THE DEMOCRACY.

Opening Chorus of the Campaign at the Iroquois Club.

The Sage of Gramercy Strikes the First Note with a Letter.

In Reply to the Toast, "The Federal Constitution."

pubublicans for Corruption. J. Sterling Morton Delivers Him-

Senator Pendleton Likewise on

self on His Pet Hobby.

in politics and especially upon the great position of themselves to compete in the markets of the world, and the American flag to float am truly and respectively yours,

T. F. BAYARD. again triumphantly on every sea, as of yore under democratic auspices.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, upon the to the toast, "Reduction of Taxation; A sentiment, "The Republic, or Indivisible Tariff for Revenue Only." Union ol Indestructible States," the following letter was read:

FROM EX-GOV. TILDEN: New York, April 11, 1849,—Gentlemen: I have the honor to receive your invitation to the third annual banquet of the Iroquois club to respond to the sentiment "The Federal Constitution." I have also received a private letter, asking a written response to the sentiment, in case I am prevented from at-tending. I have been for some time and am still exceptionally engrossed with business which I have no power to defer or abandon; I must therefore communicate with you in writing, and my answer must be brief. On the formation of the federal constitution Gov. Morris, who had been a conspicuous member of the convention, being asked what he thought of the constitution, replied: "That

HOW IT IS CONSTRUED." The democratic party originated in a resistance by the more advanced patriots of the revolution, to the efforts which were made to change the character of our government by a false construction of constitution impressing upon the new system a monarchical basis. Mr. Jefferson's election in 1800 rescued our free institutions from the perils which surrounded them and secured sixty years of administra-tion mainly in harmony with their design and true character. When an attempt was made to break up the Union, and to dismember the territorial integrity of the country, the people were compelled to make a manly choice be-tween these calamaties and the dangerous influences of civit war upon the character of the government, they patriotically and wisely re-

SAVE THE UNION PIRST and to repair the damage which our political system might sustain when the more immi-nent dangers had been provided against. The first work was successfully accomplished, but twenty years have since elapsed and the work of restoring the government to its origi-nal character is not yet accomplished. Our wise ancestors had warned us that if we fell into civil discords our free system was liable to perish in the struggle by an insensible change of its character. Not only have the best nations of the patriots, who won inde-pendence and established freed m of authority, but our cherished political system is slow-ly losing its hold upon life under the

PUNGUS GROWTH OF PALSE CONSTRUCTIONS and corrupt practices. The government itself has become a menacing factor in elections. As long ago as 1876 I expressed the opinion that the opposition must embrace, at the beginning of the canvass, two thirds of the voters to maintain a majority at the election. In this history repeats itself. In most countries the government maintains itself by force or fraud Evan in the comparatively popular system of England, the monarch has until lately controlled a majority of parliament and frequently decided tee elections by court favors, jobs and money taken from the public treasury. This is a hard saying, but the recent publication of the papers of her deceased statesman leave no doubt upon the subject. In our country the rovernment, instead of standing as an impartial arbitor mid the conflicts of maturing opinion and contending incerests, has sent its dependants into the arena equipped with all the weapons of partisanship. PUNGUS GROWTH OF PALSE CONSTRUCTIONS

ITS MYRIADS OF OFFICE-HOLDERS. its alliances with or against vast pecuniary in-terests, its unlimited command of money lev-led from its defendants and contractors, have ied from its defendants and contractors, have sufficed to determine a majority in every case but one. In that case it collected military forces around the capital, and by this and other menaces intimidated the congressional representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the government to the control of a minority. No reform of the administration is possible, so long as the government is directed by a party which is under the dominion of false doctrines, and animated by enermous necuniary interests, in the perpetuation of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reform of our government must be

bid those upon whom this great mission may fall, God speed. Signed. S. J. THOEN. To S. Corning Judd, Chairman Political Committee Iroquois Club, SENATOR BAYARD.

The following letter from Senstor Bay-

The following letter from Senstor Bayard was then read:

Washinoton, April 3d.—S. Corning Judd, chairman, etc.: I duly received the invitation of the political committee of the Iroquois club to attend and speak at their annual banquet on the 15th inst. My remembrance of their hospitality—one year aro, when 'twas my good fortune to be their guest, is a potent inducement to renew the pleasure; but a survey of my field of duty here has precluded it. Measures of great importance are now pending before the two houses of congress, and it is impossible to fortell when they may come up for decision. The welfare of the country and the prosperity of all classes and occupations demand a speedy loosening of the restrictions upon production and trade caused by

Sammy Takes the Opportunity to Air Erudition and Grievances.

