DAMAGING TO THE DEFENSE.

Another Witness Who Says that Arensdorf Killed Rev. Haddock.

In the Haddock murder trial at Sioux City on the 30th Koschinski resumed his evidence from the previous day's interruption as follows: Treiber said there is where the son of a b— of a preacher lives; I will give you $500 if you whip him. Then he said he would give $250 if I would whip him. He asked me if I knew Fred Folger. I said yes. He asked me if I knew Granda. I said yes. He said: "When you see him tell him I will give him $500 to whip Haddock." I told Granda what he had said. I then went with him to his house. This was in the afternoon of the same day. Granda, when I told him this, said: "I will meet you at Treiber's saloon to-night." I went to Treiber's that evening. He said: "Granda was not here last night. He said for you to go and see him and tell him to come down, that he will get $500 sure when he whips the preacher." Saw Granda again, told him that Treiber would give him $500 sure when he whipped that preacher. Granda said: "I was at Treiber's last night, but Treiber was not there." I then met Treiber on the street later. I told him I had seen Granda. Treiber said, "You come up with him to my saloon to-night sure." I then came up to the court room with Treiber and saw the Rev. Haddock there. Injunction cases were going on in the court room. I remained in the court room until about 5 o'clock. I then left and went home. In the evening I went to Treiber's saloon. Treiber sent me to Granda's house to bring him to the saloon. He gave me five cents for car fare and I went down to Granda's house. He was not there. I then retured to Treiber's saloon. He was not there, and I started down Fourth street for home. I saw Treiber, Granda, Plath, Munchrath and Paul Leader on the corner of the Sioux City National bank. Treiber said: "Show Granda where Haddock lives." I went up towards the preacher's house with Granda, then went back to the bank building. When near the preacher's house Granda said he would not whip the preacher, as there were too many men who knew him. He told me this when near the preacher's house. When we got back to the bank, Paul Leader, George Trieber, S. L. Leavitt, Henry Peters and Munchrath were standing there. I did not know Leavitt at that time. Granda asked the fellows to give us a drink. Plath gave Granda twenty-five cents. We went and got a drink and went back to the corner Treiber said: "You go down and ask Charley Eberhart if the buggy has come back." We went down. This was about one hour before Haddock was killed. Granda went with me. Asked Eberhart if the buggy had returned. I called him out of the Columbia house to ask him. He went back and sent a man out. I remained there about an hour. I did not ask Fitzsimmons about the buggy. He went into Merrill's livery stable. I saw a buggy on Water street that night about one hour after I had left the back corner. I was standing near Dineen's house east from the Columbia house. The buggy came and I walked up toward Fourth street. The buggy came from Fourth street and turned north on Water street. Granda and I were on the east side of Water street when the buggy came. Granda and I went up to Fourth street when the buggy came and saw a crowd of men coming down the sidewalk up to the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets. The men were going down Fourth street. I met them near the alley between Water and Pearl streets, and saw Leader, Leavitt, Granda, Arensdorf, Plath and Munchrath were in the crowd. Arensdorf was there. He had on a black sack coat. Leavitt had on a rubber coat. We all went towards the Water street corner. Paul Lezder and I were in front; he and I went south on Water street. Arensdorf stood on the corner with the other men. Leader and I were five feet from Arensdorf. I saw a man coming across the street. Arensdorf said to Granda: "I don't want you drunken men around here." The Rev. Haddock was coming across Water street. The men were on the corner. Haddock was coming east on Water street. I saw Arensdorf start out toward the preacher, and when in the middle of the street Arensdorf fired a shot. Haddock raised his hands to his head and fell. Arensdorf stood still a moment and then ran across the street, followed by Peterson. I mean the bridge across the creek at the foot of Fourth street. I then started to run and did not see which way the other men ran. I ran through the alley between Third and Fourth streets. Paul Leader was with me, and we ran to the Milwaukee house. I saw Arensdorf on Fourth street with Paul Leader. When next I saw him it was in a beer garden, the Monday after the shooting. Fred Folger was also there. Arensdorf said, "I guess I want to see you." We went out. He said, "I think you had better get out." I asked him why. He said, "You saw the shooting and you had better get out". I said I had no money, and he said: I will give you $100 and you get out. Fred Folger will drive you out on the road to-morrow." He said to Folger: "You come to Junk's to-night and see me and take him to Salix." He said if I remained here I would get drunk and talk and would get in the penitentiary. The second day after Haddock was killed Trieber came to my house and he gave me money. I saw Henry Peters at the beer garden the next day after Folger said all right, and that it was better for me to leave, as I was liable to get into the penitentiary. Folger said he had been told by Granda that Arensdorf had killed Haddock. He said that if it rained the next morning we could not get to Salix in time to take the train. I left Sioux City on Monday, the next week after the Rev. Haddock was killed. I left at 8 o'clock in the morning. Fred Folger went with me. We got to Salix about 6 o'clock. Fred Folger gave me $95 at the depot. On the second day after Haddock was killed Geo. Treiber gave me $125 at my house, at the beer garden. On the day above referred to Arensdorf said, "Why did you not go with the $125 George Treiber had given you. I will give you $100 more, but not until you are on the road going away."

