THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1887. NUMBER 270

A NEW DEAL INAUGURATED.

The Bribery Investigating Committee Ordered to Sit With Open Doors.

RUSSELL'S PAINFUL SQUEAL.

The House Adjourns Until Friday to Attend the G. A. R. Encampment Disgraceful Scenes Enacted—Governor Thayer's Message.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March, 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—After prayer, Mr. Russell chairman of the judiciary committee, arose and with a tremor in his voice, said he moved that the resolution adopted yesterday providing for a secret investigation of the charges made by Mr. Rosewater against certain members of the judiciary committee be reconsidered. He supported his motion by a loud speech, largely consisting of personal abuse of the editor of the BEE. He had nothing to conceal. He wanted the investigation to be opened to the broad daylight. He had just been to the door of the committee and asked for admission and it had been refused him, while within was closeted with the committee Mr. Edward Rosewater. He wanted to ask whether they would allow this investigation to be carried on in this way when they controlled the committee. He did not want a man with such a character as Mr. Rosewater, whose glory was to blacken the reputation of his enemies, to control this investigation. The reputation of no man was anything to the editor of the BEE, and he accordingly wanted the investigation to be open.

The communication of Mr. Rosewater was read again for the benefit of Mr. Miller, who was absent yesterday.

Mr. Jeary said, when he voted yesterday for the adoption of the resolution, it was with the idea that the members of the judiciary committee would be admitted to the sessions of the investigation committee.

Mr. Smyth wanted the sessions to be secret but felt that the members accused should be given an opportunity to go before the committee.

Mr. Harlan said the committee had asked him to interpret the resolutions and he had done so. He suggested that Mr. Rosewater be sworn and file his information. He must have been doing the latter when the Mr. Russel was refused admission.

Mr. Randall said if he had known as much yesterday as he did to-day, he would not have voted to adopt the resolution. It was not right that the judiciary committee should be called upon after Mr. Rosewater had made his charges against them.

Mr. Russell did not want to reflect upon the investigating committee, but to direct attention to their construction of their instructions.

Mr. Nichols favored the motion to reconsider. The witnesses in the case were to be gamblers from Omaha, who would for $50 swear to a lie which would send them to hell.

Mr. Cole was opposed to a secret investigation.

Mr. Peters thought the investigation should be held with open doors and the accused given a chance to be heard.

Mr. Dempster, chairman of the investigation committee, wanted the inquiry to be made secretly. He was opposed to being appointed on the committee, but as he had been placed on it he would guarantee a careful and impartial hearing.

Mr. Sullivan of Platte was not surprised at the gentleman from Fillmore. The investigating was to be like the inquisition, with closed doors, and the refusal of the privileges accorded to criminals in courts of justice where the latter could meet their accusers.

Mr. Rief of Hall said, if to inquire into the charge with closed doors was wrong the grand jury investigation was also wrong.

Mr. Keiper of Pierce, also a member of the investigation committee, said there was no difference between the proposed investigation and that made in contested election cases. The charges in this case were clear cut and decisive and should be examined into under closed doors. There might be majority and minority reports. Then the house could decide between them.

Mr. Miller of Butler favored a closed investigation with the accused members given the right to question all witnesses.

Mr. Helmrod said the committee was honest and capable of conducting the examination and they should be upheld.

The motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 61 to 26.

Mr. Smyth moved that no evidence be received by the investigating committee unless the accused members be notified of the time and place of holding the meetings and they be required to be present.

Mr. Russell, chairman of the judiciary committee moved that it be held with open doors and the public be invited.

Mr. Kelper said this would defeat the end of the investigation. One witness could hear what another said. The parties charged could be present, examine their witnesses and could thus protect themselves. That would be the best for the judiciary committee. It was the most painful duty of his life but he would discharge it fearlessly.

Mr. Andres said Mr. Russell's motion tended to destroy the object of the investigation. It was against all rules and decency.

Mr. Russell wanted to know why, if in his motion there was anything wrong, that the business of the courts was conducted in an open manner.

Mr. Andres—Are the grand jury sessions open?

Mr. Russell replied in a long speech, showing that the state had abolished the grand jury except in rare instances, and claimed that if those who were accused were satisfied with an open hearing, why should others object? He then launched out in a tirade of abuse of the editor of the BEE, claiming that he was a man who a few days before had suggested dynamite as a means of securing his rights from the legislature; a veritable Guy Fawkes, who stopped at nothing in the attainment of his hellish ends. When he saw such a man as Rosewater, and his friends, solicitous about the welfare of the judiciary committee, he thought it was indeed time to be afraid. It was contrary to parliamentary rules to have this secret hearing.

Mr. Shamp of Lancaster moved that Messrs. Randall, Nichols, Peters, Fox, Pemberton, Cole, Veach and Baird be added to the committee.