HE PRESENT TARPP LAWS, which are palpably congesting every branch of manufacture, prohibiting exchanges with other nations, convulsing our home markets with alternate excitement and depression, with alternate excitement and depression, and compelling the laboring classes to obtain their daily bread by a readinesse to work steadily but by dependence upon the ecudition of our home markets alone, and its capacity, fitfully and not regularly, to afford them employment. This is the condition of things and the attitude of the republican party, under whose policies and administrations it has been brought about. It is rarely shown by the votes in congress and the declarations of their party press; and it must be seen that they are so enthralled by the oligarchy of the protection of a favored few at the cost of the many, that hope of reform or relief can only be expected from the democratic party. Senator Bayard Arraigns the Re-THE EVILS OF MALADMINISTRATION

His Latest Craze,

His Latest Craze,

His Latest Craze,

His Latest Craze,

Letters from Nearly Every Leading Democrat in the Country.

CHICAGO'S TROQUOIS CLUB.

THIRD ANNUAL BANQUET.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Iroquois Club of this city, composed of gentlemen prominent in democratic politics, gave its third annual banquet at the Palmer House this morning. The local attendance was very large, in addition to which there, were distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country.

MIL ELERSKUNE PHELPS, president of the club, in introducing the speakers of the evening, and speaking of the career of the Luquois, said: "This club has exerted its influence of for reform in politics and especially upon the great in the lister of the composed, and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by an examination of the composed, and by which its action will be chiefly dominated, may be learned by an examination of the composition of

question before the people—tariff reform.
Believing that it is the only sure road to prosperity in this country, now that the wheels of commerce throughout the length and breadth of the land are clogged by burdens in the system of protective taxes, we feel that the people should understand and so that the people should understand and so that the people should understand and so the property of the people should understand and so the property of the people should understand and so the property of the people should understand and so the property of the people should understand and so the people should act upon this important issue as to enable ture should it unhappily be permitted to continue the markets of time the markets of the country. I

HON, J. STERLING MORTON. After an address by Colonel W. C. P. of Nebraska, was called upon to respond In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mor-

ton said: The highest exercise of the functions of the government, is in opposing taxes upon its subjects. A tax, legitimately, is nothing snojects. A tax, legitimately, is nothing more nor less than payment for a service rendered by the government to the citizens that service in a republican form of government, should be nothing more nor less than absolute protection of the citizen's property, liberty and life. For that service, and that only, should he be compelled to

PAY TRIBUTE. Any system of tax imposition which compels one class of citizens to contribute to the profits of another class, arbitrarily, without the consent of those taxed, is obviously un-

unjust and iniquitous.

The speaker said that at the present moment there seemed to be great distress in the minds of some members of the demecratic party because there is agitation against the protective system of taxation. It had been declared untimely and inopportune, and said that if the discussion was continued it would LOSE THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

for the party. He declared that argument was predicated upon the theory that the American people were divided into two classes—those who are in office, and those who wish to get in office. He declared that the best way of government is one which shall require from the citizens the least possible amount of taxation, and furnish the most perfect and equal conservation of rights. Farmers, me-chanics and laborers of the United States are paying, under the present protective tariff, more indirect and

INVISIBLE TAXATION on the clothing which they wear; on the im plements which they use; on the glass, nails and sugar which they consume, than they are paying in direct taxes for all the machinery of the national, state, county and municipal governments. He was willing to go to the country on the Morrison bill.

WADE HAMPTON. in a letter of regret dated Washington,

I might perhaps have been able to express to some extent the feelings of southern people. They recognize as one of the results of the late civil war, the restoration of the union, and the supremacy of the constitution. They believe that there can be no "union of indestructible states" unless the rights of those states which founded this union—which gave it life, power, authority—are jealously guarded and socially protected. If we hope to preserve the union indivisible, we must keep the states indestructible.

