THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1887. NUMBER 285

AGAINST IRISH COERCION.

Strong Resolutions Denouncing the Tory Plan Adopted By the Legislature.

THE SALINE LAND GRAB BILL

It Causes a Long and Heated Discussion in the House and Is Finally Recommitted — Other Measures Passed.

Senate Proceedings.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning in the senate was consumed in reading house rolls a second time and considering the senatorial and representative redistricting bill.

The most of the afternoon the senate was occupied in committee of the whole in considering the reapportionment bill, which evoked a long and at times heated discussion. It was finally amended, leaving the number of senators and representatives unchanged.

A resolution of sympathy to the people of Ireland was adopted and ordered cabled to Parnell.

This being the last day on which house bills can be read the first time, a large number of them were disposed of.

Bills on third reading were then taken up and the following passed: House bill to authorize precincts to compromise their bonded indebtedness; house bill to pay further cost of the capitol construction and authorizing three-fourths of a mill levy for the purpose; house bill granting right of way to telephone companies along the public highways; house bill providing for the issue and payment of school district bonds; senate bill to provide a better assessment of personal property, the bill providing that the state board shall fix the rate of assessments; the bill relating to empanneling juries; the bill for a proposed constitutional amendment to be ratified by the electors; the bill for aid of feeble minded children; the bill to prevent fraudulent election tickets; the bill requiring all criminal cases to be tried in the county where the crime was committed, unless affidavit is made that an impartial trial cannot be had; the bill relating to trial on indictment; the bill to apportion license money among school districts.

Recess until 8 o'clock.

The senate this evening passed the following bills: To authorize each judge of the supreme court to employ a stenographer, the salary to be $4 per day for actual service rendered; house bill 3, providing for the election of registers of deeds and defining their duties; senate bill to prohibit bucket shops and dealing in options of any character; house bill for an act to amend section 1, chapter 26, page 187, of the laws of Nebraska, 1883; senate bill to provide for the more efficient collection of delinquent taxes; house bill for an act to provide for organization of students of the univerity into a battallion and to provide for the commissioning of officers; a bill to prevent fraud in procuring divorces.

Adjourned.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]—The following bills were passed in the house this morning: 437, authorizing the attorney-general to employ assistant counsel in cases now before the United States supreme court; 373, legalizing the incorporation of certain villages; 366, prohibiting the cancellation of insurance policies by any agent except those of the company which he represents.

The special committee on selection of bills, reported a number of senate files. Then followed the passage of senate file 248, changing the name of the reform school to the Nebraska industrial school for juvenile offenders; 425 relating to a change of venue; 499, changing the state law to conform to the national law relating to election of electors; 497, regulating the pay and the number of legislative employes; 45, requiring every bale of hay to weight not less than ninety-five pounds.

House roll 83, the West Lincoln saline land bill, was called. This was greatly amended, as already published.

Mr. Smyth moved to commit. This was lost and the call of the house being ordered half an hour was lost hunting for members, until finally a recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon a number of bills were reported from the committee on selection of important measures. The report was adopted.

Mr. Whitmore of Douglas then rose and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people, and of the expressed will of the peoples of Wales and Scotland and of the democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible government, and now threaten them with the infliction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty, and must only end in bloodshed if not in the ruin of the Irish people; and

Whereas, The Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of American liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by ties of blood and honorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their noble struggle for human freedom;

Resolved, That we condemn the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice, as inhuman in conception and tending not only to injure the people of Ireland, but to imperil the safety of the British empire and to estrange the good will and friendship of the American people, who can never sanction a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty.

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers, and to the Irish nation our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to continue their gallant struggle until, under the ægis of a national and responsible government, Ireland shall once more enjoy peace and happiness.

Resolved, That we honor the noble stand taken by Mr. Gladstone and the enlightened democracy of Great Britain, and express our confidence that their principles of justice and liberty to Ireland will prevail over the barberous and unrighteous policy of the tory government.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be cabled to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and Hon. William E. Gladstone, house of commons, London.