WHITNEY WILL NOT RESIGN.

New York special: Secretary Whitney and Colonel Lamont, the president's private secretary, have been in the city for two days, and among the reports that have got out among their friends is one to the effect that Secretary Whitney is soon to resign. It is certain that Whitney has privately talked of resigning, but his friends in this city do not believe that he will resign, as the increased appropriation which congress has given him will, they say, enable him to retrieve some of the blunders and mistakes of his first two years' administration of the navy department. To a reporter last night the secretary said: "I have not resigned and have no intention of doing so. To resign would look like running away from duty, wouldn't it?"

There is a story in quiet administration circles that the president has recognized Mr. Whitney by asking him to undertake a great political mission during the coming winter. According to this statement Mr. Whitney is to devote his energies to giving Mr. Cleveland a solid New York delegation at the next democratic national convention, his reward to be the treasury appointment in event of Cleveland's re-election. The story is firmly believed by Cleveland's friends here, and the movements of Mr. Whitney and Col. Lamont since they have been in New York tend to confirm it.

THE IRISH CRIMINAL LAW.

Gladstone Resumes Debate in the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 29.—Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish criminal law amendment bill this evening in the house and was loudly cheered when he arose. He said that an issue so grave, proposals so extreme, as those now put forth by the government, require ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Parnell's amendment, because the ground upon which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The government's bill instead of being a cure for Irish ills was a measure that would aggravate deep seated disorder. He then controverted Balfour's statements regarding an increase of crime in Ireland, referred in detail to cases adduced by Balfour of league tyranny over persons, and, continuing, said that boycotting was bad enough, but was not confined to the nationalists. He knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a home ruler. He declared that the conditions in 1881 and now were entirely different.

The opposition, the speaker continued, would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views [cheers] and for sifting and scrutinizing the proposals of the government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals—the worst ever submitted to parliament—was the provision that Irish trials should be held in London. He had never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The government could devise nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland would put the brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy.

If the liberals acceded to the appeals of the government the result would be retrogression. Irish people would return to a state of things which liberal efforts had already partly remedied. He closed by predicting liberal success as the result of such efforts.

Mr. Goschen taunted Mr. Gladstone with his alliance with the national league. He asked him how he would continue to meet the league's constantly increasing demands until absolute separation should be completed. He regretted the absence from Mr. Gladstone's speech of any condemnation of Irish crime or the violent language of Irish agitators. The liberal leader had rather suggested a defense of those crimes. He read extracts from judge's charges on the difficulties attending the administration of the laws, and, continuing, asked whether this evidence, though not statistical, should be disregarded. It was well known that jurors were in danger of their lives.