Mr. Rief was opposed.

Mr. Slater, one of the judiciary committee, wanted the clear light of heaven to shine into the investigation.

Mr. Smyth believed it was in bad taste for members of the judiciary to take part in the debate, or suggest those who should take part in the investigation. If the members were innocent they had nothing to fear, and when they were admitted they could ask all the witnesses what was necessary to be found out.

Mr. Russell's amendment to conduct the examination with open doors was carried by a vote of 50 to 27.

Mr. Cole offered an amendment to Mr. Smyth's motion, authorizing the committee on investigation to request the presence of members of the house at the investigation.

Mr. Smyth accepted the amendment.

A motion was made, adding Messrs. Randall, Peters, Pemberton, Fox and Veach to the investigating committee.

Mr. Sullivan of Platte moved that only Mr. Randall and Mr. Peters be added.

Mr. Randall declined.

Mr. Pemberton got hot, abusive and declined.

Mr. McConaughy was opposed to the judiciary committee taking part in the debate. He was satisfied with the present committee. Messrs. Pemberton and Peters were added to the investigating committee.

Mr. Peters wanted the sessions to be in the house and with open doors. This was lost.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster the house went into committee of the whole to consider house roll 365. This bill provides for the establishment of a military code for the state, and amends the act approved February 28, 1881, and repeals chapter 64 of the laws of the same year as now existing. Mr. Andrews of Buffalo was called to the chair.

The first section states that every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not specially exempted, shall be subject to military duty.

Mr. Andres opposed the aim of the section as unnecessary and as unrepublican. There was no necessity of a standing army in this country.

The section was adopted.

The governor, for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, or, when a requisition of the president of the United States is made, shall require the enrollment of the militia of the state. The militia is to be styled the Nebraska National Guard, and shall consist of 2,000 men. Enlistments shall be made for three years. Every member, upon enlisting, shall take an oath supporting the constitution of the United States and the state of Nebraska. The militia shall be subject to the discipline and exercise of the United States army.

Mr. Whitmore here proposed to test the sentiment of the house as to whether it was in favor of or opposed to the nature of the bill without reading the fifty-eight sections of which the bill consisted. He moved, therefore, that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. Watson hoped the motion would not prevail, at least until the supporters of it had advanced some reasons therefor.

Mr. Andres said that one objection to the bill was that section 57 provided for an appropriation of $40,000, which the state treasury could not now stand. There were other objections to the bill which would be learned later.

Mr. Knox said that they should have something which would be the nucleus of an army.

Mr. Cole supported the bill because it was the desire to improve the military law now on the statutes.

Mr. Fuller of Gage said they wanted a militia to guard against the growth of nihilists and communists, such as had been noticed in Chicago. He had seen these people come here to the borders of this state and find sympathizers.

Mr. Miller was opposed to the bill and for one reason that the appropriation of $40,000 was to enable these soldiers to have a good time. They had something more important to do with their money than to give it away for a measure simply because it was a popular one.

Mr. Newton moved the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. The motion was lost.

Mr. Cole of Adams offered as reasons why the bill should pass that Nebraska was getting to be a great western state. She had done little to encourage her militia, having at the last session appropriated but $5,000 per year for its support. Congress had recently appropriated $400,000 for the support of the militia of the country. To be entitled to its share of that sum, the state should equip a certain number of mititia men. There was now but one regiment and it had but about three hundred men. Some of these members had paid for their own equipments. This bill sought to establish two regiments. Mr. Cole then read the amount of money appropriated by Indiana, Massachusetts, New York and other states, ranging from $160,000 to $350,000. In order that Nebraska should get her quota of arms and equipments it was necessary to support a number of soldiers.

Mr. Young hoped the enacting clause would be stricken out. The gentleman of Gaze had said that a militia was necessary to suppress nihilists. Where did nihilists come from? Why, from countries now overrun with military despots. There were some nihilists in Chicago, but there the law was enforced harshly by officers who felt that they had the militia behind them.

Mr. Andres said he had full faith in the efficiency of the courts to settle all these disturbing questions. He favored sustaining the judiciary.

Mr. Newcomer said if a riot were to break out in Lincoln the sheriff could not get a posse to aid him to quell the same because those whom he would call upon would most likely have relatives and friends among the rioters. But if they had a militia, which could be brought in as strangers, they would go there as soldiers and quell the riot.

Mr. Watson said both governors had recommended the passage of the law. He could recall three instances in which to quell riots it was necessary to call upon the United States troops and place them at the disposal of the governor. If they had not had the United State troops how would they have prevented the escape of the convicts from the penitentiary? Then again, at Omaha, the riot there was not quelled until the United States troops appeared on the scene. A third instance was in a celebrated murder trial when two companies of soldiers were necessary to maintain the peace. The New York militia had saved more money than it would cost to keep the militia for years. In Nebraska it was necessary to have militia to sustain the civil power.