In support of this resolution Mr. Whitmore said: "Among my earliest recollections is that of a rusty and battered old sword hanging up beside the chimney in a home hallowed by the pure lives and tranquil deaths of three generations of my ancestors. With this old sword my great grandsire helped to cut off the head of British tyranny in the American colonies. With such blood coursing in my veins, rocked in my childhood in that grand old "cradle of liberty," Faneuil hall, and drawing my earliest political inspirations from such immortal champions of liberty as Charles Sumner, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Wilson and Wendell Phillips, with every instinct of my nature impelling me to sympathize with the oppressed and downtrodden everywhere, it is natural when I read in the papers this morning of the coercion bill proposed in the British house of commons last night my blood fairly boiled within me, and I now most heartily move the adoption of this resolution."

The resolution was adopted with a ringing vote, Messrs. Helmrod and Marshall voting in the negative.

The West Lincoln Saline land question was brought up again.

Mr. Caldwell said there was nothing to be said in addition to what had already been said with reference to the sale of these lands. If the legislature didn't favor the sale of the lands in question, why then they should kill the bill. If they did favor the sale, why then they should pass the bill.

Mr. Bowman thought the state did not want to go into the real estate business. He thought the lands ought to be sold, and the question was whether they could trust the board of public lands and buildings, especially when it was known that they could not go below a certain minimum price in the appraisement of the lands. The opposition to the bill had come from a certain section of the state (meaning Douglas county) for which the house had already spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to effect legislation. But there were now other sections which needed attention as much as that of the section upon which so much time had been spent.

Mr. Miller said that if the object of the promoters of this were honest they would open these lands to public sale so that every citizen of Nebraska might come up and put in his little bid. He wanted a law passed which would be of a general nature, and not confined to the lessees of the lands who have now a lease of fifty years. He did not want the bill killed and because of that desire he wanted the bill to be committed.

Mr. Fuller of Gage wanted the bill to be recommitted. He was opposed to it because it did not propose to make the bargain and sale now. It left that option open for two years, and then he felt the board of public lands and buildings would not raise their appraisement one penny. That board, he knew, had entertained an appraisement of school lands for $7 when they knew the land was worth $30 an acre.

Mr Rief read from a list showing the quantity of lands now held in West Lincoln, which he said the stock company appraised at $2,300 per acre. If that land was worth so much, why should $500 be objected to by that company as the price of land much nearer the city? If this land be sold at the price suggested by the special committee the state would regret it.

At this juncture the opposition for the second time shut off debate by a call of time.

Mr. Raymond said he knew the opposition to this bill came from Omaha, which was unwilling to allow Lincoln to increase its packing facilities. He saw the hand of John A. McShane in this movement.

Mr. Smyth—Mr. McShane has not been on this floor.

Mr. Raymond—It is not necessary for him to be here. I know he has been against the movement and so has Creighton. You must all admit that the interests of this state are best subserved by having our packing houses scattered all over the state, and not confined to Omaha.

Mr. Andres repelled the charge that the Douglas county delegation had monopolized the attention of the house for their own good.

Mr. Newton moved the previous question. The motion was lost.

Mr. Whitmore said that the combination which was formed some days ago was not so much on the appropriations as it was that the interests of the state would be protected in this bill. But it seemed to him that the friends of this bill had resorted to unfair means to rush it through, especially when the special committee reported. Now they were forced to allow the stock yards company to pick out the best lands, the highest and dryest acres, at the amount of $233 per acre, and permit the company to leave the rest, which was always under water, in the possession of the state. He would rather favor the original bill.

Mr. Bowman wanted to know from what premises Mr. Whitmore had concluded the price would be about $200 per acre.

Mr. Whitmore answered the question and Mr. Miller also, the latter by saying that it was because the stock yards had a lease for fifty years, and that they had no necessity of buying these lands unless they got them at their own prices. Besides he knew that the report of the special committee had been prepared before the committee visited the lands.

Mr. Shamp denied the last imputation.

Mr. Knox resented Mr. Raymond's remarks and said if an examination were made it would be discovered how little Douglas county had received in comparison with that which had been given to Lancaster.

Mr. Peters, a member of the special committee, denied that that body had acted improperly in making their report.

Mr. Heimrod said that he had acted on the committee which appraised the lands at not less than $500, and that the report was made upon the knowledge that the state had a valuable piece of land in the property in question which could not be easily disposed of.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Pemberton, Cole, Newcomer, Watson, Dempster and Nichol in opposition to the motion, and Smyth and several others in support of the same. The motion to recommit was carried by a vote of 46 to 42.

