has been my humble duty to help fight the battles of the republican party. The principles of the republican party are those that lay at the foundation of the republican government. It will be my duty to look after the interests of the state and I shall aim to be the governor of the whole people of Nebraska, and so that the laws are obeyed and the people protected. In the affairs of the state, it will be my duty, as it will be my sincere purpose, to administer the affairs of the state in such a manner as will merit your approval. Again in the fullness of my heart, I thank you.

The result of the formal ballot for lieutenant governor was as follows: H. H. Sheild, of Saunders, 328; Connell, 89; Aage, 117; Yost, 26; Dinsmore, 1. On motion his nomination was made unanimous.

G. L. Laws was nominated for secretary of state on the third ballot.

General Dilworth moved that the rules be suspended and that the renomination of C. H. Willard, for state treasurer, be made by acclamation. Carried.

On motion the rules were suspended and Mr. H. A. Babcock was renominated for auditor of state by acclamation.

On motion the rules were suspended and Attorney General Leese was renominated for attorney general by acclamation.

On motion the rules were suspended and Commissioner of public lands and buildings by acclamation.

Prof. George B. Lane, of Washington county, was nominated for superintendent of public instruction.

A. J. Weaver was selected as chairman of the state central committee.

THE PLATFORM. The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted: The platform of the republican party of Nebraska, in convention represented, declare on their inalienable devotion to the restoration of the principles of the party, as enunciated by its eight national conventions, and exemplified in its conduct of national affairs under the illustrious administrations of Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. To these principles so exemplified have resorted the republicans, to the rescue of the public credit, extended commerce, established a sound currency, raised the wages of labor, protected domestic industry, given home to the landless, spanned the continent with railways and afforded every child a chance for a liberal education.

Third. The democratic party having attained power by deceptive promises addressed to disappointed ambition and shadow of credulity has in nineteen months of misrule proven itself as incapable of governing the country as when it first came to power. It has not only removed many thousands faithful officials from federal positions for political advantage, charging hundreds of them with misdemeanors and then cravenly refused to redress the wrongs, but it has blackened the characters of honest citizens, many of whom have been crippled in the defense of the national life, pledged to economy. It has increased by many millions the annual expense of running the government; pledged to reduce the public debt, it has increased it by the aid of the treasury the abundant revenues provided by republican foresight and must borrow money or issue drafts upon the future income before the expiration of the current fiscal year; pledged to reduce the public debt, it has increased it by the aid of the treasury the abundant revenues provided by republican foresight and must borrow money or issue drafts upon the future income before the expiration of the current fiscal year; pledged to reduce the public debt, it has increased it by the aid of the treasury the abundant revenues provided by republican foresight and must borrow money or issue drafts upon the future income before the expiration of the current fiscal year.

Fourth. The republican party having enfranchised the workingman and protected him from injurious competition with pauper labor abroad, favors all further practicable measures for the enhancement of his position, and the indication of his manhood and the security of his rights.

Fifth. It favors intelligent organization of wage workers for all lawful purposes and especially for mutual protection from the encroachments of organized capital. It deprecates any law for the prevention of injurious competition of contract labor with free labor. It will not permit anarchism or sanction the settlement by mob violence of differences between employers and the employed, but pronounces for a fair system of peaceful arbitration in all cases where the parties cannot by themselves agree, to the end that exact justice, so far as possible, may be guaranteed in the relations between labor and capital.

Sixth. The sympathies of the republicans of Nebraska are tendered to the people of Ireland and other portions of Great Britain in their struggle for home rule, and they recognize in the contest for local freedom waged by Parnell and Gladstone, a manly battle for human right against the assumptions of hereditary rulers and monopolists of land.

Seventh. The regulation of interstate commerce by congress is necessary to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad and other transportation companies, as supplementary to state regulation, and we declare it to be the duty of the national legislature to promptly pass measures to remedy the evils of oppressive combinations and corporate irresponsibility to state authority.

Eighth. The ownership of large bodies of land obtained by aliens from the public domain through evasions and perversions of the homestead and pre-emption laws, enacted for the benefit of industrious citizens of limited means, is a cause for apprehension, and legislation is demanded that will prevent the monopoly of the public domain by foreign or resident capitalists for the purpose of speculation.

Ninth. That the republican party of Nebraska is in favor of submitting the question of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale or importation of any spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in the state.

A resolution favoring the submission of a constitutional prohibitory amendment, was adopted and embodied as the ninth plank in the platform. This resolution was offered by W. F. Critchfield, after the committee on resolutions had made their report. It carried by a vote of 341 to 189.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN. Rubinstein, the pianist, has a great weakness for games of chance. Miss Alice Longfellow, eldest daughter of the poet, has gone to Paris.

Mrs. Taylor, the widow of Bayard Taylor, is to pass the winter in Boston.

Adeline Speech, the singer after whom Adelina Patti was named, died lately in Rome.

