

THE VERPOORTEN TRAGEDY.

The Coroner's Jury Sits On The Body.

Testimony Damning to Ballard.

Verdict of Murder Premeditated.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Drexel empaneled a jury consisting of George Eastman, E. A. McClure, Charles Landrock, Geo. Gibson, G. C. Hobble, W. H. Shields.

After formally viewing the remains, the taking of testimony began. District Attorney Estelle representing the state. Jno. F. Bilven: I live in St. James hotel building, in Omaha, and do business in the building where the shooting occurred.

J. W. Boquist—Live in Omaha; a hackman; know accused and deceased well. I was in the upper (French) saloon, came across to St. James hotel, Ballard, and went into bar of St. James; Ballard followed also. I called for beer and deceased was behind the bar. I stood to Ballard's left as he leveled pistol and fired. I did not see the pistol until he pulled and leveled it.

Wm. Wilson—I went into St. James hotel saloon Sunday afternoon about twenty minutes before six o'clock; was talking with a man standing at the end of the bar. A young man was behind the bar; suddenly I heard a shot fired from my rear and a voice said, "You son of a b—, I've got you and I'm glad of it."

Ira Smith—I live at St. James hotel for Mrs. Damon. Was in the saloon about 6:20 p. m., on Sunday, March 15th. I was standing at the bar talking with some gentleman; soon heard a pistol shot, looked around, and saw Henry fall. I went to Bell's drug store across the street for a doctor, and on return went to Henry and asked if he was dead: his only answer was, "oh! oh! in a sort of a gasp."

Dr. R. H. Darow: Live in Omaha, an physician, was called Sunday evening a little after 10 o'clock to attend to the deceased. When I arrived he was lying behind the bar, clothing untouched, and opening vest saw that ball had entered just below left nipple, and striking fifth rib, deflected downward, passed between fifth and sixth ribs, passed directly through muscle of heart, missing a little upward and entered the spine. This ball caused the death. Just before this thing occurred I saw Ballard in front of Bell's drug store, across street from hotel, spoke to him; he moved off and started towards St. James hotel, and as a train was passing; he did not stagger; he had band in his pants pocket as he ran. This was a habit of his when he was not using his hands. I know him well and know this was his habit.

The testimony was closed by the jury to consult. When the doors were open the following

VERDICT was rendered by the jury: STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Douglas county, ss. At an inquisition holden at Omaha city, in Douglas county, on the 16th of March, A. D. 1885, before me, J. C. Drexel, coroner of said Douglas county, upon the body of Henry M. Verpoorten, lying dead, by the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, the said jurors upon their oaths do say that said Henry M. Verpoorten came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by Thomas Ballard; and we further find that said killing was deliberate and with premeditated malice. In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

Dr. R. H. Crowell, Chas. Landrock, Wm. Wilson, Geo. S. Eastman, Geo. E. Gibson, J. W. Boquist, W. H. Shields, I. F. Elvins, Geo. C. Hobble, Ira Smith, E. A. McClure. ATTEST JOHN C. DREXEL, Coroner.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Day of Days to Irishmen in Every Clime.

Public Displays Give Way to Social Gatherings—A Feast of Music With Salad Accompaniments.

The day on which every Irishman, no matter where fate or the many necessities of life have placed him, turns his thoughts and directs the fond aspirations of his soul to that dear old land among whose hills and picturesque valleys the morning of his life was spent, is again here. Who with a drop of Irish blood in his veins does not feel a quickened pulsation in his breast when St. Patrick's day is mentioned? That bright and glorious day they remember so well when in early morn in their youthful joyousness they

gathered forth to gather in the bannocks of their faith and national feeling "the dear little shamrock," and exulted their artistic skill to excel in preparing a "bouquet" of the mystic plant for the bosom of their preferred of the daughters of Erin. The sons and daughters of the sea girl are scattered in many climes, far away from the scenes and companions of their early days. But many of them will recall to their recollections similar incidents of their childhood and budding maturity and they will remember also the causes that forced them to expatriate themselves.

The historic island and cradle of their homes where on the teachings and example of St. Patrick united all at the same altar and obtained for it the appellation of the "island of saints and scholars" is no longer a free land. It is in the grasp of the stranger, and those only who have felt the burden of the oppressor's tyranny can understand the fearful excursions and cruelties practiced on a once happy and enlightened people. Reduced to ungodly poverty and deprived of the right to educate their children they were held up to the nations of the earth as a stepping stone in the path of the slaves of superstition, and at last goaded to despair they fled the land to seek among the stranger a home and a livelihood.