Gladstone's speech was widely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning was admitted by the conservatives and felt keenly by the unionist liberals, most of whom threaten to secede unless the coercion bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and the plan of campaign. The conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since the unionist papers in the provinces declare them untenable.

The Gladstonians are confident that they can delay the passage of the bill until May, and in the meanwhile are hopeful that the evolution of events will foil the whole scheme. Whips on each side have forbidden members to be absent during the holidays unless paired.

Radical societies throughout the country are passing resolutions against the coercion bill, pronouncing it impolite and unjust. The English radical press denounces the measure in language of passionate indignation.

RAILROAD RATES.

Sweeping Orders Issued by the Pennsylvania Company.

Pittsburg dispatch: The Pennsylvania company, operating lines west of Pittsburg, issued its official circular to-day for its passenger department, in conformity with the provisions of the inter-state commerce bill. The circular is the result of different meetings and consultations held by officials of the company for two months past. The agents are instructed to restore passenger rates to the full regular tariff, and to be sure to sell no tickets for less than the specified rates. All sub-agents are to be discharged at once. Special or reduced rates for all classes of persons, including those heretofore issued on account of freight shippers, manufacturers, commercial travelers, theatrical companies, circuses, base ball clubs, students, hunters, fishermen, steamboat men, police, members of the press, hotel, charity, laborers, national soldiers' homes, mayors, orders and sisters of charity are abolished. Mileage tickets of every kind are withdrawn except advertising. Contracts made with local newspapers for 1887 to pay for advertising and transportation, however, will be carried out. Local tickets to ministers will be continued at two cents per mile, as also round trip tickets for thirty days. The circular will go into effect April 1.

There will be no change in rates on regular commutation tickets. Special commutation rates, however, to particular persons will be collected. Purchasers of tickets will be allowed the privilege of checking 150 pounds of personal baggage on each ticket. Passes will be issued to employes of the passenger departments of connecting lines, but not on account of or to any member of their families only upon the request of an officer connected with such department. Particular stress is placed upon the responsibility that rests upon agents, who are especially instructed to be careful to follow the letter of the law, as they are individually liable to a heavy fine. All lines operated by the Pennsylvania company, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg railroad company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company are governed by this order. It embraces 2,481 miles of road.

TACKLED THE WRONG MAN.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 29.—Constable Jim Keel was sent to the new mining camp Volcano yesterday to serve the papers in the attachment suit of Lindauer, Wermser & Co. of Deming against Barrock & Miller. He read the paper to Barrock, who became abusive and attempted violence. Keel undertook to arrest him when he knocked him down, and William Dula standing by pulled Barrock off when John Wyatt, saying no constable could serve papers on Barrock, threatened to shoot both the constable and Dula.

Dula went to a justice's office to swear out a warrant against Wyatt, when that person entered the office and presenting a pistol pulled the trigger at Dula. The pistol failed to go off and Dula drawing a gun opened fire just as Wyatt's pistol was fixed. Both emptied their weapons, and when the smoke cleared away, it was found that while Dula was unhurt Wyatt was shot throught the stomach and lying head across the table. Dula surrendered.

ABDUCTED BY CLEVELAND MEN.

CLEVELAND, O., March 28.—Last Friday night Dora E. Bennett, a young married woman who lives with her father near Columbiana, Ohio, went into the yard after dark, where she was overpowered by three men and placed in a buggy and taken away. This afternoon she was found in a small grocery store in this city by a policeman. She was shoeless and wore a rubber coat over her night clothing. Her hair had been cut off and she acted as if crazy. She said that she lost her wits directly after she was abducted, and when she gained her mental equilibrium this morning she found herself in a house occupied by colored people. Her father, a wealthy farmer, came here to-night and took her home.

SENSATIONAL DAY IN COURT.

Made So by the Fact that Leavitt Testifies to the Killing of Rev. Haddock.