OTHER LETTERS I might perhaps have been able to expres OTHER LETTERS

of regret were read from S. S. Cox, G. M. Glick, Rosewell P. Flower, John Q. Adams, John G. Carlisle, Joseph E. Mc Donald, George Hoadley, David A. Wells,

A. S. Hewitt, Z. B. Vance, John H. Reagan, Gen. McClellan, J. S. Black-burn, and Gov. Cleveland. SENATOR GEO. H. PENDLETON, f Ohio, then delivered an address upon

paying his compliments to the members the announcement there was a round of of the club, and acknowledging the high applause from the democratic side. haracter, intelligence and business capacity of the gentlemen before him, the and Morrison opened the debate in supsenator said:

of existing abuses. The first effectual step in the reform of our government must be a function of the government have neither to the policy of its administration. The work of reform will be difficult enough with the whole power of the government exerted in accomplishing it. I have such faith in the benignant providence which has presided over the destiny of our country in every great trial hitherto, that I do not despair of our ultimate deliverance. Though I can no longer aspire to be one of the leaders in this great work, I people; the performance of the duties of these might not be best but none other was larged reform. Such reform and adjust ment of the tariff was not believed attainable at the present session. It would be no great surprise that the opinion the minority of the ways and committee on the measure was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all the people of the government are trusts for the government and adjust ment of the tariff was not believed attainable at the present session. It would be no great surprise that the opinion the minority of the ways and committee on the measure was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction wells. Fargo & Co.'s extended to the committee on the most consciention restrainable at the present session. It would be no great surprise that the opinion the minority of the ways not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval. They found in it no merit, because it proposed to reduce all duties alike. A horizontal reduction was not sufficiently harmonious to secure their approval.

OTHER SPEECHES. Hon. David Turpie, of Indiana, spoke upon "The Party of the People," and in the absence of Gov. Hubbard, ex-Senator Doolittle spoke and in the absence of Congressman Hurd, Hon. Melville W. Fuller made an address.

THE ATTENDANCE.

ington, occupied conspicuous seats.

The banquet was one of the most successful and elegant ever given in Chicago. The large dining room of the Palmer was overflowing, notwithstanding the in-

WASHINGTON, April 15.-Mr. Dawes rep., Mass.) called up the bill to divide a portion of the great reservation of the sioux nation Indians in Dakota and to separate the reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the bill so as to make the amount of land to be given in severalty to the Ponca Indians to one-fourth of a section. Agreed to

Pending action on the bill the chair laid before the senate the unfinished business, being the bankruptcy bill, Mr. Dawes remarking that he would to-morrow, after the morning business, call up the Indian bill for further consideration.

Consideration of the bankruptcy bill was proceeded with by sections, and much progress was made, the debate be ing confined strictly to the legal aspects.
Adjourned,

Mr. Morrison (dem., Ill.) moved the house go into committee of the whole forthe consideration of the tariff bill. There was no division and the motion was agreed to, Mr. Cox (dem., N. Y.) being called the chair.

Immediately upon the committee asto the consideration of the bill and the objection was reported to the house. By a vote of 140 yeas and 138 nays the committee decided to consider the measure The vote on the question of consideration was as follows:

Yeas—Adams (N. Y.), Aiken, Alexander, Anderson, Bagley, Ballentine, Barksdale, Beach, Belmont, Bennett, Blackburn, Blanchard, Blend, Blount, Breckenridge, Buchanan, Buckner, Bobelt, Caldwell, Can-Buchanan, Buckner, Bobelt, Caldwell, Candler, Carleton, Cassidy, Clardy, Clay, Cobb, Collins, Cosgrove, Cox (N. Y.), Cox (N. C.), Crisp, Culbertson (Tex.), Dasidson, Davis (Mo.), Douster, Dibble, Debiell, Dockery, Dorsheimer, Dowd, Dunn, Eldrige, Ellis, Evans (S. C.), Forney, Garrison, Geddes, Graves, Green, Greenleaf, Halsell, Hammond, Hancock, Hardeman, Hatch (Mo.), Hempbill, Herbert, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hoblitzell, Holman, House, Hurd, James, Jones (Wis.), Jones (Fex.), Jones (Ark.), Jones (Ala.), Jordau, Kiug, Klaner, Lanham, Lefeyre, Love, Lovering, McMillan, Matson, Mayburry, Miller, (Texas), Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrison, Morse, Muldrow, Murphy, Murray, Neece, Nelson, Oats, C'Neill (200), Pierce, Peel (Ark.), Potter, Price, Pusey, Reese, Riggs, Robertson, Rogers (Ark.), (Mo.), Pierce, Peel (Ark.), Potter, Price, Pusey, Reese, Riggs, Robertson, Rogers (Ark.), Rosecrans, Scales, Seney, Seymour, Shaw, Singleton, Stockslager, Strait, Sumner (Wis.), Skinner (N. C.), Slocum, Snyder, Springer, Stewart (Tex.), Talbott, Taylor (Tenn.), Thompson, Throckmorton, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner (Ky.), Vance, Vaneaton, Wakefield, Ward, Warner (Tenn.), Weller William, Willis, Wilson (W. Va.) Winans (Mich.), Winans (Wis.) Wolford, Wood, Woodward, Worthington, Vanle and Young. Woodward, Worthington, Yaple and Young.

