DEATH OF HON, A. J. WEAVER

The Nebraska Statesman Suddenly Stricken Down at His Home.

HIS BRIEF AND FATAL ILLNESS.

A Slight Cold Results In Pneumonia and Inflammation of the Brain -A Brief Sketch of His

Life.

A Sudden Summons. PALLS CITY, Neb., April 18 .- | Special

Telegram to the Brief-Hon. A. J. Weaver died at his home in this city at 5:30 o'clock this evening of inflammation of the brain and pneumonia. Last Wednesday, while at Lincoln, he took a severe cold, which settled on his lungs and aggravated catarrh, to which he was subject. The illness was not thought as being serious until on Sunday, when unfavorable symptoms were noticed, but a reaction apparently set in for the better until noon of to-day, when a decided change for the worse appeared. A consultation of physicians was had this afternoon and the case regarded as hopeless, and he failed rapidly until his death. Judge Weaver was in excellent health and spirits up to last Wednesday, and was very active in his efforts to promote the interest of Falls City. Tuesday night ne attended a citizens' meeting for the discussion of the water works propositions and made a number of earnest specches in favor of the improvement. Up to the last his splendid constitution and physique gave his physicians and friends hopes of his recovery, The city is

plunged in grief to-night.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. Hon. A. J. Weaver, ex-congressman and formerly judge of the First judicial district. was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Susquehanna county April 15, 1814; brought up on a farm and attended common school until 1861, in which year he entered Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa., attending this institution three years as a student. One of the professors leaving at that time he was placed temporarily in charge, and later given the place permanently, remaining in the position about three years. After leaving the seminary he read law with the Hon. Henry Hoyt for a time, then entered the law department of Harvard university, remaining one term, then resuming his reading under his former preceptor for a time, returning to Harvard for another term. In 1860 he went to Boston, where he was admitted to the bar and proposed remaining, but was persuaded to change his mind, and in the same year he settled in Falls City, Neb., and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1871 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention. He held the position of district attorney during 1873 and 1874. In 1875 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention held at Lincoln; was elected judge of the First judicial district in and was re-elected in 1879. He elected to Congress in 1882 served two terms. He was married tn Kingston, Pa., September 10, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Myers. They have four children-Ruth, Arthur, Lawrence and Paul. Masonic Fraternity and also a member of the

Judge Weaver was a conspicuous candidate for United States senator in the last election, when Senator Paddock was chosen. He was at one time the most formidable opponent of Senator Van Wyck and stood a better chance for election during the first two days than any of the other candidates who were regarded as "the field."

Columbus' Bridge Completed.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The Loup Fork bridge. at this place, was completed to-day at 1 p. m. A number of teams were waiting to cross. A large share of our trade was from the south side of the river and our business men wil soon be busy receiving the patronage of old customers that have been diverted from us by the loss of the bridge last November. Immigrants are daily arriving on the journey to the western part of the state who have had to make a devious course that now will meet with no delay and save their teams needless

Masonio Event at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 18 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The Masonic fraternity of Beatrice dedicated their handsome templ this afternoon, and to-night gave a reception and banquet to about 500 citizens and visitors. Among the visitors who were present and took part in the dedication and exercises of the evening were C. K. Coutant, of Omaha; R. H. Oakley, Thomas Sewell, Lieutenant Dudley and J. K. Marley, of Lincoln. The grand commandery meets here to-morrow. The Masonic building cost \$40,000, is handsomely decorated and furnished and an ornament to the city.

Court at Tekamab.

TEKAMAH, Neb., April 18.-(Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The April term of the district court of Burt county opened here this morning, Judge Groff presiding. Judge Hopewell, was also present, but not officiating. because many of his own cases were being tried. The attorneys express themselves well pleased with Judge Groff's methods and inclination to expedite business. Judge Hopewell to-day appointed J. B. Haynes official reporter for his court.

Cutting Affray at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 18 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-This afternoon Edward Grant inflicted some ugly wounds upon John McShroeder, cutting him over the right eve head and face. McShroeder had received some money for labor, it is said \$60, which Grant expected to get possession of. It is thought by the physician that no serious in-jury will result from the brutal assault.

The Storey Will.

CHICAGO, April 18 .- Another step forward in the settlement of the long pending litigation over the estate of Wilbur F. Storey was taken to-day. Judge Knickerbocker, in the probate court, admitted the will of 1879 to record. By the terms of this will the widow, Mrs. Eureka C. Storey, is granted the bulk of the property, including the Times newspaper, but is debarred from again marrying. An per, but is decarred from again marrying. An appeal was allowed to the circuit court on behalf of Anson P. Storey, a brother of the dead editor. The general impression is that the will published to-day is to be taken from court to court, as was the will of 1881, and that fully a year must elapse before the final decision is reached, if it is then.