A Sioux City dispatch of the 28th says: Not one-quarter of the crowd that sought admittance to the court house to-day could be admitted. A much larger number of ladies than ever before were present. Harry L. Leavitt was called to the stand early. Al Adams, Wm. Williamson, Geo. A. Long and Simon Adelsheim preceded Leavitt, but nothing new or startling developed. Leavitt engrossed attention and told a wonderfully well connected and graphic story of the tragedy, together with important incidents before and after. He testified that he became acquainted with John Arensdorf in January, 1886. Said the witness: "He furnished me beer, $15 to $75 worth of beer a week. I used to see him at my theater. I returned from the east three days before the killing of the Rev. Haddock. That night I stopped in a room over Jack Mcoie's place. I opened the theater August 16, met F. Munchrath, jr., next Monday and J. M. Simonson about 2 p. m. Simonson and I went out to call a meeting of saloonkeepers. We went to Charley Warlich's Trieber's, Cormeny's and several other places. Simonson talked to each saloonkeeper. Simonson notified the men to meet at Holdenreid's hall that night. I joined the saloonkeeper's union. That night ride was about one hour in duration. I went into Champion & Shafer's saloon and then came to the court house and saw F. Munchrath. I remained in the court house about twenty minutes. The injunction cases against saloonkeepers were being tried. I went from the court house to Dock Darlington's saloon, near the depot. Dr. Haddock was on the witness stand when I was in the court house. I went with Dock Darlington to the saloonkeepers' meeting that night in Holdenreid's hall. The meeting was in the front room, upstairs. Munchrath, Cormeny, Dock Darlington, Warlich and John Arensdorf were there. The meeting was called to order by Simon Adelsheim. Adelsheim said he did not know what authority Simonson had to call this meeting. Simonson said the meeting was called for the purpose of making Leavitt and Dock Darlington members of the union. Munchrath said it would cost me $25. I told him to put my name down and call at the theater and get the money. I signed my name to the membership list. Darlington said he would pay but $5. I was then admitted. Resegica moved to adjourn and the meeting then adjourned. Just as they adjourned Trieber and Munchrath called to me and said: Wait a few moments. Simonson, Trieber, Arensdorf, Munchrath, Plath and myself remained. One other man remained but I don't know who he was. Trieber said he had succeeded in getting two Dutchmen to whip the Rev. Haddock, or they would if they could get pay. Arensdorf replied that there was $700 or $800 in Junk's safe, and that ought to be sufficient. Munchrath asked if I had a slugger. I told him 'Yes, and that he was working at the depot.' He said for me to go down with him to the depot and that he would approach him about whipping the Rev. Haddock. The man's name was Dan Moriarity. Arensdorf then said we ought to blow up or burn down Haddock or Turner's house, and that brewers had too much money at stake to be ruined by these ———. We then adjourned. Met Munchrath near Nash's store the next day about 11 a. m. We went down to the depot and talked to Dan Moriarity; met him in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul yard. We talked to Moriarty about whipping Haddock and Wood. Moriarity said he would not whip anybody. He was then offered $100 to do the job. He refused. We then left. Was at the court house in the afternoon. Injunction cases were then going on. Remained in the court room ten or fifteen minutes; saw Fred Munchrath in the court room that day; saw George Trieber also. Got supper at Johnson's about 5:30 or 6 o'clock. Was in Cochran's gambling house after supper for some time; left and went to the English Kitchen after