In this city public parades have long since been abandoned, and wisely, too. The cost of such displays is entirely out of proportion to the benefits secured, and the money and time thus practically wasted can be put to other and worthier uses. Last year there was a parade of the Hibernian rifles and the A. O. H., but the weather was unpropitious and a drizzling rain spoiled what was otherwise a splendid turnout. This year there will be no public parades, but social gatherings in the evening will properly celebrate, with music, song and feast, the anniversary of St. Patrick.

Hon. Wm. H. Platt, the democratic war hero of Grand Island, is a guest at the Paxton. Judge Platt is as happy as a sunflower, for he succeeded in clearing up Wood River people at the late special term of the Hall county district court.

Court Outlings. The case of Bates against Price is still on trial before Judge Wakely. Before Judge Neville this afternoon the case of the state against Louis Klusa, who is charged with being an accessory to the murder of her husband, John Klusa, will be taken up. It will be remembered that she was indicted jointly with Frank Grabe for the crime of murder, and that the latter, being placed first on trial, was convicted of murder in the second degree. Messrs. Zreckneridge and Burbanck have been assigned by the court to defend the woman, who is unable to pay for counsel.

Mr. Parks Godwin has filed a demurrer to the plaintiff's petition in the Garson-Wade case, of recent notoriety. The demurrer objects to the petition, stating that there are not enough facts alleged therein to constitute a sufficient cause of action. In the county court this morning the creditors of Hawley, Langworthy & Co. held a meeting to discuss the situation and elect an assignee. As there was not a sufficiently large representation present, the meeting was adjourned. The United States court has adjourned until the 20th inst.

MOODY MEETINGS.

Opening of the Great Moody Convention To-Night.

The first preliminary meeting of the great Moody convention was held at the First Baptist church, corner of Fifteenth and Davenport streets. Rev. Hall delivered a sermon in the evening. A mistaken idea of the Moody meetings has gone abroad. Many persons have an idea that Mr. Moody will only speak at one meeting. This is a mistake. Mr. Moody will speak at each and every meeting during the convention, and if you cannot attend one service attend another, and you will be sure to hear the great revivalist talk.

The programme for the week will be as follows: Convention, TUESDAY, MARCH 17TH. 10 a. m.—"Presence of the Holy Spirit." Opened by Rev. L. B. Graham, Omaha.

11 a. m.—"The Use of the Bible in Christian Work." Opened by Rev. A. K. Bates, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 12 m.—Prayer meeting. Conducted by Mr. Moody. 3 p. m.—"How Can We Make Our Prayer Meetings More Attractive." Opened by R. N. McKisg, D. D., Lincoln.

4 p. m.—Bible reading by Mr. Moody. 7:30 p. m.—Sermon by Mr. Moody. WEDNESDAY—MARCH 18. 10 a. m.—"Qualifications and Preparations for Winning Souls." Opened by Rev. C. C. Pierce, Lincoln.

11 a. m.—"What More Can Be Done to Reach People Who Do Not Go to Church?" Opened by Rev. J. L. Maize, Omaha. 12 m.—Prayer meeting conducted by Mr. Moody. 3 p. m.—"How to Promote Revivals." Address by Mr. Moody. 7:30 p. m.—Sermon to Men, by Mr. Moody.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19TH. 10 a. m.—"Spiritual Life in our Churches." Opening by Rev. Prof. Martin Noyd, Wahoo. 11 a. m.—"Opening of Question Box." Answers by Mr. Moody. 12 m.—Prayer meeting. Conducted by Mr. Moody. 3 p. m.—"The Holy Spirit for Service." Address by Mr. Moody. 4 p. m.—Address by Mr. Moody. 7:30 p. m.—Sermon to Men, by Mr. Moody.

SOL'S SPLENDOR

Temporarily Dimmed by the Moon's Shadow This Morning.

Details and Figures of the Eclipse Phenomenon.