The house in open session passed the following: Exempting from attachment property to the value of $500.

To-morrow morning the majority and minority reports of the railroad commission on the transportation bill will be the special order for 10 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

To-night an unsuccessful attempt was made to again bring up the saline bill for consideration by Mr. Hayden, but without success.

Mr. Crane's house roll providing that in county seat contests if more than two-fifths of the votes cast favor the site held before the contest another election shall not take place for five years, was read and passed.

The vote on the saline bill with reference to developing the salt interest of West Lincoln was reconsidered.

House roll 414 for the government of the Nebraska industrial home, was passed. The roll above reconsidered is highly amendatory of the bill passed two years ago by which the work now being done in the saline lands was authorized. It provides for the building of dikes by the state to protect the land from an overflow with fresh water when any person shall be able to convince the board of public lands and buildings that the brine now available is capable of producing 100 barrels of salt per day. The bill was passed.

The following bills were also passed: Senate file 13, requiring notaries to purchase new seals, and senate file 214, providing for the valuation of lands upon which roads shall locate or build.

The senate announced that it had made minor amendments to house roll 3, the register of deeds roll. They were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Dempster moved that the saline sale bill be considered.

Mr. Hayden wished to amend the same by opening the sale to all bidders instead of the lesees as now contemplated.

Mr. Dempster's motion was lost.

Mr. Hayden's amendment was not acted upon.

About a dozen senate files were read for the first time.

The question of a normal school at Fremont brought up a long discussion. The defeated advocates of normal schools in different parts of the state fought it vigorously. The strong point of Fremont's offer is a building and furniture ready for occupancy and to cost the state nothing. The call of the house was made a couple of times and at length the sergeant-at-arms was sent to town for the absent ones. While he was away the members canonaded one another with books and bundles of papers.

At 11:30 the objectors to dispensing with the call of the house, as also those opposed to a journing, effected a compromise that the question would come up again as unfinished business. It cannot be called to-morrow morning without a two-third vote because there is a special order for 10:30 o'clock. The opponents of the bill think this will kill it.

Parnell to Fitzgerald.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—John Fitzgerald has received the following cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON, March 28.—John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.: The coercion bill proposed to-night in the house of commons is the eighty-seventh since the act of union, eighty-seven years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrannical, and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving discontent beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendary magistrates, holding their office at the pleasure of the crown. It condemns the Irish speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen, or landlords; or to a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey, in London. The liberal party in the house, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this iniquitous measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the present house of commons will continue to follow the tory government in their mad course, and good judges consider the measure will break and ruin the cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst; and I confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they never withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

PARNELL.

Mr. Fitzgerald cabled the following reply to Mr. Parnell:

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—To Honorable Charles S. Parnell, M. P., House of Commons, London—Your cable received. The league will redouble its efforts. Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska legislature to-day, by as unanimous vote, passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, and condemning the tory policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations throughout this free country give the lie to the slanders of the English press, that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty-loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for home rule. (Signed.)

JOHN FITZGERALD, President

Railroads For Minden.

MINDEN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—Great enthusiasm prevails in Minden owing to her prospects of being the best city in Nebraska west of Hastings and the greatest railroad center in the west. Bonds to the amount of $50,000 have been voted in aid of the Kansas City & Omaha which intends making this point a division station, operating the line from here to Ogallala and the line from here to Denver, thus giving Minden eating houses, machine shops, round houses, etc. Neither is this all. The B. & M., whose main line passes through here, has laid plans to run a branch from here and take the Union Pacific at Plum Creek. The Rock Island is heading from Red Cloud to Kearney and the northwest, passing through here. The Northwestern is surveying a line from Hastings to Pueblo, Colo., through this city. Land within one mile of the court house is selling at $100 per acre and capitalists from different parts of the east are making large investments. The population of this city will undoubtedly quadruple itself within the next twelve months. We are yet seriously in need of another grist mill, canning factory, creamery, brick yards, in fact every line of industry needs to be increased to meet the great demand. Mechanics and laborers will find plenty of work and good wages, owing to the numerous large brick buildings under contract for erection. Our citizens gave vent to their feelings of pride by firing off anvils and building bonfires last evening to a late hour. A prominent citizen who opposed the bonds was burned in effigy amid the music of the band and shouts of the people.

