THE TRIAL FAIRLY BEGUN

A Good Jury Finally Selected in the Haddock Murder Cases.

COUNSELS' OPENING ARGUMENT

The Circumstances of the Killing Related By the State—Arensdorf's Good Reputation Expatiated On By the Defense.

The Haddock Cases Opened.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In many respects to-day has been an exciting one in the Haddock murder trial. A jury was secured much sooner than expected and the taking of evidence will commence to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when Hon. M. D. O'Connell, of Fort Dodge, will be here to assist the state. Every available space in the court room was occupied all day and great interest was maintained. The examination of qualified jurors was resumed shortly after 9 o'clock and continued until about 10 o'clock. Many were called and passed for cause and peremptorily challenged. Both state and defense exhausted their peremptories. Attorney Hubbard, for the prosecution, entered a motion that the jury be not allowed to separate. To this the defense neither agreed nor objected and so the court overruled it, giving rigid instructions to the twelve not to converse at all respecting the trial or to read any papers. The jury is composed as follows: John O'Connor, farmer, Morgan township, twenty-seven years of age, Irish Catholic and democrat, highly esteemed and in comfortable circumstances; Tom C. Billey, farmer, Rutland township, twenty-four years of age, Irish Catholic and democrat, upright and honorable and a brother-in-law of John O'Connor; John Madden, farmer, Miller township, thirty years of age, American, Catholic, and conservative democrat, well thought of; C. C. Bartlett, farmer, Little Sioux township, thirty-five years of age, American and republican, in good circumstances and high standing; Dennis Murphy, farmer, Kedron township, forty years of age, Irish-American, Catholic, democrat, with standing good; David Keiffer, farmer Floyd township, sixty-two years of age, Pennsylvania German, conservative democrat and straightforward man; W. D. Parnell, farmer, Concord township, fifty-seven years of age, republican and highly respected; Tom Frazier, farmer, Rutland township seventy years of age, Methodist and conservative democrat, bears a splendid reputation; J. D. O'Connell, farmer, Liberty township, forty-five years of age, Irish and democrat, belongs to the Law and Order league, in good circumstances and well liked; E. Webster, farmer, Woodbury township, forty years of age, American, Methodist and republican, has an excellent reputation; C. A. Goss, general merchant, Correctionville, thirty-two years of age, American, Methodist and republican, has a fine reputation; John Adair, railroad man and pork house laborer, Sioux City, forty-five years of age, American and democrat, an office-seeker in the last election and well thought of.

After the work of selecting a jury was over there was great excitement and the reading of the indictment and presentation of the case for the jury by both state and defense were notable. During the afternoon standing room could not be had. Arensdorf was attended by his wife and youngest child as on yesterday. Mrs. Paul Leader and the wife and mother of Fred Munchrath, jr., were present and watched the proceedings with great interest. Arensdorf was more composed even than yesterday. Attorney H. J. Taylor opened the case for the state by reading the indictment. Then the indictments of the grand jury against the conspirators was read. Mr. Taylor carefully and pointedly reviewed the circumstances of the murder and the principal facts and incidents leading up to it. The evidence, he stated would show who was present at the historic saloonkeepers' union meeting; that the purpose of the meeting was to consider what would best be done to the witnesses for the state in the injunction cases; that to the committee charged with carrying out the work of the organization another name was added; that to this committee belonged Arensdorf, Trieber, Munchrath and most of the others indicted. Evidence will be submitted to show that after the special meeting a few of those present went to another meeting. George Trieber stated at this meeting that he knew two Germans who could be hired to whip the witnesses. John Arensdorf said: "There is $700 or $800 in the treasury for doing this work." Later at this meeting he said: "We ought to blow Haddock's house down Something must be done to stop these fellows. The brewers have too much interest in this matter. Let it go on." The following Monday the feeling was intensified. In the afternoon George C. Haddock goes to the Hubbard house to plan a trip to Greenville. This same morning (August 2), Albert Kosnitsky goes to the saloon of George Trieber. The two go to this court room, remain until noon, then pass out upon Pierce street; that then Trieber points out to "Bismarck" the home of George C. Haddock. Leaving that place, Trieber says that he will give Granda $500 to whip Haddock and tells "Bismarck" to tell Granda so. "Bismarck" calls on Trieber and Trieber asks about Granda and sends "Bismarck" for Granda. Granda is found and Trieber sends "Bismarck" with Granda to show the Haddock residence. They go there together, but do not find him in. Just after this Revs. Haddock and Turner came out of the Hubbard house, go to Merrill's stable on Water street, go by way of Haddock's residence to Greenville. They drive to Greenville; return, drive to the home of Rev. Turner, then Mr. Haddock drives back to the livery stable. During this time "Bismarck" and Granda have returned from the Haddock residence, failing to find him there, meet Trieber and others of the defendants, and are sent by Trieber to wait at the corner of Water and Fourth streets for the return of the carriage of Mr. Haddock. Meantime others of the men indicted drive in a hack to Greenville and inquire after Haddock's carriage. Meantime other parties in the city are making inquiries after the Haddock carriage. Directly after several of the defendants are seen at the corner of Water and Fourth streets. Then Mr. Haddock returns to the livery stable with the carriage. The news of its return is carried by those on watch and the announcement made to the others. John Arensdorf hears it and says: "Let us go and see." A crowd gathers—ten men whose names are on this indictment. Rev. Haddock, coming out of the stable, sees the crowd waiting and asks if "that mob is waiting for him." He is told to look out. He starts across the street. Waiting for him are the two hirelings, but from drink they are not ready. One speaks—John Arensdorf: "You drunken Dutchmen, we do not want you." Mr. Haddock comes toward the crowd. Some of them fear-bound, some of them spell-bound as he came before them, they realize the moment for action has come. Into the street goes John Arensdorf and the driver of the brewery wagon, Peters. They pass Haddock. Arensdorf turns, fires; the bullet lodges in Haddock's neck; he falls dead. The crowd scatters. Arensdorf and Peters run across the bridge and into the brewery. In a few minutes a crowd collects. With that crowd is John Arensdorf.