some beer and lunch to take home; met Platt, Trieber, Munchrath, Peters, and two Germans on the corner near the Sioux City National bank. The Germans were Granda and Bismarck. I stopped and talked with them. They said that Revs. Haddock and Turner had gone to Greenville to get evidence against saloon keepers. Triber said 'let us go down and see how they get it.' Myself, Trieber and Peters and Platt got in a hack and went to Greenville. Peters got out at Greenville and asked if the preachers were there. The saloon keeper said 'no.' We then drove back to Junk's saloon and got out. Trieber got money of Junk and paid the driver. We went into a saloon and remained there three or four minutes. Saw James Scollard, R. G. Granda, John Arensdorf and James Junk. Then we went out on the sidewalk. Bismarck came up and said the buggy had returned. Arensdorf said, 'Let us go up and see.' We all walked up toward Water street. Trieber, Platt, Bismarck, myself, Arensdorf and Peter walked down the street, the two latter in the lead. Henry Sherman walked with me. We met Jack Ryan near Pearl street. We stopped on the corner of Fourth and Water streets. While standing there Munchrath said, 'Give the Rev. Haddock a black eye, but don't get us into trouble.' Arensdorf said something about drunken Dutchmen. I saw Haddock coming along the street from toward the Columbia house. John Arensdorf started towards him. The Rev. Haddock and Arensdorf met about the centre of the crossing, when they met Arensdorf looked into Haddock's face. Haddock raised his hand. Arensdorf walked on a step, then fired, Haddock staggered and fell; Arensdorf ran on west; I ran toward Water street. Everybody stood in amazement for a second and then ran; Peters was behind Arensdorf ten feet, but ran on west. I lost sight of Arensdorf as he was running about ten feet from me. Peters was seven or eight feet behind Arensdorf. I ran to Ryan's house on Water street. Mr. Riley and Mr. Dawson and wife were there. I went into Riley's room to talk to Mr. and Mrs. Riley. I went to Dawson's room and talked with him and his wife about the murder. Dawson left my room and returned with my wife, whom I had left at Johnson's. My wife and I went to our rooms on Fourth street. I went to Johnson's house first; saw Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there; traded hats with Plath before the murder; saw John Arensdorf next morning after the shot. I said: 'Hello, John.' He said: 'Hello, Leavitt.' He said he felt well; he asked if I saw the shooting. I said 'yes, it was a bad thing John, and you should not have done it.' He said: 'I know it, but we all must keep it still.' He asked me if he could depend on me, a brother Knight of Pythias? I said he could. I met him again that day in front of Mason's barber shop. He said he had just been up before the coroner, but he did not know anything. He said Harry Peters would be called before the jury and that he (Arensdorf) was going to send Peters to Nebraska and then to Germany. I then went up to my rooms. My wife called me up. I talked with my wife as soon as I went up stairs. I asked him if he did not think it would be better to plead self-defense. He said 'no.' I told him that my wife had said that my name had been mentioned in connection with the crime and for me to tell him to send Peter away, as it would all come out. Arensdorf said he would not send any one away. Next day I saw Munchrath, Matt Cassman and George Trieber at the court house and had a talk with Trieber about the Dutchmen who were mentioned upon the previous night. He said he could not find them. He had been looking for them all day. Saw Matt Cassman on the sidewalk in front of the court house. It was one of the Dutchmen who came to Junk's before the murder and said that the carriage containing the Revs. Haddock and Turner had arrived.