Nays-Adam (Ills), Arnold, Atkinson. Barbour, Barr, Belford, Bungham, Bisbee, Boutelle, Boyle, Brainard, Breitung, Brewer, (N. J., Brown (Pa.), Budd, Burleigh, Cannon, (N. J., Brown (Pa.), Budd, Burleigh, Cannon, Chase. Converse, Curtin, Cutcheon, Davis (Mass.), Dingley, Duncan, Dunbam, Eaton, Elliott, Ellwood, Ermanrout, Evans (Pa.), Everhart, Ferrell, Fiedler, Find-Evans (Pa.), Everhart, Ferrell, Fiedler, Findlay, Finerty, Feran, Funston, George, Glascock, Goff, Gunther, Hanback, Hardy, Harmer, Hart, Hatch (Mich.), Haynes, Henderson (Ia.), Henderson (Il.), Harldy, Hepburn, Hewitt (Ala.), Hiscock, Hitt, Holmes, Hopkins, Horr, Howey, Hunt, Jefferds, Johnson, Kasson, Kean, Keifer, Kelley, Kelleg, Ketcham, Lacy, Lamb, Lawrence, Libby, Long, Lyman, McAdoo, McCord, McComas, McKinley, Millard, Miller (Pa.), Millikia, Morris, Morrell, Muller, Mutchler, Nutting, Ochiltree, O'Hara, O'Neill (Pa.), Paige, Parker, Patton, Payne, Payson, Peelle (Ind.), Ochiltree, O'Hara, O'Neill (Pa.), Paige, Parker, Patton, Payne, Payson, Peelle (Ind.), Perkins, Peters, Phelps, Poland, Post, Price, Randall, Ranney, Ray (N. Y.), Ray (N. Y.), (N. Y.), Ray (N. H.), Reed, Reece, Robinson Smith, Spooner, Spriggs, Steele, Stevens, Stewart (Vt.), Stone, Storm, Struble, E. B. Taylor (O.), J. D. Taylor (O.), Tulley, Vanalstyne, Wadsworth, Warner (O.), Washburne, Weaver, Wemple, White (ky.), Whiting, Wilkins, Wilson (Ia.), G. D. Wise (Va.), J. S. Wise (Va.) and York—138.

There was intense interest manifested in the roll call, At the conclusion of the first call there appeared a majority of one in favor of the measure. Then went on a second call, and the members crowded around any one of their colleagues who was keeping tally, earnestly listening for each response. The result was so close until the of Ohio, then delivered an address upon final announcement that nobody was "Reform of the Civil Service." After quite sure how the vote stood, but upon

The committee then resumed its sitting senator said;
We have a territory of more than four millions of square miles. We have more than fifty millions of square miles. We have more than fifty millions of people. We have nearly fifty thousand postoffices, one hundred and thirty-five custom houses and collect four hundred million dollars of evenue. Forty ministers of high grade represent us in the foreign courts. Seven hundred and fifty consuls attend to our commercial interests. We have courts and judges and marshals in every state. We have military and naval establishments. More than one hundred thousand officers are needed in the subordinate civil administration alone. These officers of the government have neither

offices is for the interest of the people. Every superfluous officer should be cut off, the employment of two officers where one will suffice was at least as well. and the grower of a time of plenty. The laborer for wages was at least as well, and the grower of is robbery. Salaries are so large that they can submit to extortions of 10 or 20 per cent.