Politics at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—Wahoo is now in the midst of the warmest political fight known in her history. The issue of prohibition or anti-prohibition of a year ago has given away to the issue of high license vs low license. At a caucus of the high license forces last night H. H. Dorsey, brother of Congressman Dorsey, one of Wahoo's most upright and enterprising business men, was selected as the candidate for mayor, and Thomas Killian, Frank Kendall and J. J. Willey as candidates for aldermen from the First, Second and Third wards respectively. The low license forces also held a convention last night and put in nomination for mayor W. H. Dickenson, and for councilmen C. W. Lubker, A. Perry and P. Andersond from the First, Second and Third wards respectively, and called their ticket the anti-prohibition ticket. It is conceded on all hands that the high license ticket will win by a large majority.

Crushed to Death.

FALLS CITY, Neb., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—William O'Neill, a brakeman on the B. & M., was killed in the yard at this place this morning about 7:30 o'clock. He was riding on the rear end of the tank of engine No. 175, which was backing up. In some way he lost his hold, fell on the track, and before the locomotive could be stopped it passed entirely over his body, crushing it to a shapeless mass and killing him instantly. The body of the unfortunate man was conveyed to the baggage room of the B. & M. depot, where an inquest was held by Coroner Ryan, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. From papers found on O'Neill's person it is supposed that his relatives live either at Lacrosse, Wis., or at Springfield, O. He also has distant relatives living at Hickman, Neb. The remains will be taken to Lincoln to-night.

Temperance Women in Convention.

NORFOLK, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The third semi-annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the seventh district met here last evening and continues to-day. Mrs. M. H. Osborn presides, and last evening the introductory services were held. Mrs. J. L. Hulbert, of Norfolk, delivered the address of welcome, and Mrs. H. Howe, of Dixon county, responded in behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Rev. J. J. Parker, of Norfolk, gave a short address on behalf of the clergy. The leading address was made by Mrs. S. C. O. Upton, of Pierce county. It was a bright and interesting one. She was followed by Mrs. Mary T. Folsom in a short talk. The programme to-day embraces reports from various departments and papers on nearly every feature of temperance work.

Pushing Improvements.

WAHOO, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The new creamery building is completed and ready for the inside machinery. The B. & M. railroad company has withdrawn all its graders from this part of the Omaha & North Platte division and sent them to Broken Bow. Work on the new depot here is progressing rapidly and it will be ready for occupancy in a few days, when regular trains will be placed on the B. & M. between here and Ashland. Work has begun on Killian Bros', new brick building. It is to be three stories high, 44 feet wide by 120 feet long, finished in the most modern style of architecture.

Harlan County Votes Bonds.

ALMA, Neb., March 29.—[Special to the BEE.]—The official vote of Harlan county on the proposition to issue bonds in aid of the Kansas City & Omaha railroad which was submitted to the people last Saturday, has just been announced, as follows: Alma, city, 183 for, 1 against; Alma, precinct, 78 for, 3 against; Washington, 43 for, 3 against; Antelope, 79 for, 16 against; Turkey Creek, 65 for, 17 against; Orleans, 290 for, 6 against.

The Sidney Land Office.

SIDNEY, Neb., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The nomination of John M. Adams and Gould B. Blakely for register and receiver of the Sidney land office is hailed here with universal satisfaction. Both are competent and well qualified to fill their respective positions. The appointment reflects great credit upon President Cleveland.

Destructive Fires.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29.—A special to the Journal this morning states that a dwelling house occupied by Matthew Massick, at Ludlowville, ten miles from here, burned between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Massick and three children perished. The coroner is investigating the case.

TROY, N. Y., March 29.—The Caswell building, occupied principally by dry goods dealers, burned this morning and the occupants of the Boardman building sustain slight losses. The firemen say there was something mysterious about the rapid spread of the flames, as the fire burst out in several places at once. The total loss will approximate $100,000, nearly covered by insurance.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 29.—A fire started at one this afternoon in a store on Main street in the village of Woodbridge. It spread to the adjoining buildings and across the street. There is no fire apparatus in the village, and the probability is that the whole village will be destroyed. The town authorities have telegraphed for assistance from the fire departments of Elizabeth, Rahway and Perthamboy.

An Old Stager's Death.