Although Leavitt has been subjected to the most rigid cross-examination, he has not broken down and maintains a wonderful degree of positiveness, which is giving to his story great plausibility. Further events are looked forward to with the greatest interest.

A LIVELY SHAKING UP.

An Official Account of the Late Earthquake at Nice.

Washington dispatch: The secretary of state has received from Hathaway, United States consul at Nice, a dispatch dated the 3d instant, containing an account of the earthquake which occurred at that city on the 23d of February last. Hathaway states that the phenomena were more distinctly perceptible at three minutes to 6 o'clock in the morning. The vibrations were vertical, longitudinal and transversal, and of not less than 30 seconds in duration. The massive stone buildings of the city were then moved, lifted and shaken, as it seemed to their occupants, like ships at sea or trees struck by a tempestuous wind. The inhabitants at that time were wearily sleeping after the excitement and festivities of the carnival. The first shock was followed by another of somewhat less intensity, undulating from east to west, and accompanied by a noise in the air like the blowing of the "mistral," the sound of falling walls and terrible voices mingled in alarm. The sky became illuminated with a red glimmering light, apparently electric in its quality, and unusual at dawn. The entire population, half clothed, were in the streets. Many were quite firm and courageous. Others were trembling and unnerved. At thirty-five minutes past 8 o'clock a. m. a third shock was felt, more intense than the preceding, which consummated the excitement. The railway station then became crowded with fugitives pressing for escape to Marseilles and Paris. Some sought the more open streets and public squares. A few obtained carriages for shelter and some less fearful watchfully remained in the basements of their dwellings or hotels. The weather was warm and cloudless. Happily but one life was lost as the immediate result of this disaster. The municipal committee entrusted with the protection of all damaged houses have reported that of 58,000 buildings in Nice three have been demolished, eight must be taken down, fifty-one in danger, and 300 are cracked ond otherwise damaged. The actual loss to real property alone is estimated at 50,000,000 francs. The National Chamber of Deputies have voted 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the poor. Not only Nice and its neighborhood, but the whole coast, from Genoa to Marseilles, was more or less affected by the earthquake. But few of the transient people of Nice remain in that city.

HITHER AND THITHER.

The birthday presents received by the Emperor William are sufficient to load five furniture vans. Nearly all the guests have departed.

There are now 287,137 applications for pensions before the pension bureau. They are pouring in at the rate of 6,000 per week.

Owing to the interstate commerce law the Boston wool dealers will be unable after April 5, to handle California wool.

Ex-Secretary of the Senate George G. Gorham has been engaged by the surving members of the late Edwin M. Stanton's family to write a biography of the great war minister.

The eastern coal managers have decided to restrict the production of anthracite for April to 2,250,000 tons.

The emperor of Germany is suffering from a cold and his right eye is inflamed.

Forty thousand Jews of Tunis have united in a protest against the new burial laws.

Eleven Alsatians have been sent to prison for six months for wearing tri-colored ribbons.

The French senate has passed, 186 to 86, the house bill imposing a surtax on cereals.

Messenger J. S. Martin of the Mount Morris (N. J.) bank has made away with $2,000 entrusted to him to be changed into small coin.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has had his name taken off the democratic tickets and will not run for another term under any circumstances.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature incorporating the New York and Hudson acqueduct company with $30,000,000 capital.

The duchess of Cumberland, who has gone insane, has been placed in a private asylum in Austria.

Another revolution is expected on the Venezuelan frontier of the United State of Colombia in a short time.

Commissioner of Public Lands Sparks has declined to issue patents to the Southern Pacific railway for lands on list No. 4 on the ground that by so doing he would defeat the exercise of its will of the coming congress.

Dr. McGlynn proposes to deliver a lecture in New York city next Tuesday evening on the struggle of labor against capital and tenants against landlords.

Father Keller, the famous Youghal (Ireland) priest row in jail in Dublin, declares he will die in prison before he will betray the people who trusted him.

Orangeman Walker of Belfast, Ireland, has been convicted of manslaughter in killing a soldier and constable in the riot' last July and been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

A COLORED RAPIST HUNG.

Memphis dispatch: Amos Johnson, colored, aged forty, was hanged this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock, at Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., for outraging a little white child eight years old. The girl, Margaret Arnold, had been left in his charge by her parents, who were on a flatboat, and he cared for her for four years. The crime was committed last December and he was convicted by a jury of his own color. He confessed this forenoon and made quite a lengthy harrangue from the scaffold. Fully 1,500 people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. His neck was broken by the fall. The victim of his lust is being cared for here at the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Her parentage, beyond what is stated, is unknown.

DECLINES TO CONCUR THEREIN.

Washington dispatch: In the case of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, the secretary of the interior has declined to concur in the recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office that the company be enjoined from cutting and disposing of timber from its unapproved selected lands in the state of Wisconsin within its indemnity limits, which selections have not been approved because of the non-completion of the road within the time limited by the granting act, though fully completed since that time. The secretary holds that the road having been completed, and congress having failed to declare a forfeiture of the grant, the company is entitled to its full benefit. The secretary directs the commissioner to forthwith adjust the said grant and transmit for approval proper lists of the lands selected and subject to selection by the company within the indemnity limits of the grant.