The assessments are excessive and ought to be diminished. Appointments should be made of those best fitted to perform the dumperiations of foreign goods were less to the person or in proportion to population than in the years of 1880 and 1882. To the list of articles now imported free of duty, amounting to nearly one-third of all our importations, it was proposed to add salt, coal, wood and lumber. Salt is already freed from tax for fishermen, also for the exporter of meats, to lessen the cost of food to the people of other Among the distinguished gentlemen present not already mentioned, and occupying seats of honor at the banqueting board, were ex-Senator Lyman Trumbult, Major General Scofield, Hon. M. M. Ham, P. H. Kelley and W. C. Goudy, members of the national democratic central committee from lowa, Minnesota and Illinois. On the right hand of the president, Erskine M. Phelps, sat Senator Pendleton; on the president's left sat Rev. Clinton Lecke. Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Mayor Adams, of Burlington, occupied conspicuous seats. on imported wood adds but 10 per cent to the price of that produced here, its increased cost to the people has been \$50,-000,000 in ten years. In these ten years, under the pretense of taxing this article

was overflewing, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The small hours of the morning witnessed the breaking up of the feast.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Where the prefense of taxing this article to secure \$1,000 revenue, we have compelled the people to pay \$500,000,000 in bounty to encourage the destruction of forests and the felling of trees, and in the same we have given more than 18,000,000 acres of land under the timber culture act as a bounty to encourage planting other trees and other forests. In the estimates made by a clerk experienced in the bureau of statistics, of cotton yarns not the finest dutiable above forty per cent; in voolens but one coarse carpet of wool which we do not produce above 60 per ceat, and in iron and steel but a few above 50 per cent. These rates have been fixed as the limit above which on these articles no duty shall be collected. The present rate on the finest cotton is 40 per cent, and yet it is an unquestioned fact, as shown by the invoices and payments nade, that duties exceeding 100 per cent (exceeding the first cost) are exacted and paid on cotton goods the duty upon which is in the estimate referred to, to be less than 20 per cent. The same is true of iron and steel in a different degree.

PULL FOR THE PRESIDENCY. M IN PENNSYLVAMA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 15 -The maority of delegates to the republican state convention have arrived. No developsembling Mr. Eaton (dem., Ct.) objected made against the Blaine element which tion, suffering from the effects of a narno particular oppos chairman and may possibly be made permanent chairman. The principal conbe on delegates at large.

IN NEW YERK. GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., April 15 .- The Twenty-second congressional convention selected ex-Attorney General Russell and ex Congressman Geo. A Bogley as delegates to Chicago. Both declare for Blaine.

BURLINGTON, April 15.—The indicavention held in this city April 24th will be one of the largestin years. The hotels are already receiving applications CHICAGO, April 15.—The Pierson-Mafrom different parts of the state for ac-

commodations for county delegations. John H. Keatley, of Couscil Bluffs, and others will address the convention. IN WISCONSIN. SPARTA, April 15 .- The republican district convention elected as delegates to Chicago E. F. Sewer and C. M. Butt.

The convention refused to instruct. WASHINGTON NOTES.

NEW'S SUCCESSOR. Regular Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 15.-The president has nominated Chas. E. Coon, of New York, as assistant secretary of the treasury, to succeed Jno. C. New, resigned. THE UNION PACIFIC. Decrease in Earnings-Further as to

the Managerial Changes.

Boston, April 15 .- The Union Pacific railroad earnings for February show a decrease of \$125,225 gross, and \$318,819