PEORIA, Ill., March 29.—Orsen C. Parmely died to-day at the age of eighty years. In early days he was known all over the country by reason of his extensive system of stages which ran to all points in what was then the "Great West."

Virginia Weather.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 29.—The weather is very cold and early fruit and vegetables are badly damaged.

KEEPING UP THE INTEREST.

No Diminution of the Excitement Over the Haddock Murder Trial.

LEAVITT AGAIN ON THE STAND.

His Wife Also Tells What She Knows About the Crime—Bismarck's Evidence Interrupted By the Lawyers.

Sioux City's Great Case.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The sixth day of the great Haddock murder trial was marked by no diminution of interest. As on yesterday only a small part of the crowd could be accommodated. The number of ladies in attendance is increasing every day. So great is the anxiety to be present and hear everything, that the court room is generally packed a long time before the hour for opening and many remain standing hour after hour. A number of the co-conspirators were spectators to-day. As indicated in yesterday's report the defense had not gotten through with Leavitt and consequently he was at once recalled this morning. He concluded on cross-examination as follows:

I am acquainted with Louis Selzer; do not remember of having a conversation with him on the morning of August 2, 1886. I did not say to him, "We ounght to blow up some of these — — — — as we did in Leavenworth when we ended our prohibition fight." I am not acquainted with a man named Mat Franciscus and did not say to him, "Those fellows want to whip the preachers. I am in favore of killing them." I did not say to Louis Selzer, "I guess I have put my foot in it," and "Will you give me bonds?" I do not know James Sprey, a saloon man at 604 Fourth street. I did not go to his saloon on August 3 and ask to borrow a pistol. I was in Sioux City when the defendants were indicted. I went to see "Bismarck" in the county jail. I did not say to him, "Hello, 'Bismarck.' How are you getting along? If you have not got what you want, tell me and you shall have it. I suppose your wife has no money by this time. Give me her address and I will send her money. You know I did not shoot Haddock. You saw Arensdorf shoot as well as me. I can get you bonds, but you will have to leave town. There is no fear of us going to the pen if you stick to that story I told you." I did not tell him any of the above. I did not say to "Bismarck," "I have some witnesses that will swear to anything I want them to." I don't know where Arensdorf had the pistol before he shot. I was twenty-five feet from Haddock when he was killed. I can't say who was standing nearest me. I can't say who the man was who ran up the street with me after the shooting.

On redirect examination Leavitt related the circumstances of Wood and Hill obtaining his confession, with which the public is generally familiar.

Mrs. H. S. Leavitt was next called. She testified: "I know John Arensdorf when I see him. I heard a part of the conversation between my husband and Mr. Arensdorf, who were standing beneath my window on Fourth street a few days after the murder. Arensdorf said he had just been before the coroner's jury. He said Henry Peters would be called before the coroner's jury next. Arensdorf said Peters was a damned Dutchman and could not be bribed for evidence, and that he would send him to Nebraska and then to Germany. Then witness told the story about Leavitt going from Johnson's to his room and changing his clothes on the night of the murder and returning to Johnson's. Witness identified the clothing worn by her husband that night.

Albert Kosnilski alias "Bismarck," who made a confession subsequent to Leavitt, after returning from San Francisco where he was arrested as a conspirator, next testified: I was born in Germany. I came to America seven years ago and came to Sioux City in 1879. I worked in the pork house in the winter time and at driving pumps in summer. I am forty-three years old and lived on the west side the night Rev. Haddock was killed. I know John Arensdorf since coming to this city. I know George Treiber. He keeps a saloon on Fourth street. I have known Fred Munchrath for five years. He was keeping a saloon when Haddock was killed. I know Henry Peters. He worked with Arensdorf in the same brewery. I knew Louis Plath. He was keeping a saloon when the murder took place. I met George Treiber on the day of the murder in front of the Barlow block. I went into his saloon with Treiber. I had a talk with him. Treiber and I then came to the court house where the injunction cases against the saloon keepers were being tried. I knew Rev. Haddock by sight. I saw him at the court house the day before the murder. He was a witness in a case. I remained at the court house about one hour. When we left the court house we went up to Seventh street. Treiber pointed out the Methodist church. He said it was the preacher's house.

The defense at this point entered an objection to the witness stating declarations made by the co-conspirators and the remainder of the morning was consumed in discussing the two points involved. The state made a proposition and cited cases to prove the same—that when the fact of a conspiracy was clearly established then all later acts and declarations of the conspirators are admissable as evidence.