Mr. McConaughy instanced that the militia in Chicago had saved several hundred thousands of dollars. In 1877, in the same city, it was the militia which stood between the property of that place and a howling mob. What would have been the fate of Omaha if it had not called upon the militia when Governor Nance was in the chair? He was surprised at the action of the Douglas delegation in opposition to this bill. He judged the antagonism was because of the delegation being tied up in the combination to defeat all appropriations.

Mr. Miller said the destruction of the property in all the big riots was as much because of the presence of the militia as anything else. What did they want artillery for, anyway? They would kill more people than the rioters could. He might be in favor of one regiment, but no riot had occurred or would occur in either Lincoln or Omaha which would require two regiments to suppress.

Mr. Smyth said it had been charged that the Douglas delegation had opposed this bill because it contained an appropriation, as part of the combination opposed anything in the way of an appropriation. It was true members had met, but that was because they were determined to prevent the railroading of appropriation bills without right through this legislature. It was an outrage to Omaha to call on the United States troops and militia without provocation. The men who were accused of being rioters had done nothing to warrant the outrage. They were not creating a riot. They had simply assembled for a parade, and when the soldiers were called in the man and men who had called them in had not exhausted their civil powers. He then quoted section 17, showing that the bill made the assessors of the county the enlisting officers of the state. The speaker's real objection was to the latter clauses which appropriated $40,000 the first year and $35,000 the next until the organization should be perfected.

Mr. Whitmore made a forcible speech in opposition to the bill, but his motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost. A number of amendments were offered, among which were those making the pay of the general and adjutant general $1,000 per year. The amount of the appropriation for the first year was made $30,000 and every succeeding year $20,000. The bill was reported favorably.

The house went into committee of the whole on claims. A motion to strike out $189.30 to C. J. Nobes for miscellaneous expenses was lost. A claim of H. C. Smith for $32.30 for assisting the superintendent of the census was rejected. The amount of the claims audited in the bill was $5,431.54. An attempt to reimburse Red Willow county to the amount of $861.18 for the prosecution and conviction for murder of Quinton Bill on a change of venue from Hitchcock county was unsuccessful.

House roll 60, appropriating $300 to pay O. N. Owen for three horses killed by the state live stock commission was read. A dozen members said if it were passed they would attach amendments for horses killed in the manner specified.

Mr. Nichols said that nine-tenths of the horses found with glanders in this state were shipped here by speculators in Iowa and other states, who bought them for about $20, washed out their nostrils and then sent them to us. He was in favor of spending money to quarantine against these animals. There were men on the floor who had imported horses from Illinois and the inspector at Blair had not gone within two yards of the train containing them. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Cass county was allowed $1,045.50 for taxes illegally collected on school lands from 1871 to 1877.

Mr. Shamp of Lancaster wanted the house to adjourn till March 18 at 10 o'clock to enable soldiers to attend the state encampment of the G. A. R. at Omaha.

A motion to table was lost. The motion to adjourn was carried.

Senate file 209, enabling Nebraska City and Plattsmouth to lay pavements, was read a second time.

Mr. Smyth's motion to take a recess till this evening was carried.

Mr. Dempster, from the committee on investigation, stated that that body would hold a meeting after the adjournment. All members were requested to attend and Mr. Rosewater was invited to be present and prefer his charges to the above.

Recess.

THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE MEETS.

The committee on legislative bribery in the house met after the recess in the cloak room. Mr. Dempster presided and all the members, as well as about fifty spectators, were present. The committee adjourned till Friday at 9 o'clock, when they requested Mr. Rosewater to be present to file his complaint as referred to above.

PEN SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

History tells us that Belshazzar one time shook and trembled. Mr. Caldwell, when an investigation was suggested, either tried to imitate the ancient king, or attempted to construe the idea that he had the Missouri ague.

Mr. John C. Watson, in his mad desire to save his blind asylum bill, voted with the boodle gang on the question of a public investigation. The gentleman from Otoe can be excused for wanting to serve his blind constituents, but he should have remembered that the majority of our people can see.

Had the investigation not been tawarted, the largest jack-pot ever opened in the state would have been exhibited. Four knaves make a good hand. At least it was good enough to win—with the assistance of suit cards.

All those members hugging appropriation bills treated charges of the gravest character with mere indifference. Has it really gotten to be that an appropriation of the people's money is of more importance than the detection of a bribe solicitor?

After the house had moved to reconsider the plan of investigation, even Church Howe said, "Well, that does settle it." The fresco artists have worked on Mr. Howe with the white-wash brush, and he understands how it is done.