Yesterday morning occurred the partial obscuration of the sun, a phenomenon which has been awaited with a great deal of interest throughout the scientific world and in local circles with a lively degree of anticipation. The eclipse as visible in Omaha, began at about 10:20 (standard time) and the black shadow of the moon crawled slowly across the base of old Sol until at about 11:10 the maximum obscuration, (nearly two-thirds) was reached, after which the black shadow was gradually withdrawn, and at about 12:50 the eclipse ended. Earlier in the morning the heavens had been somewhat clouded and apprehensions existed that a full slight of the phenomenon might in this way be prevented. But as

the sun approached the horizon, and as the observation approached the clouds gradually cleared away, and the sun was seen in full splendor. The phenomenon was very plainly discernible at this point, and many were the pieces of smoked glass which were directed heavenward in the observation of the phenomenon. A few persons of scientific habits took observation of the various phases of the eclipse, using for that purpose telescopes, instead of the more crude and plebeian smoked glass.

THE FORMER ECLIPSE. On Feb. 12, 1835, there was a large eclipse of the sun, which was visible in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia, the eastern shore of Maryland, and in two towns (Nantucket and Chatham) at the southeast extremity of Massachusetts, in both of which towns all of the four contacts of that eclipse were successfully observed at Nantucket by the late William Mitchell. After the usual interval of fifty-four years and thirty-one days that eclipse returned under nearly similar circumstances and was visible throughout North America and the adjacent Pacific and Atlantic oceans, except a small strip of about 10 degrees of latitude. This eclipse was so confined to these limits that in any part of the obscuration was seen was the west of Ireland, where the beginning of the eclipse was visible a few minutes before sunset. The line of the central eclipse struck the earth at sunrise at the point in the North Pacific ocean in latitude 36, longitude 157, and reached our continent at Cape Mendocino, California, in latitude 40, longitude 124. There it passed in a northeast direction over the north-west corner of that state, over Oregon, Idaho and Montana to latitude 50, thence across America to latitude 50, longitude 91, where it became central at noon. Thence it passed still in a northeast direction over Hudson's bay, Baffin's bay and Greenland to latitude 71, longitude 15, where at sunset, it left the earth, having occupied two hours and twelve minutes in crossing it. The width of the ring, or annular eclipse, was in the United States about seventy miles, but no large town is included therein and Eureka in California, and Bozeman in Montana, seem to have been the most important places. In our extreme southern states, Florida, Texas, etc., the magnitude of the eclipse was small, but constantly becoming larger, toward the north until the central line is reached. In New England more than one-half the sun was obscured; at Danbury and Chicago, seven tenths; at St. Paul, five-sixths, and at the three cities of San Francisco, Sacramento and Winnipeg, Manitoba, each of which were about 150 miles southwest of the central line fifteen-sixteenths, for the computation of the beginning, end, etc., of the eclipse, the elements of the sun and moon, as given by Leverrier and Hansen, were used, except that the corrections of the longitude and latitude of the moon suggested by Prof. Newcomb were intro-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE DOOR IS WIDE OPEN.

Cleveland's Reform Methods Dissected by a Veteran. The Political Guillotine Already at Work, but Rusty—Great Changes in Congress—A Rebel Yell. Washington correspondence Phila. Record. The United States senate is the last hope of the delinquent railway corporations. An analysis of the causes obstructing legislation designed to correct the evils of the railway system of the country or to compel the payment of what is due the government from the subsidized railways of the west reduces them all to variations of one great cause, and that is the opposition of a majority of the senate. Mind, I do not say the majority of senate, whether republican or democratic, but a majority. Monopolists have no politics. Their representatives and friends in congress shut below politics. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the representatives of a railway corporation in the lobby bribe a majority of the senate at any time to be its representatives on the floor. But I simply state the fact, which every body is so familiar with the work of congress knows to be well understood at the capital, that across the path of every man who tries to bring the artificial persons of the country to a legal level with the natural persons, making the same rules of justice and equity applicable to both classes, stands the senate of the United States by the will of a greater or lesser majority. Why is this? It is because, in the first place, so many members of the senate are personally interested in the railway corporations at which legislation is directed. I can name twenty senators who have such an interest in some railway or other, or in whom some railway or other has such an interest, that they can usually be counted upon to vote against any important measure which would place the railway corporations on a basis of equality with other persons before the law. Then there are other, against whose characters no word of condemnation has ever been uttered, whose conduct in dealing with the railway problem is, to say the least, most peculiar. They seem to examine it with the clear eyes of judicial fairness but somehow or other, whatever the particular question may be they always decide it in favor of the railway corporations and against the people. They seem to have a constitutional bias in that direction. They bend the constitution of the country and the consciences of the about civil service reform, and few changes are for a purpose, to drive away the crowd, to get rid of the pressure, for the pressure for office is tremendous and it is not surprising. It must be borne in mind that the democrats have been wandering about in the democratic wilderness, for these many years, a quarter of a century, sometimes permitted to look over into the promised land, but never to enter till now, and they sing and shout, "Oh, this is the time we long have sought, and mourned because we found it not," and they swear they are not going to mourn any more. Can Cleveland at this present stand, the democrats, beginning to have a foretaste of what is coming. He will need all the patience of all the Jobs who ever lived, and then, I fear, will be tempted to use a little casuistry once in a while.