The Elgin Dairy Market.

ELGIN, Ill., April 18 .- The butter market rated dull !to-day, with sales of 7,000 pounds at 23 cents. The offerings were large, the demand light and sales were hard to market. Nothing was doing in cheese.

The Mine Still Burning. PITTSBURG, April 18 .- A Connellsville (Pa.), special says: The fire at the Davidson mines is still burning, and all hope of rescu-ing the three imprisoned miners has been abandoned. The mine has been sealed up to smother the flames.

THEY REACHED THE COAST. The National Opera Company Enthus-

instically Received at 'Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The National opera company, numbering 305 persons, arrived here at a very early hour this morning, and to-night at 8 scored an absolute triumph at the Grand opera house in its first appearance before a San Francisco audience. The opera house was filled with a brilllant audience, A vociferous recall for Mr. Basset, the tenor, and Mr. Ludwig, the baritone, brought the curtain up at the end of the first scene of the first act, and from that on there were nrst act, and from that on there were secalls, outbursts of applause innumerable, and many attempts at encores. Never has an operatic performance created such a furore here as the incomparably elaborate production of "Faust" by the National Opera company. San Francisco has never known opera like it. Emma Juch made an ideal Margeruite, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and Charles Bassett, the clever young American tenor, made an ad-Margeruite, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and Charles Bassett, the
clever young American tenor, made an admirable Faust. William Ludwig made quite a
sensation by his perfect baritone voice
and excellent acting. Mephistor and J.
Bartlett Davis made one of the popular successes of the evening in the flower song.
With a strong cast, the magnificent Thomas
orchestra, a superb chorus, and unequalled orchestra, a superb chorus, and unequalled ballet. not to mention the finest scenery and costumes ever seen here it is little wonder the National Opera company boasts of its greatness. It was a genuine triumph to-night,

HARPOONING A WHALE.

Thrilling Battle With an Ocean Monster off Long Island. NEW YORK, April 18,-[Special Telegram

to the BER.]-Saturday afternoon a whale was sighted off Amagansett, L. L. and in a few minutes all the inhabitants were on the beach, and Captain Josh Edwards, a veterar whaler of the village, who had already this season added the flukes of three whales to the trophles of other seasons, had his boat launched in the surf and six strong pairs of arms were pulling out on the water in search of the whale. Two other boats soon fol-lowed. Gabe Edwards, who was in his brother's boat, first saw a small black patch on the water. "Steady, steady," he cried to Captain Josh, "the whale is on a false bar and will be aground here." It was too late. The powerful strokes of the oarsmen had driven the boat hard on the black shoulders of the whale, which was swimming above green water. The whale did not stir as the sharp keel of the boat grated over his hide. It was a bold thing to do, but Gabe did not hesitate and the next instant he plunged an iron harpoon into the soft blubber of the monster fully twenty-four inches. Still the whale did not stir, and the suspicion arose that it was dead. Once more the powerful Gabe drove his harpoon into the yielding mass, and the effect this time was like touching off a magazine with a lighted match. The great black flukes of the whale suddenly lifted themselves out of the water and raised the boat ten feet in the intermediate of the great black flukes on the water and raised the boat ten feet in the control of the water and raised the boat ten feet in the control of the great black flukes in the whale suddenly lifted themselves out of the water and raised the boat ten feet in the air. The whirl of the great black flikes in the air, as they descended, smashed three oars, a rowlock, and swept Gabe from the bow of the boat as if he had been made of paper. The unfortunate boat steerer was thrown straight into the air, say eye witnesses in the boat, fully thirty feet, and dropped insensible in the water. He lay like a log on the waves. The whale in its death struggles gradually drew him away from the boat, and the rope that bound him to his enemy was quickly severed by a blow from a hatchet. Once safe from the terrible sweep of the flukes, the oarsmen went to the help of their boat steerer who still floated insensible on the blooded waves. Why he did not sink and drown was a mystery that has not been yet explained. Captain Josh pulled his brother into the boat and they proceeded to pump the water out of him. It did no good, and not knowing whether they had a live or dead man they pulled back to shore. The other boats which had been manned and started off to follow Captain Josh, returned also with the feelings of men attending a funeral. The observers on the shore say the also with the feelings of men attending a funeral. The observers on the shore saw the whale disappear in the distance. As far as he could be seen he was still madly lashing the waves with his tail and kicking up in the air in the throes of death with two harpoons sticking into his shoulders. Gabe afterwards remained in a comatose state until 2 a. m., Sunday, since which time he talks more or less incoherently. To-day several boats will go out to make a search for the whale, for it is believed that it is dead.