Mr. Russell said: "So far as I am concerned, I have no fear of an investigation." When the school teacher asks, "Who was that whispering?" a dozen different boys will exclaim, "It wasn't me."

Slater shook while making his denial before he was accused of receiving money from the gamblers. He attempted to perpetrate a joke. He could better have played the part of Hamlet's ghost, judging from the paleness of his face, than the character of Falstaff.

EVENING SESSION.

The house met this evening at 7:30. There were about a dozen absentees, and Mr. Newcomer of Webster moved for a call of the house. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in the absent members. They could not be found in the building and he was instructed to search for and find them in town. When he left the house Messrs. Alexander, Diller, Harrison, Newton, Sullivan, Tracy and Wilson were absent without excuse. Then ensued a roaring farce, in which nearly every member vied with his fellow members to oppose motions innumerable, to prevent the further call of the house. In this the success was most pronounced. As a consequence no business could be transacted, and the house resolved itself into an unruly district school, in which it was difficult to determine which of a large number of the members earned the belt for pronounced mountebankism. It seems that in the afternoon Mr. Truesdell of Thayer had secured fifty-nine members who favored night sessions every day of the remainder of the term with the exception of to-night. Notwithstanding, a session was unexpectedly ordered for this evening, and Mr. Watson boldly proclaimed that it was in the interest of senate file 59, relating to the redistricting of the state into judicial districts and creating work for nine extra judges. This bill he boldly opposed and was aided in his obstructive tactics by Messrs. Young, White, Newcomer and Knox. He thus voiced the objections to increasing the number of judges in Douglas county asked for. The chair, Mr. Russell, seemed to be in sympathy with him, refusing to entertain all kinds of motions to get down to business, until at 11 o'clock he pretended to find authority for adjournment. A more disgraceful scene has never been witnessed in the mid-session of a Nebraska legislature.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The senate this morning passed senate file 150, relating to county and city bonds; also house roll 19, regulating the the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons.

In committee of the whole the following bills were recommended to pass: The bill providing for arbitration of controversies between laborers and corporations; senate file No. 76, a bill for an act to suppress the circulation, advertising and vending of obscene and immoral literature and articles of indecent and immoral use, and to confiscate such property; senate file No. 34, a bill for an act to provide for the punishment of a person receiving deposits in or cashing indebtedness by any bank or banking institution with the knowledge of the insolvency of such bank or banking institution; senate file No. 168, a bill for an act to amend section 24, subdivision 14, of chapter 79 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Schools;" senate file No. 202, a bill for an act to amend section 118, of title 7 of the code of civil proceedure and repeal said original section. Recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the senate met at 2 o'clock and immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Mr. Majors of Nemaha in the chair, for the consideration of bills on the general file.

Senate file 206, in relation to certificates of the proof on acknowledgements, was amended to destroy any effect it might have at the present time and recommended to pass. This is a bill to legislate wherein the supreme court has given adverse decisions, and it was of direct interest to certain Omaha property holders.

Senate file 67, in relation to salaries of town officers in counties under township organizations, was considered and amended in minor details and recommended to pass.

Senate file 208, relating to adjournments in justice court trials, a bill introduced by Mr. Colby, was recommended to pass.

Senate file 130, defining the duties of the state veterinarian and the live stock commission, elicited a long discussion. This bill fixes that the state shall pay for live stock killed on account of contagious and infectious diseases, the payment not to exceed in each case two-thirds of the appraised value of the animals led to the slaughter. It provides that in cases of horses and mules the appraisement shall not exceed $75 per head. The salaries of the members of the commission were fixed at $5 per day, and the salary of the state veterinarian was reduced from $8 per day to $2,000 per annum. The bill as thus amended was recommended to pass.

Senate file 69, introduced by Mr. Majors, which provides for the publication of the state laws in the newspapers, was considered and without opposition recommended to pass. A duplicate of this bill in the house has been amended in committee and is now on the general file awaiting consideration.

Mr. Colby called up the two appropriation bills presented by the house when it was found the session was prolonged. These bills were house rolls 483, appropriating $55,000, or as much as necessary, to pay the salaries of members and employes for the remainder of the session; also house roll 484, appropriating $35,000, or as much thereof as necessary, to meet the additional incidental expenses of the session. Both bills were put upon their third reading and passed.

The senate, following the passage of these bills, adjourned until 10 a. m.