Attorney George W. Argo presented the case for the defense and entered the plea of not guilty to each and every allegation. Mr. Argo stated that from the evidence in possession of the defense they are confident the state would utterly fail in sustaining the charges made. He gave a very effective biographical sketch of Arensdorf, lauding his good qualities. He claimed that on the day of the murder Arensdorf was on the streets and saw an altercation between the saloon and temperance folks and interfered in favor of the latter. The evidence, continued Argo, will show that Arensdorf was not near the scene of the killing of Haddock and did not know it for some time after and was as much surprised at it as any one. No one thought of accusing Arensdorf of being connected with the crime until the so-called confession of Harry Leavitt. When the officer went to arrest him Arensdorf thought it was a joke. The state expect to convict him, if convicted at all, upon the evidence of uncreditable witnesses. "I refer directly to that of Harry Leavitt." His reputation is such as to entitle him to no recognition as a man or witness. The evidence will show that Arensdorf was not at the corner of Fourth and Water when the murder took place, nor did he know of any arrangements such as led up to the tragedy.

Arensdorf was quite effected during Argo's presentation of the case. The rumor prevails now that Editor Stone, of Chicago, will be here this week with Trieber as a witness for the state.

The Sweeney Law.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Attorney General Baker returned to-day from Washington, where he represented the state before the supreme court in the case brought to test the constitutionality of the Sweeney law. This law, passed by the last legislature, requires all foreign corporations doing business in the state to re-incorporate here. He reports that the impression at Washington was that the law would be declared unconstitutional, Justices Miller and Bradley having so decided in a similar case brought before the court heretofore and being of the same opinion still. A decision is expected soon, as the case is a habeas corpus advanced above order.

The case of the Pullman Car company against the state, to prevent it from collecting taxes against the company until a final determination of the original occurs, was to have been brought up asking the supreme court for a temporary injunction, but the company have decided to pay their taxes this year, and have so issued instructions to their agents.

Kicking on Stewart.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Strong opposition has been developed to the appointment of D. W. Stewart, of this city, as revenue collector for the Second district. It has been discovered that he had been indicted in the criminal court of Wapello county for alleged irregularities as sheriff while living at Ottumwa, and was also indicted for alleged crookedness while in the liquor business in that city some years ago. He took a change of venue to Keokuk county and after a while the original papers mysteriously disappeared and the case was finally dismissed on a technicality. His appointment as collector is due to a bargain with Congressman Weaver, and is very coldly received by the democrats of this locality. It is said that they will endeavor to prevent the confirmation for the reasons named.

Domestics Fall Heir to a Fortune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Two sisters of the name of Skinner, one of whom is a domestic and the other is employed in a factory, have received notice that a fortune of $60,000 has been left to them by a lately deceased relative in Louisville.

Fine Horse Commissioner.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mr. August Rogery, of Illinois, has been appointed by the governor a commissioner to represent Iowa in France and other European countries in the interest of American importers of horses and other fine stock.