During inauguration time the two pension office buildings were most elaborately decorated; they were gorgeous to behold, literally glittering with richly embroidered banners, flags, and bunting. These buildings stand on Pennsylvania avenue and it was expected Mr. Cleveland would be completely overwhelmed by the magnificence of the display. Mr. Clarke, the commissioner of pensions, was the first victim whose official head rolled into the basket. Mr. French, one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, attended the inauguration, and he would be regarded as a school boy in his office, he has quartered no more than a dozen of his family and relatives in the different departments. The truth is there are many republicans in office who ought to be removed, of course, the administration will make a show of adhering to the law, but other officers, such as district attorneys, marshals, land officers, surveyors, general, governors and secretaries of territories will have to go.

In looking over the senate I notice but two new members of that body who were members when my friend Tipton and the writer entered it in 1867. They are Senators Sherman and Edmunds. Mr. Sherman is a member of the senate when we did, and is now a member, is Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Of the then senators Fessenden and Morrill, of Maine; Sumner, Wilson, Anthony, Wade, Chandler and Howard, of Michigan; Grimes, Yates, Hays, Morton, Ferris and Beckwith, of Connecticut; and Van Hook of West Virginia, are dead. The only members of the last House who were members of Congress when Nebraska was admitted in 1867 are Judge Kelley and Charles O'Neal, of Pennsylvania, and S. S. Cox, of New York.

A few instances of long periods of service in the government: Capt. Bassett, secretary of the senate, has been connected with it fifty years, and has assisted at fourteen inaugurations of presidents. He has been familiar with all the great characters who have in the senate attracted the attention of the nation and the world; he has seen them come and depart, such as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Silas Wright, Hayes, McDuffie, Bell, Crittenden, Cass, Chase, Fremont, Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Chandler, Morton, and many others, who have left a name in history. Dr. J. H. Marr, chief clerk for the first assistant postmaster-general, entered that department fifty-four years ago, and has served under twenty-eight different second assistant secretaries of the treasury. The late secretary of the treasury, has been in the state department fifty-five years. Lindsey Muse, a venerable-looking colored gentleman, has been messenger in the navy department for fifty-seven years. These have all been in continuous service.

One feature of inauguration day, I have not mentioned. Union generals in the procession, such as Slocum and Hartranft, were conspicuously absent. General Fitchburg Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, in his suit of grey hove in sight the head of the Virginia troops, in grey, huzzas rent the air. Well, was it not an occasion to make the confederates rejoice! In the cabinet there is one union soldier, and one confederate soldier, Lamar. Two of the cabinet were members of the confederate congress—Garland and Lamar. Gen. Walthe, another confederate brigadier, succeeds Lamar in the senate. Has ever such leniency been shown before to a rebellious people since God permitted the sun to shine? J. M. TRAYLOR.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Railroad Magnates in the United States Senate.

Senators Who Act Friendly Toward Monopolistic Corporations.