The Cook County Crooks. CHICAGO, April 18 .- The branch of the criminal court presided fover by Judge Tuley was crowded this morning to note the proceedings against the indicted Cook county officials and contractors. The states attorney announced that he would not enter a nole-prosequi in the case against E. R. Brainard and other known as the stone contract for repairing the court house. The states attorney said that fraud appeared to be so manifest in this deal, that the grand jury had voted to indiet, but after investigation the state had no desire to. Judge Tuley sustained four of the six counts of the indictional that the grand the defendants will be called upon ment and the defendants will be called upon o plead to-morrow.

A Small Rebellion.
MILWAUKEE, April 18,--A Minneapolis special to the Evening Wisconsin says: Company F, Eleventh infantry, stationed at Fort Sully, received orders yesterday to proceed at once to the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations and drive the settlers from these lands. The company, under command of Captain Meyers, left yesterday evening and camped at Canning last night. The orders are reported to be strict, calling for the destruction of property if necessary. The greatest excitement exists and it would not be surprising to see a miniature Riel rebel-lion inaugurated on these lands. This terri-tory was thrown open by the Arthur admin-istration February 25, 1884, and thousands of honest settlers from all parts of the United States rushed in and took possession of claims. Cleveland's revocation of Arthur's

proclamation made hundreds of paupers.

Holding Court in Peoria. Peoria, Ill., April 18.-Judge Gresham, accompanied by Marshal Marsh, Clerk Bradley and Attorney Ewing, arrived in this city this morning and opened the first term of the branch United States circuit court estabbranch United States circuit court estab-lished in Peoria by the act of the last con-gress. Several attorneys were admitted to practice. The appointments of E. P. Sloan, as deputy clerk, and C. L. Berry, as deputy marshal, were confirmed. Leslie D. Puter-baugh was appointed master in chancery. Judge Blodgett is expected here soon to hold district court. The terms of court are held in the county court house until the govern-ment building is ready for occupancy.

An Abundance of Rain.

Sr. Louis, April 18 .- A copious rain fell here all day yesterday, and this forenoon there was a brisk snow storm. Dispatche from numerous places state that rain has fallen generally in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, indian territory, central and southern Illi-nois and in a large part of Texas. Sufficient water has fallen to not only enable farmers to plow in the drought-stricken region, but to abundantly nourish all growing crops and

The Pope Endorses the Knights. NEW YORK, April 18.-The Catholic News, of this city, to-day received the following cable dispatch:

cable dispatch:

Rome, April 18.—The pope has decided the question of the Knights of Labor in favor of that organization. This decision will stand so long as the present method pursued in furthering their aims prevails. The document of Cardinal Gibbons has been endorsed.

Decreased Produce Traffic. Cincago, April 18 .- The east-bound movement of flour, grain and provisions from Chiengo last week shows a falling off of 15,234 tons as compared with the previous week. The total was 30,147, divided as follows: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 12.0 per cent; Lake Shore, 15.8; Michigan Centrai, 11.1; Fort Wayne, 23.9; Pan-handle, 10.0; Baltimore & Ohio, 11.1; Nickel Plate, 15.9; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Cuicago, 0.2.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MOVE.

Significant Decision Rendered By the Inter-State Railway Commission.

THEY DEFINE THEIR POWERS.

The Management of Railroads Not In Their Hands, But Simply the Carrying Out of Certain General Pri nciples.

An Interesting Decision. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- The following is synopsis embodying the material points in by far the most important action yet taken by the inter-state commerce commission. Decision is rendered in the case of two petitions-that of the order of railway conductors and of the traders and travelers unionwhich are of a kind that render the decision especially interesting on account of their being representatives of a very large number of applications made to the commission. The latter petition deals with the manner in which the former system of allowing additional free baggage has been interfered with by the Inter-state commerce laws. The petition of the order of railway conductors asks for information as to the proper interpretation of the laws as applying to the issuance of passes to railway employes and their families to those who make railway service their business while temporarily out of employment and in search of a situation, and if transportation of reduced rates are provided for representatives of one association, must the same be ex tended to all others which are composed exclusively of railway employes.