Distillery Corn Destroyed.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A fire at Bevington last night destroyed two large cribs containing 7,000 bushels of corn belonging to the International distillery of this place.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Isaac Levi Apprehended On a Serious Charge.

Late yesterday afternoon Isaac Levi, a resident of this city, was arrested on a warrant for perjury issued in Judge Helsley's court.

The circumstances which led to his arrest are in more than one respect remarkable.

It appears that Levi owns a house which he leases to a man named Kavan, who in turn leases it to George Muldoon. Levi wished to turn the latter man out and in order to do so commenced a suit in the district court. In order to win the suit he went on the stand and swore that Kavan had not paid his rent for the preceding month. This was done with the knowledge and consent of Kavan, who was ready and willing to give up the lease to the house.

Muldoon now claims to have indisputable evidence that Kavan did pay the rent and that Levi perjured himself in swearing to the contrary. He declares that he will make it warm for Isaac.

Brevities.

David O. Nelson commenced suit in the county court yesterday against R. E. Hivesley for $325 for commission for the sale of real estate.

Osborne Harrison, the colored waiter who on Wednesday dropped dead in a hotel at Lincoln, was employed formerly at Marion's hotel in this city. He was well known in Omaha.

The photograph of a youth taken by W. W. Cronyn, was picked up in the postoffice last evening by General J. E. Smith, which the owner can have by calling at the general's office, No. 1514 Douglas street.

There was a lively runaway up Douglas street yesterday morning. A wild team attached to an axle and a pair of wheels dashed up that thoroughfare. They were stopped on Sixteenth street before much damage was done.

Judge Stenberg said yesterday that several persons will be arrested for carrying dirt through the paved streets in wagons which allow the dirt to be spilled, thus creating a nuisance of which the street sweepers complain loudly.

Ed Maurer yesterday presented Fire Chief Galligan and the members of the fire department a check for $50, as a token of his appreciation of the clever way in which the boys handled the fire in his saloon Wednesday morning.

The celebrated McGibney family will apper at Boyd's on May 13 and 14. Mr. B. S. Briggs, business manager of the combination, is in the city arranging for their appearance. The McGibney family of artists are on their way east after a highly successful season in California.

Assistant passenger Agent McCarthy of the Union Pacific, and Miss McCarthy who is employed in the office of the general superintendent, were thrown out of a carriage last night by a frisky broncho. Mr. McCarthy was seriously bruised and will be laid up for a few days. The lady escaped without injury.

John P. Clow has signed articles of agreement to spar Johnny Cash, of Kansas City, six Queensbury rounds on the evening of April 9, in Omaha. The fight will be for $100 a side, the winner to take the entire gate receipts. Cash is regarded as a very plucky and clever man and the Kansas City sports are confident that he will win.

Mr. R. R. Grotte, the agent of the Schlitz Brewing company, has removed his wholesale plant from Des Moines to Omaha, and now conducts a large liquor establishment on Ninth street. The Des Moines News, in commenting on his departure, says: "In his leaving, Des Moines loses one of its best citizens and business men, and Omaha gains the same. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Grotte will be loth to bid them good-bye, but will wish them success when they remove to their new home in Omaha. The News is glad to commend them to the business and social elements of Omaha."

A Replevin Suit.

Hibband, Spenser, Bartlett & Co. brought a snit in replevin against Thomas Bell and Dwight Wait in the United States circuit court for the recovery of a lot of hardware, stoves, harness and saddlery goods and agricultural implements. Defendants reside in Palmyra, Otoe county, Neb. Plaintiff claims under a chattel mortgage and lays the value of the goods at $2,500.

Attention, Lily Division.

The Sir Knights of Lily Division, U. R. K. of P., are requested to meet at the armory of Myrtle Division No. 3, promptly at 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 29, in full uniform, to participate in the annual parade. J. E. SMITH,
Sr. Knight Commander.

A MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION

Miss Agnes Folsom, the Actress, in a Peculiar Plight.

MESMERIZED BY A PHYSICIAN

Her Father Calls On the Law to Compel His Daughter's Return, But Fails to Get Her—Two Sides Given.

A Relative of Grover's Wife.

NEW YORK, March 24.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Agnes Folsom, a remarkably pretty actress who sang in "Erminie" at the Casino for some time, mysteriously disappeared last September, and nothing was heard of her until yesterday, when her father brought suit in the court against Dr. Cate, of Forty-second street. He claims that the girl went to the doctor's office; that she was restrained of her liberty by the doctor; that the doctor has ruined her and has not permitted anybody to see her. He asks that she be brought into court to investigate her mental condition. The persons interested are substantial people. Dr. Cate is a well known homeopathic physician, and Mr. Folsom is a merchant of Boston. Miss Folsom is a cousin or more distant relative of the wife of President Cleveland. Miss Folsom made her debut in Boston in concert, and was afterwards a member of John McCaull's company. She was remarkably pretty. It is asserted by her friends that the doctor has exercised mesmeric influence over her. Cate has a wife and a child on Long Island.