Miss Marie Nevins, who married James G. Blaine, Jr., was to have made her first appearance with Modjeska in October.

Dennison, the inventor of the convenient and now indispensable tag, died last week in Massachusetts. Over 225,000,000 of his tags are sold annually.

Dr. Perry, a hotel proprietor at Saratoga, says the expenses of his house during the season are about \$3,000 per day. Judging from the bills rendered, some of the guests were of opinion the expenses must be about \$1,000,000 per day.

Ex-President Arthur's health does not show any improvement, neither can he be considered any worse than when he left New York. He is certainly somewhat thinner and is confined to his chair the greater part of the time, but his appearance would not lead a stranger to think him an extremely sick man. His skin is as fresh and rosy as ever. He no longer suffers from insomnia; his appetite is only occasionally capricious, and he is bright and cheerful.

Edward King, the labor agitator, is a veritable little giant. He is very short, hardly more than five feet in height, well built and active. He does not entirely believe in the labor-political movement, although he does believe in Henry George. He is afraid that the new political party will be seized upon by demagogues, rather than led by disinterested men, and that labor will have little benefit from it. By trade Mr. King is a type polisher.

New York Sun: "Roscoe Conkling" said a friend of that gentleman the other day, "comes to me frequently and I have noticed on each occasion he is differently attired. He has different outer garments, a different coat in his shirt, different overcoats, and very often a different style of watch chain. He tells me he is not rich, and I am not at all surprised at that. However big a man's income may be, he cannot save money and still live as extravagantly as Mr. Conkling does."

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DECREASE IN THE DEBT.

A Reduction During September of \$10,627,112.

Washington special: The reduction of the public debt during the month of September amounted to \$10,627,112. The decrease in the debt since July 1, before the first payment of the current fiscal year is \$21,586,818. The interest-bearing debt now amounts to \$1,181,757,312. The net cash balance on hand in the treasury to-day is \$67,896,391, against \$76,527,561 a month ago. The gold coin and bullion fund in the treasury to-day amounts to \$242,609,018; with liabilities—gold certificates outstanding—amounting to \$84,961,807; thus leaving a good gold fund balance of \$157,647,211. There are now \$95,987,112 in silver certificates outstanding, against \$89,021,760 a month ago. The store of silver dollars now held in the treasury amounts to \$181,262,593. The circulation of silver dollars now amounts to nearly \$80,000,000, an amount far above any previous period.

The government receipts for September were unusually large, amounting from all sources to \$31,686,701. The customs receipts were \$20,086,017, against \$17,521,265 in September, 1885. The internal revenue receipts were \$9,400,136, about \$1,000,000 less than in September a year ago. The expenditures for September this year were \$20,583,191; about \$4,500,000 more than in September, 1885. The total receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, ending to-day, were \$93,578,909, against \$88,692,350 for the corresponding quarter of 1885. On the other hand the government expenditures for this quarter were \$75,896,069, or nearly \$5,500,000 more than for the first quarter of 1885.

INSURANCE OFFICERS SEEN. Kansas City dispatch: C. J. Weatherly, president, William H. McCurdy, secretary, and E. E. Penn, cashier, of the Kaw Valley Life Insurance association, located at Kansas City, Kas., have left the city and their whereabouts are unknown. The company's books have disappeared and no statement of the affairs can be made, though R. W. Hilger, treasurer, says that but one policy remains due and unpaid. The company did business chiefly in Kansas on the cooperative plan, having no assessment for each death. Whatever surplus the company may have had has presumably disappeared.

SHOT BY A REPORTER. New Orleans special: The primary election of yesterday resulted in a tragedy to-day, in which a prominent politician was killed by a newspaper reporter. Frank Waters, of the City Item, an evening paper, indulged in some strictures on the part taken by the police in the contest in the Eighth ward. As he was on his way down town in a street car to-day he was hailed by Joseph Baker, leader of the dominant faction in the Eighth ward, who inquired if he was the author of the articles. Waters, hearing the course of his speech Mr. Baker was rebuked by the court, in one instance for making a wrong statement respecting a ruling made by the court.

After the first shot the two men backed away from each other, and Baker fired two more shots. Waters not responding, Baker was unharmed, but Baker received a ball through the abdomen, and will probably die to-night.

Henry C. Munk, of Omaha, was thrown from his horse, the animal falling upon him. He only lived an hour, being unconscious from the moment of the accident.

ARGUING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The Condemned Anarchists Want Another Chance for Their Lives.

A large number of people crowded into Judge Gary's court-room in Chicago on the 1st to hear arguments on the motion for a new trial for the condemned anarchists.

In the audience were a number of adherents to the anarchist cause and numerous representatives of the prisoners. The proceedings were opened by the reading of the affidavits and affidavits in support of the application, which occupied some time. There is little probability of the motion being granted in behalf of any of the prisoners, but it is probable that the judge will reserve his decision until to-morrow, and then call up the prisoners for judgment. The day of execution will be set for some time between Dec. 1 and 15, but this will be simply a formality, during the appeal to the supreme court.