THE REARRANGED DISTRICTS.

The Senatorial and Representative Districts Under the New Law.

The apportionment bill as passed by the legislature is as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That the senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and the house of representatives shall consist of 100 members.

Sec. 2. That the state of Nebraska shall be formed into senatorial and representative districts, and senators and representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the counties of Richardson and Pawnee, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 2 shall consist of the counties of Nemaha and Johnson, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 3 shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 5 shall consist of the counties of Saunders and Sarpy, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 6 shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to three senators.

District No. 7 shall consist of the counties of Cuming and Burt, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 8 shall consist of the counties of Dixon, Dakota, Knox, Cedar and Thurston, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 9 shall consist of the counties of Antelope, Boone and Greeley, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 10 shall consist of the counties of Washington and Dodge, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 11 shall consist of the counties of Wayne, Stanton, Madison and Pierce, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 12 shall consist of the counties of Platte and Colfax, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 13 shall consist of the counties of Holt, Garfield, Wheeler and the unorganized territory north of Holt and Keya Pasha, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 14 shall consist of the counties of Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 15 shall consist of the counties of Custer, Valley, Loup and Blaine, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 16 shall consist of the counties of Buffalo and Sherman and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 17 shall consist of the counties of Hall and Howard and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 18 shall consist of the counties of Polk, Merrick and Nance and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 19 shall consist of the counties of Butler and Seward, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 20 shall consist of the county of Lancaster, and be entitled to two senators.

District No. 21 shall consist of the county of Gage, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 22 shall consist of the county of Saline, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 23 shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Thayer, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 24 shall consist of the counties of York and Filmore, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 25 shall consist of the counties of Clay and Hamilton, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 26 shall consist of the counties of Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 27 shall consist of the county of Adams.

District No. 28 shall consist of the counties of Harlan, Kearney and Phelps, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 29 shall consist of the counties of Furnas, Red Willow, Gosper, Frontier, Chase, Hayes, Hitchcock and Dundy, and be entitled to one senator.

District No. 30 shall consist of the counties of Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, Logan, Dawson, and the unorganized territory west of Blaine and Logan.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

District No. 1 shall consist of the county of Richardson, and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 2 shall consist of the county of Pawnee, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 4 shall consist of the county of Nemaha, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 5 shall consist of the county of Johnson, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 6 shall consist of the counties of Otoe and Johnson, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 7 shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 8 shall consist of the county of Cass, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 9 shall consist of the counties of Otoe and Cass, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 10 shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to nine representatives.

District No. 11 shall consist of the county of Washington, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 12 shall consist of the county of Burt, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 13 shall consist of the counties of Burt and Washington, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 14 shall consist of the county of Dodge, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 15 shall consist of the county of Cuming and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 16 shall consist of the counties of Cuming, Dakota, Omaha and Winnebago reserves and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 17 shall consist of the counties of Wayne and Stanton and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 18 shall consist of the county of Dixon and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 19 shall consist of the counties of Cedar and Pierce, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 20 shall consist of the county of Knox, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 21 shall consist of the county of Antelope, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 22 shall consist of the county of Boone and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 23 shall consist of the county of Madison and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 24 shall consist of the county of Platte and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 25 shall consist of the counties of Platte and Nance and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 26 shall consist of the county of Colfax and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 27 shall consist of the county of Saunders and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 28 shall consist of the county of Butler and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 30 shall consist of the county of Seward and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 31 shall consist of the county of Lancaster and be entitled to five representatives.

District No. 32 shall consist of the county of Saline and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 33 shall consist of the county of Gage and be entitled to three representatives.