To-day, however, the doctor failed to produce Miss Folsom in supreme court chambers, as the writ of habeas corpus commanded. Instead, he brought William Allan, his lawyer, and the latter told the court that the doctor did not have Miss Folsom in his possession and denied generally the allegations made by Folsom. Lawyer Allan read an affidavit sworn to by Miss Folsom in which she says she is twenty-four years old and that it is utterly false that she is under duress at the hand of William M. Cate. She says she is able to take care of herself and that her relations and position toward the petitioner, her father, and to her mother restrain her from showing to the court the true reason for this unwarranted procedure and attack on herself and Dr. Cate. Further consideration of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Dr. Cate became acquainted with Mrs. and Miss Folsom while attending Mrs. Morisini-Schilling, whom they were nursing. The mother and daughter fell sick in turn. This led to an intimacy which finally developed into mutual attachment which overcame all the conventionalities. The Folsom family were united at the Boston home, when a telegram, signed with Colonel McCaull's name, called the young lady to New York. Her parents subsequently became suspicious and found her living in the doctor's apartments. His control is said to be mesmeric. Folsom stated to a reporter that his daughter's statement as to her supporting the family was untrue. Her salary was $30 a week, and with this she could barely support herself.

"What she means by her last words in the affidavit," said he, "I am unable to surmise. There is nothing hidden in the affair by us. She may have something of which I am not informed. I have done all I could to persuade Dr. Cate to give up my daughter without resorting to this public means. I wrote to him without effect. I then went to see his brother in Salem, Mass., and he promised to see his brother. He begged me to keep quiet for his father's sake, who is an old doctor in Washington. His own family, too, the brother feared would be broken up by the exposure, as Mrs. William Cate was in poor health and her husband's disgrace would seriously affect her. The brother afforded me no relief, and I resorted to law. I am almost heart-broken. I think the affidavit was influenced by the doctor."

The reporter obtained an interview with Miss Folsom to-day. She laughed at the allegation that she was not in her right mind.

"It's too silly for anything," she said. "I have had trouble with my parents before," she added, "but not any of this kind. This is a persecution, and while I have my ideas as to what the motives of it are, I would prefer not to express them just at present, if at all."

"In your affidavit in return to the writ you say that your relationship prevents you from stating to the court something throwing further light upon the subject."

"Yes; I have private reasons which I do not care to state. My parents have acted entirely regardless of my feelings, but I will be more charitable to them."

That Boarding House Horror.

BESSEMER, Mich., March 24.—The charred bodies of the twelve men who perished by the burning of the Colby mine boarding house were buried to-day. The coroner's jury exonerated everybody from blame. Only meagre accounts of the burning can be obtained, as the entire building was in flames before anybody discovered the fire. At the inquest to-day it developed that two drunken men boarders came in after midnight and occupied the front part of the building, where the fire evidently started. It is thought that those who perished were suffocated in their beds. They could have escaped through the windows. Nine of the twenty-one men who occupied the upper rooms saved their lives in this manner.

Archbishop Corrigan Honored.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A cable has been received from Rome announcing that the pope, desiring to show special honor to Archbishop Corrigan, has named him prelate assistant to the pontifical throne.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEXT ATTRACTION AT BOYD'S.

"Shadows of a Great City," which will be presented at Boyd's opera house tomorrow and Saturday, is considered to be one of the most successsul plays now before the public. It is full of exciting situations, and the action is rapid and continuous, holding the attention of the audience from the first scene to the last. The company has been especially selected, not for any distinct individual prominence, but with a view of presenting every character in an even and thoroughly artistic manner. To this end one of the best companies now on the road has been engaged. The attraction is under the direct personal management of the Messrs. Jefferson, sons of the famous comedian, and their personal experience has enabled them to present a play that is numbered among the greatest popular successes of the season. The sale of seats is already large.

The Omaha Wheel Club.

The Omaha Wheel club met last night at their new quarters in the Groening block and adopted a new constitution. Two new members, H. C. Miller and W. W. Danel were elected. The club pu in nomination the following ticket for the state division of the L. A. W. Chief consul, F. N. Clarke; representative, F. C. Mittauer; secretary and treasurer, Geo. F. Schwarz.