Chicago Tribune, 15th. Annexationists at Work. The decline in Union Pacific stocks causes general surprise in milroad circles here as the company has been doing a better business lately than for some time past, and the danger of congressional legislation is rapidly passing away. The troubles between this road and the Burlington are not of a serious nature, rates being fairly well maintained at a paying basis, and the indications point strongly to an amiable adjustment of the troubles within a short time. The tripartite agreement is of greater benefit to the Union Pacific than to any of the other roads in the combination, as it thereby secures the business from four trunk lines east of the Missouri river. The land sales of the company have been unusually heavy lately, and the increase in receipts from this source during March amounted to about \$1,500,000. The principal cause of the decline in Union Pacific stocks is believed to be due to Vanderbilt throwing his stock overboard because he was defeated at the last annual meeting. It is claimed that the Boston people have now full control, and are quietly buying up all the stock they can get. The Rock who come here. aland also is known to have purchased a Base Ball. large amount, and has in Mr. Hugh Riddle an excellent representative in the ball yesterday the score stood Quincy's board of the company. It is expected 13, Ft. Wayne's 6. In to day's game in that Mr. Sidney Dillon will soon resign the sixth inning when the score was 16 the presidency of the company.

be made as soon as the difficulties with the Burlington have been adjusted. The N. P. and Fargo Express

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15. — Judge Greene, at Seattle, to-day granted a perpetual injunction restraining the Northern Pacific from interfering with the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express business in Wells, Far

CRIME'S CROP.

An Unusually Heavy Harvest in Chi- head. The stranger threw him overboard. He is not expected to live. cago Just at Present.

Against Chastity.

Family Domestics. The Fiend Steals Her Baby and

Attempts to Kill It.

A Son of Society Ruins One of the

The Pierson - Arthur - Mapleson Case Resulted in a Fizzle.

The Counsel Twitting Each Other Their Own Peccadilloes.

A FIENDISH PATHER, WHO ENDEANORS TO MURDER HIS BABE

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO, April 15.-Frank B. Williams, a young man of good social position, and head clerk in the office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was confronted by a pretty German woman in Justice Ingersoll's court this morning, charged with trying to kill his illegitimate child. About two years ago Miss Nettie Seiger, a good-looking Ger-man girl, entered the employ of Wil-liams parents as a domestic. She claims that during her employ at his home

WILLIAMS SEDUCED HER, and that, to secretly have a child of his, she was compelled to leave the city. She gave birth to a female child, and has since quietly brought it up. Last Sun-day night Williams called at Nettie's home on Wentworth avenue and asked her to let him have his child. He left with it in a carriage, saying to its mother that he was going to take the baby to his graudmother in Indianapolis that very night. She consented, and with her and the baby he drove to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad depot. The train was just leaving. He kissed her good-bye and with the baby in his arms jumped on the moving train. It is now charged that at the first stopping place the father got off and took the infant to the corner of Ashland avenue and Nebraska street.

CHLOROFORMED THE BABY and secreted it under a sidewalk, where ments yet, but from the quiet working of it was afterwards found by Detective the leaders it looks as if a fight will be Patrick Kelly, of the Twelfth street stacotic administered by its own father. is row in the majority. Grow will have Monday the mother saw an article in the pers stating that the baby was found Its description corresponding with that manent chairman. The principal con-test during the convention will, it is said, went to the station and identified this child as her own. She immediately swore out a warrant for

WILLIAMS' ARREST. He was not captured until 4 o'clock this morning. He had a hearing and was held for examination until Saturday in \$2,300 bail, \$1,500 on the charge of assault to commit murder and \$800 on the charge of bastardy.

A CHICAGO SCANDAL.

THE PIERSON-MAPLESON CASE. Special Dispatch to THE BER.

pleson case came up before Justice Hammer this afternoon, and was dismissed. It is the story of a son of the opera colonel, who, it is claimed, fell in with the wife of a traveling man, Samuel Pierson, and became infatuated with her to the extent that he called himself Pierson, and

RECAME PAPA to the real husband's boy, Arthur. The prosecution wanted the case continued because of the inability to find a land lady, one of their most important wit-nesses. A. S. Trude, of Chicago, and Commissioner Campbell, who appeared for Mapleson, so jeered at and confused W. C. Hoyne, who appeared for Pierson, by begging that Hoyne tell of his rela-tions with Mrs. Pierson's sister, that the court would not allow a continuance. As they were forced to go to trial and had no testimony, the case was dismissed.

CUBA CONVULSED.