Washington correspondence Phila. Record. The United States senate is the last hope of the delinquent railway corporations. An analysis of the causes obstructing legislation designed to correct the evils of the railway system of the country or to compel the payment of what is due the government from the subsidized railways of the west reduces them all to variations of one great cause, and that is the opposition of a majority of the senate. Mind, I do not say the majority of senate, whether republican or democratic, but a majority. Monopolists have no politics. Their representatives and friends in congress shut below politics. I do not mean to be understood as saying that the representatives of a railway corporation in the lobby bribe a majority of the senate at any time to be its representatives on the floor. But I simply state the fact, which every body is so familiar with the work of congress knows to be well understood at the capital, that across the path of every man who tries to bring the artificial persons of the country to a legal level with the natural persons, making the same rules of justice and equity applicable to both classes, stands the senate of the United States by the will of a greater or lesser majority. Why is this? It is because, in the first place, so many members of the senate are personally interested in the railway corporations at which legislation is directed. I can name twenty senators who have such an interest in some railway or other, or in whom some railway or other has such an interest, that they can usually be counted upon to vote against any important measure which would place the railway corporations on a basis of equality with other persons before the law. Then there are other, against whose characters no word of condemnation has ever been uttered, whose conduct in dealing with the railway problem is, to say the least, most peculiar. They seem to examine it with the clear eyes of judicial fairness but somehow or other, whatever the particular question may be they always decide it in favor of the railway corporations and against the people. They seem to have a constitutional bias in that direction. They bend the constitution of the country and the consciences of the about civil service reform, and few changes are for a purpose, to drive away the crowd, to get rid of the pressure, for the pressure for office is tremendous and it is not surprising. It must be borne in mind that the democrats have been wandering about in the democratic wilderness, for these many years, a quarter of a century, sometimes permitted to look over into the promised land, but never to enter till now, and they sing and shout, "Oh, this is the time we long have sought, and mourned because we found it not," and they swear they are not going to mourn any more. Can Cleveland at this present stand, the democrats, beginning to have a foretaste of what is coming. He will need all the patience of all the Jobs who ever lived, and then, I fear, will be tempted to use a little casuistry once in a while.

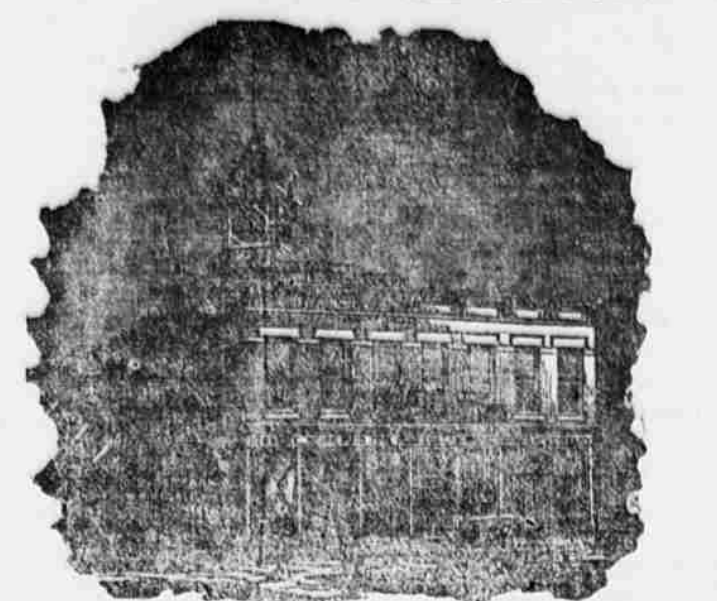
During inauguration time the two pension office buildings were most elaborately decorated; they were gorgeous to behold, literally glittering with richly embroidered banners, flags, and bunting. These buildings stand on Pennsylvania avenue and it was expected Mr. Cleveland would be completely overwhelmed by the magnificence of the display. Mr. Clarke, the commissioner of pensions, was the first victim whose official head rolled into the basket. Mr. French, one of the assistant secretaries of the treasury, attended the inauguration, and he would be regarded as a school boy in his office, he has quartered no more than a dozen of his family and relatives in the different departments. The truth is there are many republicans in office who ought to be removed, of course, the administration will make a show of adhering to the law, but other officers, such as district attorneys, marshals, land officers, surveyors, general, governors and secretaries of territories will have to go.

In looking over the senate I notice but two new members of that body who were members when my friend Tipton and the writer entered it in 1867. They are Senators Sherman and Edmunds. Mr. Sherman is a member of the senate when we did, and is now a member, is Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Of the then senators Fessenden and Morrill, of Maine; Sumner, Wilson, Anthony, Wade, Chandler and Howard, of Michigan; Grimes, Yates, Hays, Morton, Ferris and Beckwith, of Connecticut; and Van Hook of West Virginia, are dead. The only members of the last House who were members of Congress when Nebraska was admitted in 1867 are Judge Kelley and Charles O'Neal, of Pennsylvania, and S. S. Cox, of New York.