The River Rampant.

Commissioner Timme spent the day yesterday in Saratoga precinct looking after the damage that was done there by He states that the river is cutting in at a rapid rate in the direction of Florence lake and predicts that it will eventually cut through the old channel and Cut-off lake.

Thought as a Healing Power.

Professor Yarnall and wife of Chicago, teachers of the mental science of christain healing will open an afternoon and also an evening class on April 1, at 320 Fifteen street, where the science will be so thoroughly taught as to enable every one even a child to learn to heal all diseases perfectly in themselves or in others by attending one course of lessons. This grand and beautiful science we no place within the reach of all and no one can afford to be without it. On and after Monday March 28, patients will be received from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. and each afternoon and evening an informal reception and conversation will be given till classes open.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

He Talks on the Motion For Urgency For the Coercion Bill.

LONDON, March 24.—In the house of commons this evening the debate on the motion for urgency for the coercion bill was resumed by Gladstone. He referred to the "unprecedented" position of the house, which had already sat two months, during which, he said, its independent initiative had been suppressed. Even now the conservatives exulted over the prospect of passing the motion forcing the house to the absolute surrender of its whole time until a bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The house was threatened with a frequent application of the cloture if the debates were protracted. No greater calamity could befall the house than this sort of pressure. It would sap the authority of the chair and bring the procedure rules into disrepute. He had seen more parliamentary life than any other man in the house; but he never had known of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to the extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neck of the house would be borne patiently. The position of affairs was very different from that when the coercion bill of 1881 passed. There was no paper before the house now, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed government measure. Heretofore asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland the ministers tried to show that terrible prevalence of crime threatened the social order. Was that the case now? No. The house had been told that the number of agrarian offenses prior to the passage of the Forster coercion act exceeded the highest number since. Crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the government now sought to check. The present crime consisted in combining to obtain a reduction of rent. [Irish cheers.] Even the evidence which the government put before the house showed this crime was restricted to demands for just abatement of rents. Never had any former coercion act been resisted by a majority of the members from Ireland. [Cheers.] Now there was a protest against coercion from an overwhelming majority of Irish members. He trusted the people of England would see the liberals united in opposing this ill-omened measure to the last stage and the liberal members would ring out the voices of justice and reason against a government which, after eighty-six years' experience in preparing under the name of a statute of parliament, endeavored to strike a fresh blow at the life and happiness of Ireland and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the empire. [Cheers.]

Gladstone's denunciation of the use of the cloture to curtail debates on the urgency motion and coercion bill forced the government to reconsider the subject. The ministry decided to prevent a prolongation of the discussion but will insist that the house forego its Easter vacation. The coercion bill will be passed before the holidays. A section of the Gladstonian party is discontented with Gladstone's half-veiled approval of the plan of campaign. English home rulers and Parnellites are delighted with the speeches and the Parnellities will maintain a plan strictly confined to arrangements respecting rent.

Looking For the Yachts.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—At a special meeting of the Royal Cork Yacht club held this evening it was unanimously decided that the gentlemen on board the yachts Dauntless and Coronet should be entertained at a banquet on their arrival here. The Arizona has landed Mrs. Caldwell Colt, the mother of the owner of the Dauntless. The steamer also brought the Dauntless steam launch, two boats and a dingy. The quartermaster told your correspondent that there was a strong northwest and westerly wind, with high seas, during the entire passage of the Arizona. On the 20th she encountered a hurricane, during which, he added, the yachts must have been hove to. The town is filled with newspaper correspondents and yachtsmen. There is much excitement as now the yachts are regularly due.

Why Von Kendall Resigned.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, March 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The resignation of Herr Von Kendall, the German ambassador to the quirinal, is giving rise to much comment. All the gossips are eager to know why his excellency, who is a great social favorite, can think of leaving. I have received an explanation from a friend of the ambassador. It appears that the text of the tripartite treaty between Germany, Italy and Austria reached Herr Von Kendall from Berlin enclosed in a sealed envelope. The ambassador not unnaturally objected to being treated as a commsssioner and felt obliged to tender his resignation. This is not the first time that he has been treated in this way.

Death of Napoleon's Savior.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, March 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Paris papers announce the death, in a little Bavarian village, of a Russian peasant who, it is said, drove the sledge in which Napoleon I traveled from Moscow to the German frontier after the disastrous campaign in Russia. The peasant was ninety-eight years old, and has treasured up as a souvenir of the memorable event in which he had played so useful a part several pieces of money which had been given him by the emperor in return for his services.