District Attorney T. P. Murphy was recalled immediately after the noon adjournment and testified that the electric light was about twenty-five feet west of the bridge over which Arensdorf and Peters ran. The light on the night of the murder shone so that an acquaintance could be recognized—might have even have been distinguished by a stranger so as to recognize or describe him again.

Following this the arguments on the admissability of the evidence above referred to was resumed and the conclusion was only reached at the hour for adjournment. The defense urged that the conspiracy had not been shown to exist; that the indictment under which Arensdort was now on trial did not charge it, and hence he was unable to disprove it; that the conversation which the state desired to introduce in evidence took place previous to the formulation of the alleged conspiracy.

Judge Lewis overruled the objection set up by the defense and so "Bismarck" will go on the stand in the morning to complete his story and reveal the history of the conspiracy. The testimony therefore to-morrow promises to be fully as sensational and startling as that of yesterday. "Bismarck" is a quiet, dark-complexioned foreigner, possessing coolness and positiveness which will stand him in good part to-morrow. It may be stated as a general fact that the theory of the state is gaining greater and greater credence every day. Few believe that the defendant now on trial will be convicted. Little confidence seems to repose in the jury. The suspicion returning upon Adair is almost universal. With a man in his place like any one of the other eleven it is believed the jury would agree.

Dubuque Dots.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Iowa undertakers opened a three day's convention here to-day to hear Professor Clark, the embalmer of Springfield.

Thomas Carrigg, a brakeman on an Illinois Central freight, last night fell between the cars at the western end of Dubuque county, and was killed.

Judge Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, is special counsel for the Illinois Central in the trial beginning to-day to enjoin the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad from declaring the plaintiff's lease forfeited.

John Graff, a boy nine years old living eight miles from this city, was kicked in the head by a fractious horse and has died from the effects of it.

Cushing's vinegar factory was partially destroyed by fire this afternoon. An insurance of $17,000 amply covers the loss.

Iowa's Railroad Commissionership.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is great interest in political circles over the appointment of a railroad commissioner to succeed Judge McDill, whose term expires April 1. It is understood that Governor Larrabee does not intend to reappoint him. Senator Robinson, of Storm Lake, has been offered the position, but to-night declined it. Some effort is being made in the Eighth district to have J. P. Flick, of Tyler county, appointed, but it is charged that his appointment would be a recognition of the mugwump element that elected Anderson to congress last fall over Colonel Hepburn, and so he is opposed by many party leaders. The governor left for Iowa City to-night to attend a meeting of the board of regents of the state university and it is not probable that an appointment will be made before Friday.

The Rock Island Robbery Case.

MORRIS, Ill., March 29.—The examination of witnesses in the railroad train murder case was commenced here this morning. S. E. Rumsey, whose place was taken by Watt on the night of the murder, testified that Kellogg Nichols, the murdered man, was the only express messenger on the road who was accustomed to ride alone in the front baggage car between Chicago and La Salle. This fact was intended to show that the murder was probably committed by train men, they only knowing that Nichols was alone in the car. The witness did not make his run on that night, as he was not feeling well. Conductor F. L. Wagner testified at great length. Court adjourned before anything of particular interest was brought out.

A Des Moines Wedding.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The leading matrimonial event of the season was the marriage in St. Paul's church this evening of Mr. J. T. Dysart, of Pennsylvania, to Mrs. F. S. Sabin, proprietor of the Sabin house of this city. Mr. Dysart is one of the company engaged in boring for natural gas in this vicinity, and Mrs. Sabin is widely known through Iowa as an enterprising and capable woman. The ceremony at the church was followed by a large reception at the hotel.

Economic Illinois Legislators.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—At a caucus of the republican members held to-day, Speaker Calhoun took the majority side of the house to task for the slow progress made in the disposal of business. He said that much valuable time had been frittered away, while the state was paying $2,000 daily to defray the expenses of the legislature, and that unusual inactivity had characterized the house session up to the present. For this the republicans, being in the majority, were responsible. In the interest of economy it was agreed that no additions should hereafter be made to the pay roll, either by increase of salaries or additions to the list of employes. An effort was made to reduce the number of employes, but the proposition was voted down. A proposition was also made to hold Monday and Saturday sessions at least every other week, but no definite action was taken. The question of appropriations for new state institutions was taken up and a strong desire expressed by some members to pass a resolution that no money should be voted by the present session in aid of any new institution. No action, however, was taken, and the caucus adjourned to meet tomorrow evening.