In its reply the commission says: A care ful reading of the act to regulate commerce, under which this commission is organized, will show to the petitioners and others, who have made similar ap plications that no jurisdiction has been given us to answer ques tions like those under consideration. Two sections of the law confer the power upon the commission to entertain and decide at pileations and petitions. Section 4 empower us, upon application by a common carrier to authorize such common carrier in special cases to charge less for longer than for shorter distances over the same line, and also to prescribe the extent of the relief from the operation of the former part of the same section which the designated common carrier may from time to time enjoy. It is obvious that applications like those of the conductors and the traders' and travelers' union have no relation whatever to the duties imposed upon us by section 4. And this is imposed upon us by section 4. And this is the only section of the law which the com-mission has power to suppress or relax. Section 18 authorizes complaints to the com-Section 13 authorizes complaints to the com-mission and confers jurisdiction to entertain the same. But neither the railway conduc-tors nor the traders' and travelers' union complain that any common carrier has vio-lated the law. They present no complaint of anything done or omitted in contravention of the provisions of law. If a railroad com-pany should issue a pass to a conductor and his family to attend an approaching conven-tion, or should transport 300 pounds of bag-gage free for a commercial traveler under gage free for a commercial traveler under the registry and indemnity system and some person feeling aggreeved, should make complaint of unjust discrimination, it would then be proper for the commission to entertain the question whether such conduct was or was not in violation of the law, and was or was not in violation of the law, and if so, whether it was or was not within the exceptions as stated within section 22. Complaints may also be presented if charges made by carries are not considered reasonable and just. But, until questions of this kind come before us in the way clearly indicated by the statute, it would be worse than neeless for us to express our conjugate or give useless for us to express our opinions or give advice. We should not only lay ourselves justly open to the charge of assuming unwarranted authority, but great risk of involving all concerned in what the courts might afterwards hold to be breaches of the law by hasty and ill-considered conclusions, based upon exparte statements and arguments. Congress parte statements and arguments of the railparte statements and arguments. Congres has not taken the management of the rail roads out of the hands of the railroad companies. It has simply established certain general principles under which inter-state commerce must be conducted. It has enacted in section 1 that all charges for inter-state transportation "shall be reasonable and just;" has prohibited, in section 2, all manner of unjust discrimination; has forbidder in section 3, all undue and unreasonable pref-erences and advantages; has required, in the same section, reasonable and equal facilities for interchange of traffic, and has prohibited, in section 8, the posling of freights. That, in substance, is the inter-state commerce law. There is nothing novel in these provisions. They simply bring back the business of common carriers to the well settled principles of common law. Yet no one can deny that there was urgent need of their statutory formulation. The alleged difficulties in putting them in operation

only disclose examples of the extent to which they have been violated in the past. Referring to the complaint that the fines for the violation of the law, whether intentional or not, are exorbitant, the commission says:
Good faith, exhibited in an honest effort to
carry out the requirements of the law,
will involve reasonable and fair-minded
officials in no danger of damages or
fines. The elasticity of the statute in
their favor is noticeable. Throughout the act, as it now stands, in a confessedly experi-mental form, there is exhibited an obvious and general purpose to allow corporations ample scope in the conduct of their business as common carriers for the people and the fair consideration of every reasonable claim, while insisting upon just, impartial, open and consistent rates of charge to which every citizen shall be subjected alike whose situation is the same. Surely the people could not ask for less. The language and tenor of the act whosly fail to justify railroad managers, if any such there be, who refuse to accept the responsibilities decline to offer rates. cept the responsibilities, decline to offer rates neglect to announce conditions of trailie, em-barrass the customary interchange of business, and impose stagnation upon trade, while they "stick in the bark" of the phrases and expressions of the law, inventing doubts and imaginary dangers. As the law is prac-tically applied it is said to contain many elements of advantage to the economical and profitable management of the business of carriers, which they have not been slow to apprehend and take benefit of. The commission ventures to express the hope that with this explanation respecting the mutual functions of the earliers and commissioners in tions of the earriers and commissioners carrying the law into effect, according to true intent and meaning, there will be lack of good faith and active cooperation lack of good faith and active cooperation in combining the normal activity of every kind of reputable industry and traffic throughout the land under favorable, fair and reasonable terms, conceding frankly to the people all the rights, benefits, advantages and equal privileges which the "act to regulate commerce" was intended to secure.

In reply to Bishop Knickerbocker, of Indianapolis, who inquired as to the right of railroads to transport missionaries at special reduced rates, the commissioner writes that

railroads to transport missionaries at special reduced rates, the commissioner writes that it has no power in the premises. "There is a doubt," Judge Cooley adds. "of the right of railroads to grant special privileges to religious teachers, and the deciding in good faith of what they will do they can scarcely be said to incur the risk of penalties, and the penalties are for wilful violations of the law and not for errors of judgment."