A few instances of long periods of service in the government: Capt. Bassett, secretary of the senate, has been connected with it fifty years, and has assisted at fourteen inaugurations of presidents. He has been familiar with all the great characters who have in the senate attracted the attention of the nation and the world; he has seen them come and depart, such as Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Van Buren, Benton, Silas Wright, Hayes, McDuffie, Bell, Crittenden, Cass, Chase, Fremont, Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Chandler, Morton, and many others, who have left a name in history. Dr. J. H. Marr, chief clerk for the first assistant postmaster-general, entered that department fifty-four years ago, and has served under twenty-eight different second assistant secretaries of the treasury. The late secretary of the treasury, has been in the state department fifty-five years. Lindsey Muse, a venerable-looking colored gentleman, has been messenger in the navy department for fifty-seven years. These have all been in continuous service.

One feature of inauguration day, I have not mentioned. Union generals in the procession, such as Slocum and Hartranft, were conspicuously absent. General Fitchburg Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, in his suit of grey hove in sight the head of the Virginia troops, in grey, huzzas rent the air. Well, was it not an occasion to make the confederates rejoice! In the cabinet there is one union soldier, and one confederate soldier, Lamar. Two of the cabinet were members of the confederate congress—Garland and Lamar. Gen. Walthe, another confederate brigadier, succeeds Lamar in the senate. Has ever such leniency been shown before to a rebellious people since God permitted the sun to shine? J. M. TRAYLOR.

TOTAL CLOSING OUT SALE OF MY IMMENSE STOCK.



THE LARGEST IN THE WEST

\$200,000 WORTH OF Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Etc

Will be sold at great reduction, at cost and below cost to facilitate my retirement from business. Silverware, Roger's spoons and forks, Clocks, spectacles, silver thimbles, and thousands of pieces of Jewelry will be sold at half price. All articles marked in plain figures with former regular and reduced prices. I request all my friends to honor me with a visit and see for themselves that the above statement is really carried out.

A. B. HUBERMAN, Cor. 13th and Douglas Sts.

G. A. LINDQUEST & CO. 1206 Farnam Street.

Fine Tailors

Wish to announce that they have from this time marked down ALL GOODS, and will for the next 60 days, make a reduction of 10 per cent.

Overcoats, Suits and Pants well made and sure fit. Now is the time to buy GOOD CLOTHES AT LOW PRICES

SPRING VALLEY National Bank!

U. S. DEPOSITORY. S. W. Cor. Farnam and 12th Sts Capital, - \$100,000.00 C. W. HAMILTON, Pres't. M. T. BARLOW, Cashier. DIRECTORS: H. M. CALDWELL, R. F. SMITH, C. W. HAMILTON, M. T. BARLOW, C. W. HAMILTON, G. W. HAMILTON. Accounts solicited and kept suitably to sight check. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in 3 & 6 and 12 months bearing interest, or on demand without interest. Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rate of interest. The interests of Customers are carefully guarded and every facility compatible with principles of sound banking freely extended. Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. See 2222 Ticket 27

United States Depository First National Bank

OF OMAHA—Cor. 13th and Farnam Sts. The Oldest Banking Establishment in Omaha, SUCCESSORS TO KUNTZE BROTHERS. Organized in 1855. Organized as a National Bank in CAPITAL - - - \$200,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS - \$125,000 OFFICES: OMAHA. HERMAN KUNTZE, President. JOHN A. CALDWELL, Vice President. A. SUTHER KUNTZE, 3d Vice President. A. J. FORRESTER. F. H. DAVIS, Cashier. W. H. MORGENTHAU, Assistant Cashier. Transacts a general banking business. Issues time certificates bearing interest. Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities in the United States Also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the Continent and Europe. COLLECTION PROMPTLY MADE

OMAHA SAVINGS BANK

Cor. 13th and Douglas Sts. Capital Stock, - - - \$150,000 Liability of Stockholders, 300,000 Five Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE Officers & Directors JAMES E. BOYD, President. L. M. BENNETT, Vice President. JOHN E. WILBIE, Managing Director. CHAS. F. MANNING, J. W. GANNETT, HENRY FURDT, J. L. STONE.

N. I. D. SOLOMON, Omaha, Neb.

Formerly 1204 Farnam Street, dealer in stoves, oil and window glass.