After More Boodlers.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—It is believed this morning that the grand jury has another batch of indictments ready, but when they will be presented depends entirely upon the states attorney's office. It is evident that the jurors do not feel that they have got to the bottom of the conspiracy or that they have yet been able to bring the chief conspirators under the ban. They are not yet through with their work, however, and they still hope to get at the facts. There is still no lack of witnesses. The management of the county hospital and the scandal arising out of the artesian well job at Jefferson were fruitful subjects of investigation this morning. In the afternoon the jury turned into a new held and for the first time took up the famous "preserving paint" job on the county building. The investigation of the matter consumed the remainder of the day. It is believed that some serious things were developed and that there is a very fair showing for several indictments in this job as well as others.

Postal Clerks Can Ride Free.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The postmaster general has issued the following circular addressed to division superintendents and inspectors of the railway mail service:

The attention of this department has been invited by the officers of many railroad companies to the inter-state commerce act with an inquiry as to how far these provisions, which they have deemed restrictive of free travel, affect persons or employes of the postal service. The correspondence has almost universally contained expressions of willingness to continue the facilities heretofore afforded unless such a course be in contravention of the law. In order to get a satisfactory exposition of this point, the opinion of the attorney general was solicited whether there be nothing in the act which prohibits the practices heretofore prevailing. The attorney general's opinion is that the inter-state act does not affect the postal service, but is in regulation of commerce only.

Rescued in Midocean.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The bark Scots Bay, arrived to-day from Lisbon, reports that she sighted on March 24 a water logged and dismasted vessel. A boat was lowered, though the sea was very heavy, and into it clambered the mate and four seamen. After several attempts the vessel was boarded. The captain and second mate were the only survivors, the mate, steward and two colored seamen having died the previous night. The two survivors were almost exhausted. They were not able to walk and had to be hoisted on board the Scots Bay. They had been lashed for forty-eight hours on top of the after house without food or water and their clothing was torn to rags. The vessel was the schooner Marcus Davis, Captain Williams, from Fernidandi for Philadelphia.

Trial of the Bald Knobbers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 29.—A call for a special term of court to be held at Ozark April 19, for the trial of sixteen Bald Knobbers now confined in jail here for the murder of Charles and William Edens, in Christian county, two weeks ago, was issued to-day.

A Disabled Steamer Sighted.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Agents for the Wilson line of steamers received a cable last night that the steamer Salerno, reported disabled in mid-ocean, had again been sighted. The agents think she will reach port safely.

Off for St. Louis.

NEW YORK, March 29.—James G. Blaine, accompanied by his daughter Hattie, James G. Blaine Jr. and wife and Stephen B. Elkins, wife and son, left this morning on the 9 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania road for St. Louis.

Naval Reform.

LONDON, March 29.—The committee on naval reform urges the immediate withdrawal of bayonets and cutlasses at present in use in the British navy as unfit for service.

Canal Locks Blown Up.

DEFIANCE, O., March 29.—The locks on the canal here were blown up by dynamite last night by armed men. It will take half of the summer to repair the damage done.

A Fitzgerald For Ireland.

LONDON, March 29.—It is reasserted that Fitzgerald, conservative member of parliament for the borough of Cambridge, is to be appointed under secretary for Ireland.

A Full Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There was a full attendance at the cabinet meeting to-day. The treasury department was represented by Fairchild.

GLADSTONE ON COERCION.

He Delivers a Strong Denunciatory Speech in the Commons.