The Arizona Beaten.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, March 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Ems' London mails reached London before the Arizona's, the Ems landing hers at half past 2 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, within three hours of London, while the Arizona only landed hers at half past 3 o'clock the same morning at Queenstown, within twenty hours of London.

An Insane Duchess.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, March 24.—New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Duchess of Cumberland, youngest daughter of the king of Denmark and sister of the king of Greece, the sooth czarina of Russia and the princess of Wales, was yesterday placed in a lunatic asylum near Vienna, with the approbation of all the family. She is suffering from melancholia.

A King-Killer in America.

LONDON, March 24.—German newspapers say Degieff, the alleged leader of the recently discovered plot to assassinate the czar, is safe in America and has appealed to friends in Europe for money.

Distillery Burned.

LONDON, March 24.—Bernard's distillery in Leith burned. Loss, $250,000.

Appointed Minister to Turkey.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The president this afternoon appointed Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. Straus is a member of a well-known mercantile firm of New York City. He was chairman of the New York business men's Cleveland and Hendricks organization in the last presidential campaign. The fact that Mr. Straus is of Hebrew extraction creates the impression in some quarters that his appointment may develop opposition similar to that encountered by Minister Kelly at Vienna, the prejudice against Hebrews having found expression in many peculiar discriminations against that race at Constantinople.

Captain Ijams, clerk of the district court, left last evening for Chicago accompaned by his wife. This is the first time Cadtain Ijams has been out of the state of Nebraska in fourteen years. His friends were a little anxious about his attempting to do Chicago, but Judge Wakely, who returned from Chicago yesterday, gave the captain a set of instructions that will carry him through all right.

IS THE COURT HOUSE UNSAFE?

A Cracked Wall Calls For an Examination of the Building.

DOCTORS AND THEIR DIPLOMAS

A "Fly Bob" in Distress—The River Rampant—Moth and McLaughlin—Arrested For Perjury—Other Local.

Is the Court House Unsafe?

The renewal of work on the retaining wall at the county court house has developed the startling fact that the building is in a condition that experts pronounce unsafe on account of the removal of the dirt that supports the foundation on the north and east sides. The immediate cause of the examination, of which the above opinion is the result, was the appearance of a large crack at the northwest corner of the building, extending from the ground to a level with the second story, from the basement—an unmistakable evidence that the building is settling. Mr. J. F. Coots, who built the court house, refused to express an opinion when questioned by a reporter yesterday, but is quoted by another builder as having stated that he intended to withdraw all claims of credit for the manner in which the building was constructed unless something is done to support the walls and prevent the building from settling. The builder referred to, and he is a man of large experience, asserts that if the building is left as it now stands, it will certainly be damaged and may be wrecked in case of severe washing rains or storms. The grading of the embankment for the retaining walls has left the court house perched on a pinacle of soft clay soil that merely covers the foundation walls and affords but little protection against their bulging out or settling down. The bottom of the foundation walls are not more than three feet under the surface of the ground and are nearly eighteen feet above the top of the six-foot retaining wall that surrounds the building. The retaining wall on Farnam street and on Seventeenth street is not more than forty feet from the building. This makes the grade of the street on these sides very steep, nearly one foot in two, and leaves but a very few cubic feet of earth at the base of the foundation walls. Expert builders give it as their opinion that the natural weight of the building will have the effect of forcing or bulging out the dirt around the basement walls, which in case of a very heavy rain or washout may be left entirely exposed much to the damage of the building. This state of affairs has been brought about by changes of the grade on Farnam and Seventeenth streets that were not contemplated when the building was commenced. When the work on the court house was commenced in 1881 almost the entire basement story was under ground and could scarcely be seen from the street. Before the building was completed in 1883 much of the surrounding embankment had been cut away to accommodate the change of grade on Farnnam and Seventeenth streets and reductions have been made from time to time, the last one to accommodate the retaining wall until the building is in its present elevated position. The condition of the building has been brought to the attention of the county commissionors and it is understood that they will at once take steps to provide for the protection of the walls as a precautionary measure. The court house cost $250,000, is one of the finest and best constructed buildings of the kind in the country, and the commissioners properly feel that nothing should be left undone that will protect it from unnecessary risks of damage. Two remedies for the present evil have been proposed. The one that has been discussed for some time is the placing of an additional story under the building. This would sink the foundation walls below the line of the retaining walls and would render the building perfectly safe in this respect. The second plan, which is more feasible and comparatively inexpensive, is the sinking of an extra wall along the north and east sides of the building about eight feet from the main walls of the building and deep enough to come below the top line of the retaining walls. Such a wall would, it is claimed, furnish the needed support for the walls of the main building, and would, at the same time, furnish a foundation for a more attractive terrace from the extra wall to the retaining wall.