District No. 34 shall consist of the counties of Gage and Saline and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 35 shall consist of the county of Jefferson and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 36 shall consist of the county of Thayer and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 37 shall consist of the counties of Thayer and Jefferson and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 38 shall consist of the county of Fillmore, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 39 shall consist of the county of York, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 40 shall consist of the county of Polk, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 41 shall consist of the county of Merrick, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 42 shall consist of the county of Hamilton, and be entitled to two representative.

District No. 43 shall consist of the county of Clay, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 44 shall consist of the county of Nuckols, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 45 shall consist of the county of Webster, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 46 shall consist of the county of Adams, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 47 shall consist of the counties of Adams and Webster, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 48 shall consist of the county of Hall, and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 49 shall consist of the county of Howard, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 50 shall consist of the counties of Garfield, Greeley, Wheeler, Loup and Blaine, and the unorganized territory west of Blaine, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 51 shall consist of the county of Holt and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 52 shall consist of the county of Brown and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 53 shall consist of the counties of Cherry and Keya Paha and the unorganized territory south of Cherry county and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 54 shall consist of the counties of Sheridan, Dawes and Sioux and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 55 shall consist of the counties of Cheyenne and Keith and the unorganized territory west of Logan and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 56 shall consist of the county of Valley and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 57 shall consist of the county of Custer and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 58 shall consist of the counties of Sherman and Valley and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 59 shall consist of the county of Buffalo and be entitled to two representatives.

District No. 60 shall consist of the county of Dawson and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 61 shall consist of the county of Kearney, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 62 shall consist of the county of Franklin, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 63 shall consist of the county of Harlan, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 64 shall consist of the county of Phelps, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 65 shall consist of the county of Furnas, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 66 shall consist of the county of Red Willow, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 67 shall consist of the counties of Frontier and Gosper, and be entitled to one representative.

District No. 68 shall consist of the counties of Hitchcock, Dundy, Hayes and Chase, and be entitled to one representative.

Sec. 3. That sections 1 and 2 of chapter 5 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska are hereby repealed.

REVOLUTION AND DYNAMITE.

These are the Forces that are Urged to be Used Against England.

New York special: A local paper to-day says: Since the time when the members of the Irish National league of Boston, with John Boyle O'Reilly at their head, issued the announcement that $1,000 would be paid if an informer could be found to tell who assaulted Lord Frederick Cavanaugh and Mr. Burke, in Phœnix park, Dublin, nothing has occurred in this country that has created such a sensation among the Irish-American element as the proclamation by John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National league of America published yesterday, ostensibly an appeal for money to help along the Parnellite mode of warfare. It is thought by many to be really a call to arms and a distinct threat that preparations will be made on a large scale to carry out the dynamite explosions, which was the order of the day two years ago in London and other large centers of English population. If the Irish sentiment both here and in Brooklyn is to be believed, there will soon be a reign of "blood and thunder" in England should the coercion act be passed by parliament. Several Irish nationalists from this and neighboring cities met last evening to discuss the present position of the Irish question and to suggest what, in their opinion, should be done to meet the proposed coercion act. William J. Knoud was present and his speech was the most important of the evening. He said it was a waste of time to rely any further on parliamentary effort and that if anything was to be done it should be in the line of force of some form or other so that the English would understand that the day for speech-making and wordy resolutions which hurt nobody had passed. He added: "Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish leader, was under this roof several months, and what I told her many times I now repeat: That while Parnell may be an able man, his usefulness has reached its limit and the work of Irish nationalists henceforth must be revolution and dynamite or other force that will help to paralyze the oppressors of our country. [Applause.] How can we fight, do you ask? Look here [pointing to old swords and guns and revolvers that he brought back from the war hanging around the room], do you see these? We have given up attempting to fight England with such weapons. We will fight her now with dynamite, poison, knives, fire, every weapon the ingenuity of man can devise, in the words of the manifesto—if, of course, the coercion bill be passed. Do you know that this continued persecution of Ireland has made dynamiters of moderate men?"

Egypt has imported experts and machinery from the United States to bore for petroleum along the banks of the Red sea.