Aguero's Conquering March Creating Feverish Excitement-The

NEW YORK, April 15. Advices from Havana of the 10th inst. say the landing of Aguero has caused a feverish state public for some time. The government was misled and sadly duped by those sympathizing with Aguero, and sent the bulk of the troops in the wrong direction, and is now hiding from the public the disastrous encounters between Aguero and the few troops he met, and the rapid increase in the number of insurgents. It is said the partisans of those Cubans favoring annexation to the United States are endeavoring to organize a league to work in favor of that idea, as a great many Spaniards are becoming converted to it, especially the Catalans, who in intelligence are superior to most Spaniards

QUINCY, April 15 .- In the game of base the presidency of the company and that to 5 in favor of the Quincy's, the Ft. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will be elected in his place. The other contemplated changes in the management will be made as soon as the difficulties will be soon as the difficul ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 15.—Rock Island's, 22; Onwards of Chicago, 2.

> New YORK, April 15.—Frederick A. Kreagher was fished out of North river on a Hoboken ferry boat when a stranger tf

suddenly a proached and snatched his Kreag'er resisting, the thief drew a pistol and struck him over the

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Principally the Outcome of Sins The Test of the Well Shows It a The Week's Calm Opening Evi-Success-Further as to the Stock Yards.

> THE CITY WELL, Special Dispatch to THE BER.

LINCOLN, April 15 .- The seventy-two hours' test of the city well was finished at eight o'clock to-night. Upwards of five million gallons of water were pumped out during that time. By extra pumping the water was reduced four feet from the bottom, when the inflow averaged over 90,000 gallons per hour. When all the upper water sheds are allowed to pour, the flow will be over 150,000 gallons per hour. The water has been pronounced of superior purity by an analyst. The flow promises to be perpetual, and the well is a complete success. John Lanham the contractor is the hero of the hour here—"a bigger man than old Grant," and the citizens are jubilant.

MANAGER POTTER arrived this evening from Columbus. The directors of the stock yards were at the Commercial for a conference, but no for-mal meeting was held. In a private talk with Mr. Imhoff it is understood Mr. Potter expressed himself as favorable to aiding the home enterprise. J. M. Im-hoff, Jno. Gillespie and J. L. Hautz leave for Boston at once in the interest of the stock yards. This has been a red letter day for Lincoln all around.

THE IRISH LEAGUE.

The Next National Meeting at Boston in August.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The executive for May delivery, by Murray, a promicommittee of the Irish national league of America met this afternoon in secret sestion. America met this atternoon in secret session. Alexander Sullivan, president of the league presided. All members were present or represented. It was decided to hold the next national convention at Boston, on the second Wednesday in August next. This date may hereafter the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat closed at 80\frac{3}{4}, May at 85, June at 87, and the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat closed at 80\frac{3}{4}, May at 85, June at 87, and the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat closed at 80\frac{3}{4}, May at 85, June at 87, and the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat closed at 80\frac{3}{4}, May at 85, June at 87, and the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat to hold the next national convention at Boston, on the second Wednesday in August next. This date may hereafter the bears showed some trepidation, and offerings were not as free. April wheat closed at 80\frac{3}{4}, May at 85, June at 87, and July at 88\frac{3}{4}. On call board sales were 1,150,000 bushels, June declining \(\frac{3}{4}\) and Boston, on the second Wednesday in August next. This date may hereafter

fired again on Wm. Oxley, assessor. His horse was killed but Oxley escaped. Judge Jackson will send a force to exe-cute the order of his court, and trouble at 32½; on call sales were 200,000 bushels,

An Aged Chicagoan Dies.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15 .- Col. Hammond, one of the wealthiest residents of the city, and who had attained a very lower, followed by further gradual reducadvanced age, died suddenly this afternoon while seated in the retail store of noon while seated in the retail store of Marshall, Field & Co. He was one of the first settlers of Chicago, and held a number of positions of public trust in this city.

Prohibition Gaining in Illinois.

for two years. The council stands 7 to 3.

Strike Averted. AMESBURG, Mass., April 18.—The weavers of Hamilton will accept the proposition of the management for a reduction of charges for sewing in and the new system of premiums on cloth of a given standard of perfection, and resume work.

Chamberlain Church's Defalcation. TROY, N. Y., April 15.—An expert re-ports the defalcation of Chamberlain Church, for the first three years in office, at more than \$50,000. The bondsmen will be asked to make good the amount.

In Badeau's Place. HAVANA, April 15.—Clarence C. Ford, consul at Sagoa LaGrande, has temporarily taken charge of the United States general consulate here.