Before arguing the motion for a new trial, Capt. Black stated that he desired to read certain affidavits stripped of certain verbiage. The first affidavit charged that Special Bailiff Henry M. Rice, who was ordered by the court to summon the jury, said he was managing the case against the anarchists, and that he summoned such men on the jury as were favorable to the prosecution. Capt. Black stated that it was Otis Favors, a merchant on Wabash avenue, to whom Bailiff Rice repeated the allegations in the affidavit, and he wanted Favors examined in open court. Another affidavit by E. A. Stevens says that Favors had stated to him that Rice knew what he was about and that the "anarchists" would hang as sure as death. Capt. Black wanted Stevens examined in court but the court overruled the motion. Capt. Black then asked for a postponement to examine the affidavits which were made last night, but the court ordered the proceedings to go on. Capt. Black then read the defendants' petition for a new trial, which has been published. It contained nothing new. This was followed by an affidavit from T. J. Morgan, of Woodlawn, who swore that juror F. E. Denken said, in his presence, being accepted on the jury, that the anarchists ought to hang. Another affidavit from Morgan's son supported this statement. The affidavit of Michael Call averred that juror Adams said to him, before becoming a juror, that "if I was on the jury I would hang every one of the anarchists." A. P. Love of LaGrange and Orrin Blossom of Wentworth avenue made affidavits that on the night of the Haymarket massacre they were at the corner of Halsted street with H. L. Gilmar for some time before and after the explosion took place. Next was an affidavit from ex-Chief of Detectives W. M. Currier, now a lively man, in effect to show that he furnished arrangements to be used by the jurors during the trial. This was to show that the state desired to win the favor of the jury by treating them to carriage rides. Another affidavit was from J. P. DeLuce, a saloonkeeper of Indianapolis, which stated that some time in May a man came into his saloon with a satchel, saying: "I'm going to Chicago; you will hear from me before long." The stranger spoke about the labor trouble, and was very bitter against the capitalists. Another affidavit supporting this one was made by Oscar Spooner who was present and heard what the stranger said. The inference sought to be conveyed by these affidavits was that this stranger was the bomb thrower. Then Grinnell's closing speech to the jury was commented on.

In answer the state had affidavits which were read. Police Captain John Carney, of Cranston testified that he knew Call for twenty years, and he is a worthless, shiftless drunkard. Mr. Adams, in an affidavit, denied any such conversation with Call. Theodore Denker made an affidavit testifying that he made such a statement as is imputed to him in Morgan's affidavit. Then A. P. Love in another affidavit, said that he was not in company with Mr. Blossom on the night of the massacre, and that he was not in the city after 6 o'clock in the evening, and that he never saw Gilmar. He acknowledged signing the affidavit read in court, but did not swear to it. His reason for doing so was that he was promised money and received it. He said that he was paid \$200 by one Lewis Smith. Blossom's affidavit was to the same effect. He was not with Love that night, and did not know Gilmar, and was induced to sign the affidavit by the receipt of \$200 paid by Smith.

The affidavits were in the nature of a household of horrors. Capt. Black and his associates, and shattered any reliance placed on the affidavits furnished by them. Capt. Black intimated that the second affidavits were obtained through fear, and the court said it was difficult which to believe, and suggested that the arguments be continued on the law points involved in the motion for a new trial.

The proceedings were resumed by a demand from the court for a printed copy of the examination of Juror Denker upon the occasion of his being selected to serve. Reading it the court expressed the opinion that a further contradiction of Denker's affidavit or corroboration of Morgan's testimony was not material. Capt. Black again pressed for adjournment until Monday, but the court overruled him, and Mr. Black entered an exception to the ruling of the court. He then argued with his argument, dealing with the tenth assignment of errors, which is that of the closing remarks of the state attorney before the jury. Before Capt. Black completed his argument the hour of adjournment was at hand, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

Capt. Black, in his argument, dwelt at length on two points. First, that the state attorney introduced into his closing argument substantive matter not referred to previously during the trial; second, that the evidence submitted by the prosecution was defective in failing to prove who the principal was. Capt. Black held that the evidence, to be sufficient against accessories, should have been so unmistakable against the principal as to secure his conviction had he been present in court. During the course of his speech Mr. Black was rebuked by the court, in one instance for making a wrong statement respecting a ruling made by the court.

After the first shot the two men backed away from each other, and Baker fired two more shots. Waters not responding, Baker was unharmed, but Baker received a ball through the abdomen, and will probably die to-night.

Henry C. Munk, of Omaha, was thrown from his horse, the animal falling upon him. He only lived an hour, being unconscious from the moment of the accident.

HERE AND THERE. There are 1,300 saloons in the prohibition state of Maine. San Francisco, Cal., parties have formed a school of acting. Bears are more numerous in the province of Quebec this year than ever before.

An 8-year-old lad is under arrest in Louisville, Ky., on the charge of wrecking a train.