In the matter of the lowa Barb Steel Wire company, of Marshalltown, ia., which asked authority for the railroads to continue certain "equalized rates" of transportation, the commission says; "It is apparent that what is prayed for is an exceptional privilege, not granted to manufacturers in general, and which must be of very great value to the line of trade which is thus favored. No doubt what is said in the petition is true, that the described industry has prospered in consequence and that in the petition is true, that the described industry has prospered in consequence and that
the city where it is located has received some
share of the benefit. But whether a special
privilege of the sort granted to manufacturers
on a single line, but not generally, is consistent with the rule of equity and justice
which the inter-state commerce law undertakes to establish, is a question upon which
an opinion ought to be expressed only after
the most careful consideration. The consequences of an answer favorable to the peti-

tioner might to some extent affect other interests and give rise to complaints of discriminations; sand the commission ought clearly to see that duty requires an answer before it proceeds to give one on ex parte applications. The petitioner in this case makes no complaint of violation of the law by railroad companies. The complaint is that the privilege is not granted. But the privilege is one which, if lawful, the companies might withhold on their own view of what was dictated by their interest or their policy. On the other hand, if the privilege is one which the railroad companies cannot grant voluntarily because of its coming under the condemnation of the law, neither can the commission give authority to grant it. The case set out by this petition is not one of the exceptional cases for which the law provides. The commission is therefore powerless to make any order upon it. Under such circumstances it is proper and in accord with its usual practice to withhold any expression of opinion.

The express commands having raised the

The expression of opinion.

The expression of opinion.

The express companies having raised the question as to whether they were subject to the operations of the law, the commission made a ruling that it would hold in the affirmative, but would give a hearing to any company wishing to coutest the point. The Canadian Express company, in response to whose inquiry this ruling was made, has notified the commission that it is carrying out the provisions of the inter-state commerce law and it forwards a copy of its gen eral tariff from offices in the United States

STOVE MOULDERS OUT. The Trouble Extends Greatly and Many Men Strike.

Stove Moulders Go Out. CINCINNATI, April 18 .- About 900 stove moulders were ordered out to-day because the stove patterns of Bridge, Beach & Co., of St. Louis, were offered. The work on these patterns is insignificant, one foundry being asked to make four stove doors in a day, but the principle is the same. The matter was referred to President Fitzpatrick, of the national union of stove moulders, and he ordered the men out, so there is the anomaly of men striking when they have no complaint and when their employers have none.

LOUISVILLE, April 18 .- Exactly 509 stove loulders quit work this morning when patterns from St. Louis were given out.

PITTSBURG, April 18.-The stove moulders ritish RG, April 18.—The stove modulers strike, which started in St. Louis, has reached this district, and all the moulders in Pittsburg and surrounding towns are idle. The boycotted patterns of the St. Louis firm were received in this city last Saturday. They were distributed among the different firms and the moulders were instructed to commence work on them to-day. This morning the moulders refused to work upon the objectionable patterns and, as a result, all of the stove foundries in the two cities are shut down. The strike now extends throughout the third district, the eastern boundary being Pittsburg, and includes Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Beaver Falls, Rochester, Pa., and New Castle. In this city work has been suspended in fifteen foundries, and over 700 men are idle. A long and bitter struggle is predicted.

CLEVELAND, April 18.—The stove moulders' strike, that has been brewing in this city for the past week, was inaugurated this morning, when the obnoxious St. Louis patterns were sent to the moulding floors of the co-operative stove works and the Cleveland stove company, and the result is that about four hundred men are out of employment. strike, which started in St. Louis, has reached

The Carpenters' Strike. CHICAGO, April 18 .- About three thousand

carpenters returned to work this morning on the basis of eight hours and thirty-five cents per hour. All employers appear willing to engage men on these terms, provided the men applying are skilled workmen.

Illinois Central Extension. CHICAGO, Ill., April 18-. [Special Telegram to the BEE -The announcement of a meeting of the share holders of the Illinois Central railroad company, to be held in this city June 17 next, sets forth a recommendation of the board of directors of the company that its capital stock be increased by \$10,000,000. The purpose of creating this new stock is to provide means for payments to be made for acquisition of 46,000 shares of stock of the Iowa Falls & Sioux City railroa company, at \$50 a share, \$2,300,000; and of 50,000 shares of stock of the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad company, at \$80 a share, \$4,000,000, making together \$6,300,000. It is understood that the remaining \$3,700,000 is to be applied to the completion of the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad from Chicago to Freeport and thence to Madison Wis., and to other works which the Illino Central company now has in hand. It is be-lieved the Illinois Central contemplates mak-ing these Iowa properties more productive than they have been heretofore, by building an extension to St. Paul and Minneapolis an extension to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Another scheme which it is asserted here, is likely to materialize very soon, is to build an extension from the present terminus at Sioux City to a connection with the Union Pacific about three hundred miles west of Omaha. It is claimed this would give the Illinois Central a shorter line to the Pacific coast than any now in existence and is said to be a bona fide scheme.

Autograph Albums Stolen.