Reade's Burial Wish.

LONDON, April 15 .- Charles Reade was buried, at his own request, beside Laura E. Seymour, the actress, who was 12 loads, averaging about 109 pounds, his long life friend.

Death of Bishop Beckersteth. LONDON, April 15.—Robert Becker-steth, bishop of Ripon, died to-day.

Dida't Want Office.

Arkansaw Traveler "We are going to have a pretty warm oampaign," said Colonel Morgan-head to McFlail, the reporter, "Yes, I think so. Who do you think with be nominated for governor? "Can't tell, but I know one thing."

"I'm not a candidate, although I have received several letters from prominent men, asking me to run; but to tell you the truth I wouldn't have the office." "I am sorry to hear that, for I have heard several men mention your name favorably, and I contemplate publishing

their views. "Don't do it please, for, as I told you, wouldn't be a candidate for anything Say," calling the reporter who had started to cross the street.

"Well?" "Go ahead and publish the inter-"And say that you positively decline?"

"Yes. "All right." "Say."
"Well?" "Needn't say that I positively decline. Just say that I don't want the office.'

"Well?" "Needn't say that, even. I don't want to put you to any trouble. Hold on a minute. Just say that if elected I would strive to discharge my duty.'

SPECULATION'S SPURT.

The Chicago Markets Show a Spasmodic Recovery from Quietude.

dently Somewhat of a Snare.

Wheat Gains Several Points Despite Some Heavy Sales.

Other Grains Stiffening--Provisions Rising and Falling.

Continued Increase in the Receipts of Cattle-Continued Decline in Prices.

CHICAGO'S MARKETS.

A SPASMODIC SPURT. Special Dispatch to THE BEE. CHICAGO April 15. - The markets pened moderately strong, weakened a fraction under the heavy fire of sel ing by the short interest, then gathered strength and prices rose steadily to the close. Wheat scored an advance of 11 to 1 to over the best prices of yesterday, due to the bad weather, reports of damage to crops, ircrease of outside orders, and a decrease of 1,500,000 bushels in the visible supply. Foreign advices also indicated a firm feeling. One sensational feature of the day's trading was the sale of

ONE BLOCK OF A MILLION BUSHELS

be changed a week or two earlier or later, contingent upon Parnell's ability to be present. The other business before the committee was not made public.

Squatters' Troubles in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., April 16.—The squatters in Lincoln county, who recently fired on Surveyor Linnett, who was sent out to survey lands now in litigation, fired again on Wm. Oxley, assessor. His

In good demand, prices firm and higher; May and June advancing & PROVISIONS.

A good business was transacted in the market for mess pork, with very irregular prices; the market opened 15@20 tions of 30@55. Later it railied to 30@

Lard was moderately active. Opened 5c to 10c lower, followed by a further de-Prohibition Gaining in Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 15.—The cities of Decatur, Delevan and Macon, Ill., all went heavily for prohibition today. The result in Decatur was a great surprise. Temperance is insured there surprise. Temperance is insured there 2,000, June and July advancing 21c.

CATTLE. Receipts for the day 6,000, against 3,618 last Tuesday, making an increase of about 7,000 for the week so far as compared with the corresponding period last week. The market to-day ruled dull, and prices were weak from first to last. There was scarcely any shipping orders, and dressed beef buyers were doing little or nothing. Generally quoted 10c per 100 lower on fat cattle, making a decline of 20c to 25c for the week so far, as compared with the highest prices of last week. Butchers' stock and stockers and feeders were under little or no change. There were a few corn fed Texans and a few loads of distillery steers on the market. Prices were slow and weak; 1,350 to 1,500 pound, export grades,

1,200 to 1,350 pounds, \$5.80 to \$6.15; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, \$5.20 to \$5.70. There were 55 loads of Nebraska sheep that made a range of \$5.00 to \$5.75, and

\$6.20 to \$6 60; good to choice shipping,

California and Sargent. SACRAMENTO, April 15 .- In the senate a resolution complimentary to Sargent for his course at Berlin was defeated—

The Mississippi Cyclone. VAIDEN, April 15.—The town of Blackhawk, eighteen miles west of here, was struck by a cyclone yesterday. Many buildings were destroyed. No