LONDON, March 29.—Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish criminal law amendment bill. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said an issue so grave, proposals so extreme as those now put forth by the government, required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Parnell's amendment because the ground upon which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills or even palliative, was a measure that would aggravate deep seated and worst disorders. "With this coercion bill," exclaimed Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation vanished into thin air." The government intended to exclude the land bill which was the main recommendation of the commission which just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but a figure of coercion, bare, bald and gaunt, alas, too familiar. The right honorable chief secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased. But he followed an unusual course in refraining from giving the house official information proving his allegations. The statistics from Ireland are against the government. Take the instance given of threatening letters. In 1885, 432 such letters were received; in 1886, but 75 more were received. That hardly furnishes ground for asking parliament to assent to the extreme measures of coercion. Other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512, and in 1886 to 517. [Opposition cheers.] This increase was described as the main reason for the extreme demands of the government. If Balfour had further private information, let him speak. It was the first time he (Gladsone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on parliament in support of a demand for legislation [Cheers]. Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Balfour of league tyranny over persons. Continuing he said: Boycotting is bad enough, but it was not confined to the nationalists. He knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a home-ruler. Continued allusions had been made to previous liberal coercion proposals in 1881. When his government proposed coercion the ground was the agitation then existing. Wherever he went he was dogged by crime. For the present bill there was no such excuse. The demand was made upon the house to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpetrate—to relax the conditions upon which alone parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the queen's people. His position would be to insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views [cheers] and for scrutinizing the proposals of the government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals—the worst ever submitted to parliament—was a provision that Irish trials be held in London. He never knew such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The government could have advised nothing more likely to aggravate every existing event. As to the permanent duration of this bill the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existance of society in Ireland would put the brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was the remedy. The lesson of many years shows that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the liberals had judged it both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? Because the Irish people knew a large, though insufficiently large, body of legislators represented their interests and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the liberals acceded to the appeals of the government, the result would be retrogression. The Irish people would return to the state of things which the liberal efforts already partly remedied. As long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation so long would the liberals be bound to persevere in the endeavors to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more; when deplorable proposals such as these of the government would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish they were subserving the cause of the empire of Great Britain. [Prolonged cheering].

Goschen taunted Gladstone with his alliance with the National league. He asked him how he would continue to meet the league's constantly increasing demands until absolute separation should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the league considered the state of Ireland intolerable.

COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.

Gladstone's speech is widely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the conservatives and felt keenly by the unionist-liberals, more of whom threatened to secede unless the coercion bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and the plan of campaign. The conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since the union papers in the provinces declare them untenable. Gladstone renewed his defiance of the government to attempt to enforce cloture. The Gladstonians are confident they can delay the passage of the bill until May and in the meanwhile are hopeful that the evolution of events will overthrow the whole scheme. The whips on each side have forbidden members to be absent during the holidays unless paired. The radical societies throughout the country are passing resolutions against the coercion bill, pronouncing it impolitic and unjust. The English radical press denounces the measure in language of passionate indignation. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Such a measure is subjecting a nation, white skinned, christian and civilized, to arbitrary interference with its elementary liberties and rights."

Glad It Is Stringent.

LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National league at Dublin to-night, said the very stringency of Balfour's measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyrrany reigned in Ireland.

The Bell Telephone Annual.

BOSTON, March 29.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Bell Telephone company, the treasurer submitted a report which shows net earnings for 1886 of $1,959,009, against $1,790,000 in 1885. The directors report shows that subscriptions increased 9,319 as against 2,969 in 1885. The company controls 14,185 miles of wires, 2,613 of which are under ground. The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Francis Blake, Charles P. Bowditch, George L. Bradley, Channing Clapp, Alexander Cochrane, William H. Forbes, Charles Exustus Hubbard, Gardiner G. Hubbard, John E. Hudson, Robert B. Minturn, Charles E. Perkins and Thomas Sanders.

Sports Under Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Nine spectators and two principals who were captured last night by the police at the prize fight between Jimmy Mitchell and Paddy Smith, were given a hearing this morning. The Principals were placed under $1,000 bail and the others under $500 bail for aiding and abetting the same.

The Russian Plotters.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 29.—It is stated that all nihilists arrested for complicity in the recent unsuccessful plot on the czar's life, when taken into custody, wore small bottles of poison on their bosoms, and that secret agents had been deputed to smash the bottles in event of the assassins retreating from his task at the last moment.

Death of General Ripley.

NEW YORK, March 29.—General Roswell S. Ripley was stricken by apoplexy while at breakfast at the New York hotel at 9 o'clock this morning and died at 8 o'clock to-night.

THEY FAILED TO NOMINATE.

Chicago's Democratic City Convention Meets Again Without Any Result.

REJOICING BY SOCIALISTS.

The Fight to Be a Square One Between the Republican Party and the Anarchists—A Remarkable Rumor.

Garden City Politics.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The weak, warm