A Gubernatorial Message.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Governor Thayer to-day sent the following message to the senate and house of representatives:

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law which shall definitely fix the number of persons to be employed by each house of the legislature at future sessions, and this number should be determined by the actual requirements of the two houses. At least it will not be difficult to fix the maximum limit of the number of employes whose services will be actually required. It must be evident to all that there have been too many employes on the rolls of each house. It is evident, too, that during this session persons have been borne upon the pay rolls who have rendered little service. When I have mentioned this subject, I have met with the answer: This practice has existed with former legislatures. If this be true, it is certainly time an end was put to this practice. The passage of such an act as indicated will be a notice to legislative assemblies hereafter that they must keep within the limits of the law; at least, it will be, until a subsequent legislature shall repeal the law. It will be a notice also to all persons that there are no sinecure places here to be filled.

In my inaugural address I presented reasons which it appeared to me were sufficient to justify the necessarry appropriation for placing the First regiment of the National Guards on a complete and efficient basis, and also for organizing the Second regiment of the National Guards. I repeat my conviction that a well organized militia is absolutely essential as a support to the civil power, and that no state should be without such a military force. Every state in the union, I believe, recognizes this principle, for in every state constitution a well organized militia is recognized and provided for.

Section 14, article 5 of the constitution of this state provides: "The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion."

The constitution of the United States provides for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and makes the president the commander-in-chief of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States.

It is not necessary for me to present arguments to show to your honorable body that every government should have a reserve force organized, which can be relied upon to sustain the civil authorities if they are in danger of being overthrown.

Various states have been compelled at different times to call out this reserve force for the suppression of outbreaks against the public peace and for the suppression of disorders with which the civil authorities were unable to cope. This may occur in our state.

I observe in the general appropriation bill an item of $20,000 for the support of the First Regiment of National Guards for the coming two years. I earnestly recommend a further appropriation of $30,000 for the organization and support of the Second Regiment of National Guards for the ensuing two years. This is really a smaller sum than will be needed, but I limit my recommendation to that sum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] JOHN M. THAYER, Governor.

A SHAKY "PEN."

The Demoralized Condition of the Penitentiary Buildings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—This morning Messrs. Ballard and Wetherald of the house accompanied by Messrs. Mosher and Dorgan and the BEE correspondent went to the penitentiary. The consideration which is soon to be given to the general appropriation bill, some features of which affect this institution, rendered it necessary for the management of the "pen" to bring its condition to the attention of the members of the legislature.

The party was received by Warden Hyers, the man who was recently appointed to the position by Governor Thayer. Mr. Hyers is a quiet, easy going, yet painstaking and competent official. He has been sheriff of Cass county for six years and served in the last senate when he made a determined stand against some of the demands made for the penitentiary by Boss Stout. He aided in unearthing the corruption which was then disclosed.

Whatever may have been done with the money in past years, it is nevertheless a fact that some parts of the state prison are now in a deplorable condition. In fact, they are a disgrace to the great state of Nebraska, though it is somewhat to be feared that not much will be done at this session to effect a change. Several changes are suggested by Mr. Mosher and recommended by Warden Hyers. One of these is the abandonment of the present building now occupied by the foundry, blacksmith, harness, tailor and broom shop, and converting it into a chapel and bath house. This is proposed because of the unfavorable location of the chapel at the present time, the need of a part of it for other purposes, as also the pressing need of a suitable place in which to have the convicts bathe.

According to the rules of the prison the convicts are compelled to take bath twice a week in summer and once a week in winter. The room for this purpose can not be satisfactorily warmed in winter and the means of bathing consists of half-barrels filled with water, in which the inmates are obliged to try and immerse themselves, which, as may be imagined, is a work of no little effort. Bath tubs are required and if the change above suggested should be made, these could be introduced with satisfaction to both the convicts and the management. In part of the present chapel the warden would erect a new ward for women, that now occupied being too small, poorly ventilated, in fact a cage in which several females are immured, and some of them have not been out of it in the open air for three years. The postoffice, too, would be changed to another part so that the residents of Nobesville would not be compelled to come behind the bars to get their mail.

In the yard east and south of the main structures is a motley collection of wooden sheds, at all times inviting destruction by fire, and, if such should break out, they could not be saved because of the inadequacy of the fire force. In these Mr. Mosher says he can place no machinery; first, because they are too weak to stand the motion of shafting, and, secondly, because it would be too great a risk in case of fire. Mr. Mosher thinks the present work-building should be duplicated, which he feels, with an extra story, could be done for about $40,000, although the present structure cost $60,000 some years ago. If the building suggested by Mr. Mosher and recommended by the warden should be built, it would enable the former to put into active work 160 convicts, who are now compelled, for want of the same, to remain idle in almost solitary confinement in their cells. This confinement is rapidly telling upon the unfortunates, and, if continued, must be attended with serious results.