NEW YORK, April 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. | - Major J. P. Pond, well known as manager of Beecher's tours, is grieving over the loss of a large autograph album cor taining the names of hundreds of distinguished people, living and dead. He sent it in a sealed envelope to Sarah Bernhardt with a note asking for her signature. After some delay he sent for the album and was informed that the matter would be attended to. another message failed to bring the album Another message railed to bring the album back. Then he called in person and Bernhardt's private secretary, Mme. Guerrar, said the bood had probably been returned for it could not be found. There was a general search everywhere, but no clew to the album could be found. Its whereabouts is still a mystery. Four other autograph albums in which Benniardt had signed her name are also missing and the owners are disconsolate. also missing and the owners are disconsolate

A Mystery Cleared Up. CHICAGO, April 18 .- The body of Frederick Wirth, whose mysterious disappearance one month ago has been the subject of police investigation, was found this morning in a slip of the river in the rear of Schoenemann's packing house, where Wirth was an employe as butcher. Soon after the disappearance of Wirth the mutilated body of a man was found in the canal near Lockport which the widow of Wirth recognized as her husband, and they were buried a week ago as such. Jacob Kuebler, who had been in Wirth's company just prior to his disappearance, was arrested on suspicion of having killed him, but he was released last week. vestigation, was found this morning in

Snow in New York NEW YORK, April 18.-At 7 this morning it began snowing hard and at 9 o'clock about one and a half inches of snow was on the ground. It then turned into a sleet storm, and at 10 the snow was covered with a crust of ice. Reports from the interior of the state show that the storm is general in the eastern portion.

Paymaster Blaine Dying Hor Springs, Ark., April 18 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Major John E. Blaine, paymaster in the United States army and brother of James G. Blaine, is lying at the point of death in the army and navy hospital here. His condition is precarious. There is no hope of recovery.

Cremated at Home. SEVEN MILE FORD, Smith Court House, Va., April 18.-The house belonging to a man named Brawles near here burned last night. His two daughters aged nineteen and twenty-one years were burned to death and three other persons so badly injured that they canother person not recover.

Chicago's New Mayor. CHICAGO, April 18 .- John Roche, recently elected mayor, took the oath of office to-day Mayor Harrison will formally retire from office at the meeting of the city council to-night and Roche will then assume the duties of the

THE CRIMES BILL ADVANCED

Its Second Reading Passed In the Commons Without Division.

THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Parnell's Pretended Letter Plays An Important Part In the Debate-The Irish Leader Declares It a Forgery.

Passed The Second Reading. LONDON, April 18 .- The five line while

published to-day urges conservatives to attend the meeting of the commons to-night, so as to be on hand to vote for the reading of the Irish crimes act amend ment bill. The members began to drop into the house at an unusually early hour to-day in order to secure seats, the belief being that another scene similar to that of Friday would occur during the night session. Sexton inquired if it were competent for

him to move the rescinding of Healy's suspension. Speaker Peel replied that no mo tion would be competent unless it appeared on the papers of the house. Sexton said that in the absence of Healy he was authorized for him, if Major Saunderson would withdraw the offensive charges to which Healy's language was in reply, Healy would withdraw the expressions made by the house offensive. Sexton moved that Healy be heard at the bar of the house. The speaker said it could not be done. Sexton asked Major Saunderson to withdraw his assertion regarding Healy, which exasperated him into making the responses for which he was suspended. Saunderson remaining quiet, Gladstone put to hin a direct question, whether he was prepared to render the house any assistance by the with-drawal of his offensive expressions. [Con-servative cries of "No, no." "Don't, don't."] Saunderson said he never alluded to Healy directly or indirectly, because he felt, as re-gards Healy, he was mable to substantiate gards Healy, he was anable to substantiate the charges so as to bring conviction to the minds of the members of the house. [Cries of "Hear," "hear."] The matter was then dropped. Subsequently Sexton, resuming the discussion on the Irish crimes act. amendment bill, said Saunderson charged him with direct complicity in crime. If the accusation were well tounded, why did the Irish Viceroy approve his present appointment as high sheriff of Dublin. His name as a member of the league has been linked with that of Sheridan, the invincible, but Sheridan was never a member of the executive council of the land league. Did Saunderson, in pointing to him (Sexton), mean in reality in pointing to him (Sexton), mean in reality to embarrass Colonel King Herman, agains whom the major recently unsuccessfully competed for the new government office of parliamentary under secretary for Ireland? |Parnellite cheers|. Saunderson's attack

was both mean and cowardly.

Lord Hartington on rising was greeted with cheers. He declared there was a connection between the Irish party in parliament and the Fenian association in America and he expected Parnell, while in parliament, would deny the accusation and state the grounds of his denial.

grounds of his denial.