DOCTORS AND DIPLOMAS.

Interesting Exercises at Boyd's Opera House—A Graduating Class.

A large audience assembled last evening in Boyd's opera house. It was the occasion of the sixth annual commencement of the Omaha Medical College. The Musical Union orchestra initiated the evening's exercises with Bach's overture, "Jubilee," after which Rev. T. M. House offered up a prayer. A xylophone solo, "Merriment Galop," (Beyer), by M. R. Barnes was next on the programme, and it was highly appreciated. Dr. Moore then explained the absence of Dr. George L. Miller, who was on the programme for an address, and eulogized Dr. Miller who was absent on account of the death of a near relative in the east. Dr. Moore then spoke of the close of the sixth year and of graduating the best class yet sent out. He also referred to the conscientious and arduous labors of the faculty and the necessity of having better facilities. He said the college is to-day more solid than ever before. The laboratory and anatomical cabinet had been increased as well as facilities for getting material for clinical study. St. Joseph's hospital is full all the time. Several hundred cases always accessible. If there are any who have never donated to St. Joseph's hospital they should send a check for a $1,000. There will soon be a medical institution on the poor farm

The orchestra next played Boettger's popouri, "Popular melodies."

Dr. Ensie, chairman, then presented each of the graduates with a certificate of their ability in the medical profession. The class is Joseph Bluekedsderfer, Charles E. Ditterbrandt, James W. Frazier, Louis Frese, Daniel Chaplin Gibbs, H. Seymour, Mr. Gauren and Paul E. Norwood.

H. Lotz played a cornet solo, following which R. C. Moore, M. D., president board of trustees, conferred upon the class the degree of doctor of medicine. He then gave them some sound advice on the point of maintaing the dignity of their profession, and spoke of the benefits conferred by the medical profession, enabling men to live in large communities by destroying disease breeding mismas. Their work was in the hospital, on the battlefield or by the bedside. For all the labors of the doctor he asks only one thing, that his fee be paid promptly. It is the noblest of professions. If a physician is financially in want he cannot provide the books and surgical apparatus to prosecute his work. Let the people know this. But it would not be advisable to refuse where there cannot be remuneration. The poor and needy are entitled to help. The class was congratulated and the faculties' best wishes extended. The waltz—"L' Estudiantina-Waldteufel,"—by the orchestra, was next.

Hon. James W. Savage delivered an address. He lauded the medical profession and placed it in the first rank, and traced its history from Aesculapius, Abernathy, Hunter down through the workings of quacks and imposters, and showed the comparative obscurity of the discoverer of laudanum and mercury. Pliny said there were 300 ills in his time, but in these days of Sunday headaches there is a disease for each day in the year. "Honor a physician for the honor that is in him, for the Lord hath created him. Petty witticisms on catechisms or lawyers are sometimes visited on physicians." His discourse abounded in pleasant anecdotes. "Jejune fruit of the chestnut tree," he called them, to show the cost of achieving an education as a physician and pictured the "dark alleys leadnowhere" to be wandered through until "he stands as well as mortal can stand master of disease." The advantages of the present medical system whereby a man is drilled solely in physics and is not, as well, educated in the tonsorial trade. By the time that Omaha is graded down to the carboniferous age the old fashioned doctor of fifty years ago will not exist. The speaker gave a word picture of the old doctor, which caused much merriment, especially the method of pulling teath "when one of three things happens, the tooth is drawn, the jaw is broken or the boy's head comes off. Cases of the last kind are very rare." There is no type of him left. The great trouble with physicians to-day is, they allow themselves too little rest. There should be some other engrossing pursuit outside of the profession. Some are good horsemen, which gives coolness and calmness in the hour of trial." Alexander said, "if I were not Alexander I would wish to be Diogenes;" so I say, if I were not a lawyer I believe I would almost like to be a doctor."

The following members of the medical profession were on the stage: Drs. Haldeman and Stone of the examining committee, Drs, Crowell, Leisenring, Brown, Neville, Biart, Macrea, of Council Bluffs, Carter, McKenna, Milroy, Gibbs, Moore and Cafferly. The class were presented with beautiful floral tributes.

A "FLY BOB" IN DISTRESS.

City Detective Nightingale's Efforts to Unearth a Mystery.