The interior of the workshops is in bad condition. There is not one department the ceiling of which is not broken in a dozen places, with gaping fissures which enables the water from the leaky roof to fall upon the floors and inmates. This is the case even in the cell-house, where the color of the walls is as black as Lancaster loam, and where too the floor is rained upon in stormy weather. Six thousand dollars are asked for to make repairs, but these, at least so far as the ceilings are concerned, can but be of a temporary and useless nature, so long as the roof continues in a leaky and broken condition. Besides, the amount asked for can in no means make permanent improvements like a new slate roof, which is now imperatively demanded.

Warden Hyers showed the BEE correspondent the armory. Its walls are denuded of plaster, the same having fallen off with the rain, which had also rusted the three rifles which constituted the reserve supply of arms of the institution. The hospital is too small, and there is no place available for insane patients, who are debarred from the insane asylum on account of their criminal acts. These must be confined in the solitary rooms and an attendant placed to watch them.

The party were escorted outside the walls. On the south side of the enclosure is a small creek, which after heavy rains, floods its banks, and, until recently, rushed against the south wall with so much effect that a section of the latter is now six inches out of plumb, and, if the channel of the creek be not changed, must certainly fail. Besides, the exterior of this wall ought to be tuckpointed, because the mortar has been gouged out of the courses between the stones so that it would be a matter of but little difficulty for a person, so determined, to climb the outside of the wall with evil or good intent as the case may be.

The investigation of the party resulted in the conviction that the penitentiary needs many improvements to keep it from getting into a demoralized condition, toward which it seems to have been drifting these many years.

A Fatal Fall.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., March 15.—The body of Cornelius Daley, who fell from the waterworks standpipe yesterday and was almost instantly killed, was sent to his relatives in Cincinnati for interment. He was one of the workmen employed by the waterworks company and was putting in place the last plate of the standpipe, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of eighty feet."

Caught in the Fall.

CHICAGO, March, 15.—George T. Howe, operator on 'change, failed to day, owing to the sharp decline in wheat during the middle session.

A MOST APPALLING SIGHT.

Description of the Horrors at the Railway Accident Near Boston.

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECK.

A Revised List Shows Twenty-four People Killed and One Hundred and Fourteen Injured—The Bridge Was Defective.

The Boston Wreck.

BOSTON, March 15.—The revised list of the injured in the railroad accident yesterday showed that 114 persons were wounded.

All night long a large force of workmen were engaged in clearing away the debris of the wrecked cars at the scene of the bridge disaster. It was but slow work, and but little headway was made, yet the men worked hard and when the light of morning was sufficient for a continuation of labor without means of artificial light, the work progressed more rapidly. Ropes were stretched around the scene, and all persons who were not actively engaged in clearing the wreck were forced to keep outside the line. Large forces of men are at work taking the bridge apart. The baggage car and one of the rear cars of the train have been completedly demolished and all that marks the spot where these two cars were at the base of the embankment, is a heap of kindling wood. The wreck is a more appalling sight than the ruins at the recent White River Junction disaster and this points strongly to the fact that the train was running at a rate of speed fully twenty five miles per hour. The forward cars, which lie at the embankment and in the roadway, remain in the same position in which they fell. There were undoubtedly more cars in the train, as the tin tops of nine are to be found, but the remains of two cars are in such a state of demolishment that it is impossible to discover any parts of them. This was caused by the fall down the embankment, and consequently the rumor has prevailed that there were but eight cars in the train.

Prof. Swain, of the Institute of Technology, who made an examination of the bridge, discovered what he considers to have been the cause of the accident. He thinks there were serious defects in some portions of the structure, not only in the material used, but in the manner of construction.

Martin Leach sub-foreman of the West Roxbury cleaning department was at work yesterday morning with a gang of five men cutting willows. The party was stationed 650 feet from the bridge on the southeast end of the structure, and every man had an axe. Lynch said this morning: "We had just begun our work. I saw the train coming and stopped to look at it. I saw it going on the bridge and noticed that the train was acting queer. The engine and the cars were across, but the whole train was shaking and swaying most violently. Then, just as the fourth car was half on the bridge and half on the embankment on the other side, the bridge went down. The fifth car plunged down with it, and in its fall dragged back and down into the pit below the fourth car which, as I have said was already half way on the bank. The car behind the fifth came plunging, crashing down upon it, and the last car of all, the smoker, rolled over twice as it went down the embankment. 'My God, the bridge is down. Run, boys, and take your axes,' I yelled. I started as fast as I could go and they with me. It was an awful sight. Such a struggle and sighing and moaning I never heard in all my life. Some of the passengers who first succeeded in getting clear of the wreck seemed dazed, bewildered, scarcely able to realize what had happened or where they were. Others could and did help us, but on the south side of the wreck there was no help for nearly ten minutes. The smoker was the car that we came to first. Our boys swung their axes with a will. We knocked in the end of the car, cut away between the windows, and then went in ourselves and began the work of rescuing. We saw the uniform of Officer Walter B. Lalor and took him out. He was unconscious when we reached him and probably dead, although his lips quivered for a minute or two after we laid him out beside the wall. We took out Mr. Snow, who was dying, and at least a dozen injured persons. The unhurt passengers, if there were any (I don't remember seeing a man in this car but what was more or less bruised and scarred), helped us and we emptied the car, taking out the cushions and laying the injured upon them. By this time teams has began to come and we placed the wounded in them by twos and threes and they were carried off to the engine house at Roslindale. All was confusion. People were flocking to the place. Everybody was screaming and shouting, some with pain, others giving orders. I cannot remember incidents with much distinction after this, for I, too, was getting excited. I only know that we kept at work until 10 o'clock and staid until all were taken away."