Parnell (interrupting)—I stated it was false. I say so still. |Cheers.|

Lord Hartington—A blank denial in the face of the opposing proof is worth nothing. The statements made in the Times have been widely circulated and never been shown to be wrong, and the letter printed in this morning's Times justifies every syllable uttered in associating the Irish party with the Fenlan society. Ford, Egan, Brennan and Sullivan were Fenlan leaders and the statements of the Times proved conclusively that constant communications have passed between Parnell and these persons. passed between Parnell and these persons.
These charges were criminal libels if untrue
exposing the paper to criminal prosecution,
yet no criminal prosecution has been ven [Cheers.] Bartington

tured upon, [Cheers.] Hartington pro-ceeded, deprecating the prolonged discussion of the bill. of the bill.

Gladsione, upon rising, was loudly cheered.
He said if the bill passed the political subscriptions from America which some of the
speakers had condemned, were likely to be increased; not the Irish subscriptions alone, but those human contributions which were reflecting such splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in former inconsistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit a feeling of shame over the failure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. [Cheers.] He believed and se seemin.ly did the conservatives of 1855, that though coercion in 1852 reduced the amount of crime, it made the Irish more determined than ever to compline. Finding no permanent result from that course, the liberals looked to some other. The mandate given at the last election was: "Govern Ire-land without coercion." When the liberals given at the last election was: "Govern Ire-land without coercion." When the liberals bassed the coercion bill they passed remedial measures also. Were the government's remedial proposals a reality or imposture? Did the government intend to stand or fall by their relief bill? Before they went to a division he loped and expected they would give a clear, unmistakable, unequivocal answer to that question. In his opinion those familiar with the idea of dynamite and dagger looked with satisfaction upon the

those familiar with the idea of dynamite and dagger looked with satisfaction upon the proceedings of the present government. [Cheers.] In his view the bill was a poison. He would not present it to the lips of Ireland. It must be presented by other hands and it would be an kopor and source of happiness to him to think he was permitted to have the smallest share in dashin; it to the ground. Gladstone resumed his seat amid loud cheers. oud cheers. Baltour began by advising Parnell, if he could, to bring action for libel against the Times, as the best way to refute the charges made by that paper. In conclusion, speaking from experince, he should say what had failed in the past lifty years in Ireland was not coercion, but reme-dial legislation, and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt it to be useless to attempt to build up

a system of equality on the shifting sands of Irish lawlessness. [Cheers.] Parnell followed. He said Balfour, with characteristic unfairness, refused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ten minutes he crayed to refer to the vile, barefaced forgery (cheers from the Irish members), printed in the Times, obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he was entitled to have the opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his char-acter in time to reach the outside world entitled to have the opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character in time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now, In addition to passing this coercion act, the dice had to be loaded. The great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies who would be safe under such circumstances. When he heard of the concoction in the Times he supposed some autograph of his had fallen into the hands of a person for whom it had not been intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly that the signature was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductor of what used to be a respectable journal could be hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing such a letter as this. [Cheers.] The members who compared the forgery with his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph and the Times could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the Times. [Parnellite cheers.] Its phraseology was absurd and its purport preposterous, and every part of it bore evidence of absolute and irrefragible want of genuineness. He had never known the late Forster's life to be in danger, or that there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the invincibles. Nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon their victims. If he had been in Phoenix park that day he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin, or between daggers and Burke. [Irish cheers.] He suffered more than any other mational league had any communication, whatever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian, organization in America. He never had any dealings with anybody in

America in respect to the proceedings or doings of any societies. All his sayings and doings in connection with Irish public life had been open and above board. [Cheers.] As to the bill under discussion it was the most boasful measure proposed since 1833. It would empower the government to subject political opponents to the treatment reserved for the worst criminals of England. [Cheers].

iChersi.
A division was then taken on Sir Bern A division was then taken on Sir Bernhard Samuelson's amendment to the crimes bill, to the effect that the bill, if passed, would increase the disorder in Ireland, endanger the union and empire, and therefore should be rejected. It was defeated 370 to 259, and the second reading of the crimes bill agreed to without division. The result of the division was received with cheers but there was little excitement.

A THUNDERING BIG FORGERY. The Parnellite Letter Published in

London Causes a Sensation. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon]Bennett.] LONDON, April 18.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-What the Morey letter was to Garneld and to Truth, which printed it, the alleged letter of Parnell is to him and to the Times. This is the whole case in a nutshell. Garfield denied: Parnell has denied. Unfortunately for London, it has no Judge Noah Davis to bring the forger and newspaper to book. Mr. Parnell, in the course of this evening, wrote several autographs in the lobby for the pose of comparison, some of which found their way to the press gallery.