Developments in the robbery case in which Dick Hyde, of Malvern, Ia., lost $12,000 in notes and money and a gold watch, valued at $200, place the detective of the police force in a rather unenviable light, reflecting on his ability if not upon his integrity. In the first place the case was an easy one to turn. Hyde was robbed of $12,000 in one of the principal saloons in the city. Men who have been giving the case some attention claim that three men were implicated in the case. Two of the men took the man, who had been drugged, into a closet in the saloon and robbed him, while the third party stood on watch and prevented interference. When the robbery had been effected the watch steered an outsider, who had entered the room, to the bar in the saloon, while the two men who had done the job tumbled their victim into a hack and took him to the southern part of the city, where he was left to recover from the stupor into which he had been thrown by the drugging process. This happened more than a week ago. The case was reported to Detective William Nightingale of the police force at once. Before the matter was made public through the papers it was generally understood that the parties who had turned the trick were known, and the fact that they were not arrested created some comment. It now develops that Nightingale has gone beyond his authority as a member of the police force and accepted money from interested parties for working the case, and the consequence is that he has got himself into trouble with Marshal Cummings, his employer. Nightingale admits this fact and abuses the reporters for making the facts in the case public, claiming that he has been cheated thereby out of $100 that he expected to get out of the case for his services. The victim of the robbery, it will be remembered, offered a reward of $250 for the return of his papers which were stolen from him. On the day that Hyde reported his case to the police Nightingale went to him and secured $5, which amount he said he would have to pay a man he had secured to watch two fellows who were suspected of the crime. On the following day he went to a friend of Hyde with the same story and secured $10 for the same purpose. Somehow he failed to use the money thus obtained to a good advantage and no steps were taken toward the arrest of the men. Marshal Cummings learned of the fact that Nightingale has accepted money from outsiders for use in the case and will bring him to account in the matter. In the meantime the men who committed the robbery have had ample time to get out of the way or cover up the clues that would lead to their identity with the crime.

STOCK YARDS TALK.

Swift's Packing House—Armour Will Come—Boring for Coal.

Ever since it was announced that Swift & Co. would build a packing house here there has been very little else talked about the yards. There have been all sorts of surmises and rumors as to what would be done, and what effect it would have upon the live stock market, and whether it would force other packers to come here. Some people outside of the stockyards, and who are not cognizant of all the facts, have been inclined to doubt whether Swift & Co. would come here at all, being suspicious that the whole thing was a scheme to boom real estate. Such is not the case, however. The Swift packing house will be built at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars, as previously announced, work to commence as soon as the ground is sufficiently settled. It will be located immediately south of G. H. Hammond & Co.'s packing house, on what is known as the county road and adjoining the Union Pacific tracks. The exact dimensions of the house are not yet decided upon. Mr. Swift is a man who does not put much stress upon architects and their plans, but when he decides to build he puts a few hundred thousand dollars in one pile and a liberal supply of brick and mortar in another, and the two combined turn out a packing house in short order. Some idea of the size of the proposed house may be gained when it is known that the Fowler house, which consists of two buildings four to five stories in height, the one 175x300 and the other 300x80 feet, cost only $175,000.

ARMOUR WILL COME.

Swift, Hammond and Armour have long controled the dressed beef trade of the United States, and the location of two of the firms here will compel the other to come sooner or later.

As soon as the B. & M. railroad company can decide upon the grade of their new switch tracks into the yards, work will be commenced upon.

FOWLER BROS.' BEEF HOUSE.

The new house will be located immediately south of their hog house, and as near it as the B. & M. tracks will admit.

SHEELEY & CO.'S NEW HOUSE.

which is to be built this summer, and which will be exclusively a hog house, will be located south of the Swift house, near the Union Rendering company's establishment.

BORING FOR COAL.

The Stock Yards company have let the contract of sinking a prospecting shaft to H. F. Cook & Son, the well known tube-well men. The shaft has already been sunk to the rock, a distance of 180 feet and the work of taking out the core with a diamond drill will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. The prime object in sinking the shaft is to determine whether coal or natuoral gas exists.

A very tame estimate upon the improvements contemplated at the stock yards this summer is

A HALF MILLION

of dollars. In addition to the above there will be a great deal spent in private improvements in the town of South Omaha. The building of the new packing houses will create a demand for a large number of new dwelling houses for the accommodation of the laborers.

Moth-McLaughlin.

Colonel McLaughlin writes from Minneapolis that he will arrive here on Saturday and be in readiness for his match with Moth, which will take place at the Exposition annex on Monday evening.

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop "Bitters;"
And am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!"
Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulsbury, Tenn.
May 4, 1885.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1885.
It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 15, 1886.
I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.
Yours truly, MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—Mr. R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a