Owing to the duplication and the misspelling of names it is now believed that the reports of the number of persons killed have been considerably overestimated. Up to noon to-day Dr. Draper had signed twenty-one death certificates and Dr. Harris three, making the entire death total up to noon twenty-four.

THE ARMOUR BOYCOTT.

The Firm Bound to Have a Share of the Akron Trade.

CHICAGO, March 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special from Akron, O., says: Armour & Co., the Chicago packers, recently sent a car load of dressed beef to this city, and on account of the boycott on Armour being enforced by the local labor organizations very little of it could be sold, and the remainder was shipped back. Armour has just telegraphed his Cleveland agent to go to Akron and start five or six shops to sell meat at any price and charge the loss to Armour & Co. A ruinous competition is looked for, and local dealers are much disturbed.

A member of the Armour firm to-day said: "Our Cleveland agent wired us that Akron butchers would not buy our meat. I telegraphed back, telling him that if he could not sell at wholesale to retail it. Armour was bound to have a share of the Akron trade, and if we could not deal with the butchers we would go to the people. We try to do a wholesale trade, and generally succeed, but if any retailers think they can freeze us out they are mistaken. We will sell meat one way or another."

Mme. Scalchi Quite Ill.

CHICAGO, March 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Madame Scalchi, the contralto, is resting easily at the Grand Pacific hotel. Count Lolli, her husband, is quite apprehensive as to the result of her illness, but Dr. Purdy said to-day that the fever had not assumed a malignant form, although it had been aggrevated by her singing two or three times since its inception. He thought she would be convalescent within ten days unless unforeseen complications occurred. There have been rumors to the effect that some trouble had arisen between Mesdames Patti and Scalchi, and that this was the occasion of the hurried journey of Mr. Abbey to Chicago, and the consequent failure of the contralto to accompany the troupe to St. Louis. If there is any real foundation for the rumor it has not been fully disclosed. There is scarcely any doubt that Madame Scalchi is quite ill at present.

The Ocean Racers.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Pilot Yates, of Pilot boat 1, which came in here this morning, reports that he saw the schooners Coronet and Dauntless passing Fire Island last Saturday evening and that the Coronet was then a mile and a half ahead. He had no doubt whatever as to their relative positions.

Manning Sails for Europe.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Ex-Secretary Manning sailed for Europe on the steamer Arizona this morning, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Manning said the voyage was taken for the benefit of his health.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

Full Particulars of the Attempt on His Life.

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BERLIN, March 15.—New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Reports from St. Petersburg regarding the discovery of a great plot against the czar have caused much excitement here. Extras have been selling on the street all day long and have been eagerly bought. As yet those who move in the best informed political circles seem to know little more than what has already been printed. There is a disposition here to regard the whole plot as an attempt to force the czar to make war instead of peaceably dividing Bulgaria with Austria. The Post, a semi-official organ, expresses this feeling as follows:

"With alarm and grief we say it, Europe must guard itself against the policy of despair which may show itself either in fatalistic quiet or convulsive boldness. The last is the most probable. It is thought here that the plot makes clear Russia's hitherto unexplained delay in carrying out the Bulgarian partition agreement with Austria."

The bourse to-day sustains this current opinion in the artificial nature of quotations for Russian stocks. In the face of what is regarded as the worst new for many weeks from Russia, quotations were forced up beyond yesterday's fall and pegged there.

THE PLOT DISCOVERED.

LONDON, March 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The latest authentic intelligence as to the attempt on the czar shows that the bomb which was to have been thrown under the imperial carriage was concealed in a case shaped like a book of quarto size. The young man who carried it was a student. A string was hanging from the case and it was by means of this that the bomb was to have been flung. A man who was standing behind the student noticed that the latter's book seemed very heavy and that he repeatedly shifted it from arm to arm. This made him suspicious and he drew the attention of a bystander to the young man. Hardly had he done so when he saw the young man stoop, deposit his book on the pavement and fumble at the string. Luckily the string slipped from the would-be regicide's hand, and the man who had been observing him, caught him by the collar and shoved him back violently into the crowd. It was then seen that another youth, who had been standing beside the one with the book, was making rough efforts to force his way through the surging mass of people who had been attracted by the arrest of the first man. This second youth had a traveling bag slung about him. He was seized, too, and his bag was afterward found to contain a bomb. It is said that the czar heard nothing of the whole matter until he reached Gatschina. It is therefore not true that the departure of their majesties for Gatschina was caused by this deplorable incident. The czar shed tears on being informed of the danger which not only himself but the empress had so narrowly escaped.

AN INDIGNANT DENIAL.

The persons arrested in connection with the constitutional plot indignantly deny that they are in any way connected with the outrage, and repudiate any idea of conspiracy. Their motto is they say, "the people, with the czar or against the czar." They have published a lithographic periodical composed mainly of extracts from works of notable writers on constitutional law and political economy. The statutes of society obliged all members to join at a signal of their chief in doing their utmost to subvert existing government and establish a constitutional government.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—It is semi-officially stated that Sunday the police were informed that an attempt might be made on the life of the czar that day, it being the anniversary of the assassination of his father. As a result the police arrested near the imperial palace several persons discovered holding dynamite bombs in their hands ready to throw at the czar as he emerged.

CONFIRMING THE REPORTS.

LONDON, March 15.—The Russian embassy in London has received dispatches confirming the reports of the discovery of a plot to assassinate the czar and the arrest of the ringleaders. These dispatches say that no actual attempt was made to kill the czar, as the plot had been discovered before he left the palace. The British government has received dispatches to the same effect from R. D. Morier, British ambassador to St. Petersburg.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News says: While the czar was returning from requiem services in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul a bomb attached to a cord was thrown in his direction. The intention was to tighten the string, which was connected with a mechanism, and thus explode the bomb, but before it could be executed the criminal and a suspected accomplice were seized. It was found that they lived together in a lodging house in the suburbs of the city. The police visited this house and discovered a quantity of explosives and a number of revolutionary pamphlets. Over 200 persons have already been arrested in connection with the affair and domiciliary visits are being made throughout the city. The German police had warned the Russian authorities that an attempt was to be made against the czar's life, but the latter failed to trace the plotters.

THE POPE WILL JUDGE.

The Settlement of the K. of L. Question in His Hands.

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ROME, March 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—As the question of the Knights of Labor is to be settled by the holy office it is of deep importance to know how that question will be judged. Once every week, on Wednesdays, the council of the inquisition meets in a room at the vatican. Mgr. Sallan, a saintly and zealous Dominican, presides on these occasions, and the cardinals of the inquisition, nine of whom are living here, attend, together with the assessori. The pope, who is prefect of the holy office, is also present. No decision whatever is come to without his approval, and he may veto or upset any decision. The knights will therefore virtually have the holy father as their supreme judge—a fact upon which they may be congratulated. The condemnation of the society, say in Canada, does not necessarily involve a similar condemnation in the United states. Each case will be tried upon its own merits, with due regard for the peculiar circumstances of the different countries and after a careful consideration of the motives and methods of the society. I am not at liberty to give my authority for this, but it could not be a better one.

An Improbable Story.

ST. PAUL, March 15.—A Windom, Minn., special to the Pioneer-Press says: Two girls, aged fourteen and sixteen years, wandered into the town attired as boys. Their sex being discovered they confessed that they were Katie and Lilly Byers, originally from Lindsay, Ont., but recently from Rochester, N. Y., where they were left by their brother, A. A. Byers, on the death of their parents. The brother removing to Colzary, Northwest territory, they finally started without money to find him. Adopting boys' attire they travelled on foot and in box cars and encountered all imaginable dangers, but their sex was not discovered until their arrival here. Their story is doubtful.

BRINGING IN THE BOODLERS.

Five of Cook County's Crooked Officials Arrested For Conspiracy to Defraud.

ALL OF THEM RELEASED ON BAIL.

The Grand Jury Piling Up Evidence Against the Accused Men—A Stiff Legal Fight to Be Made.

The Conspirators Corralled.

CHICAGO, March 15.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The special grand jury which is investigating the charges against the Cook county "boodlers," are putting in long hours and are rapidly collecting criminating evidence. One of the witnesses to-day was Charles Pick, the crockery man, who furnished the insane asylum with such a large quantity of "lone fisherman" style of china-ware, and who also furnished Warden Varnell's lady friend on Wabash avenue a complete set of the same pattern. The recital of his story of the dealings he has had with the county and with county officials is expected to be one of the most interesting chapters of the record of the investigation when it can be given in detail, and is likely to go a good way in explaining how the county treasury is at present in a state of bankruptcy. There is no longer