Referring in tones of strong indignation to the charges of the Times, Mr. Parnell burst out: "Had I been in the park that day I would have gladly stood between the day gers of the assassins and Lord Frederick Cavendish.

There were loud cries of "Burke," and h went on: "Ah, or, for the matter of that, be tween Mr. Burke and them, too."

These words, and more which followed were loudly cheered by the Irish members. The disclaimer of the letter was as full and decided as even the tories could desire. LONDON, April 18 .- The alleged letter

of Parnell supposed to have been addressed to Egan relative to the Phoenix Park murders which the Times published this morning, has caused immense excitement among all parties. In an interview to-day, Clancy (Parnellite) member for Dublin county, branded the letter as an infamous concoction and declares that it bears internal evidence of forgery. He said, also, the suspicion was already directed against a certain person as the forger. Irish members of parliament departed for Dublin this morn ing to compare the hand-writing in the letter attributed to Parnell with that of the person suspected. The Globe commenting on the letter says: "Until the horrible accusation that Parnell wrote the letter is proved we will discredi it." The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Until the authenticity of the letter shall be absolutely proved there will be no need to discuss its contents," The St. James Gazette says "The letter is so grave a document that Par nell shall be heard from concerning it. nell shall be heard from concerning it."

The Parnellites all declare the letter an infamous concoction and deliberate invention to publicly slander the leader of the home rule party. They say that even on the low ground of expediency Parnell would be the last man in the world to write a letter containing such damning admissions. They contend, therefore, that all reason in the case proves the letter to be a forgery on the face of it, pointing for proof to the contents of the document, especially to the writer's warning the person to whom the letter is purported to be written not to disclose the address, while no address is given. The fact that the signature is on a part of the letter in Parnell's handwriting is by itself, the homerulers argue, proof that the whole thing is a fraud, as, according to them, while it would be difficult to obtain enough specimens of Parnell's handwriting to imitate to the extent necessary to successfully pain off the whole letter

ated press is authorized to state, will categorically deny that he wrote the letter. Parnell will make his denial in the commons. The editor of the Times will be summoned to the bar of the house of commons to explain the authorship of the letter. The sensation produced by the publication of the letter has been so great that the specially large edition issued to meet the expected demand proved insufficient.

The Times exposed special bulletins calling attention to the letter, and sent extra supated press is authorized to state, will catego attention to the letter, and sent extra sup-plies to the railway news agents and book sellers. The lobby of the house of common

sary to successfully pain off the whole letter as his, it is not at all difficult to obtain his signature. Parnell, the agent of the Associ-

was crowded in the afternoon with members eagerly discussing the alteged Parnell letter. The Irish members indignantly declared it a forgery. Caine and Sir Henry James, liberal unionists, were observed in animated con-versation over the letter.

In an interview to-day Parnell pointed out

that although at first sight some of the letter in the Times' fac simile appeared to resemble nis autograph, a close comparison shows a decided and striking difference in many in-portant points. The forgery slopes upwards, the genuine handwriting downwards. Parnell always places a full point after the in tial "S" in his name, which the forger omits. The "r" in "Parnell" and "C" in "Chas." are quite different from anything he "Chas." are quite different from anything he has ever written. The letters "Ch" in "Chas." are abnormally long, and the "S" and "P" are the only letters in any way resembling his genuine autograph. The pen at the beginning of the "a" in the forged "Chas." was evidently taken off the paper, whereas in the genuine signature it is always written without a break. The forgery, Parnell says, is the work of a person accustomed to penmanship and writing a flowing hand, whereas his own writing is always in a cramped style. Parnell further says the letter and signature are impudent forgeries. He strongly suspects the identity of the for-He strongly suspects the identity of the for ger. He is undecided whether to prosecute he Times or not.

What The Times Says. LONDON, April 19 .- The Times says: "It s remarkable that Parnell appeared doubtful on what grounds to impeach the authenticity of the letter. He first seemed disposed to assume that it might be an autograph which he admits he sometimes gives inquirers written on the top of a sheet of paper, or passible signature for the use of his private secretary, which fell into unscrupulous hands. Now, however, he asserts that the signature is forged. The discrepencies, as he points them out, are extremely little. We possess several undoubted examples of his signature and in our deliberate judgment there can be no doubt that the letter is genuine. Healy sat in the strangers gallery during the night's proceedings of the house. He will go to Ireland to-morrow, and be qualified to re-turn to parliament. Monday in time for the committee stage of the crimes bill.

A Denial From Egan. LINCOLN, Neb., April 18.-In relation to the letter which appeared in the London Times of Saturd. purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Parnell to Patrick Egan in 1882, apologizing for having denounced the Phœnix park murderers, Mr. Egan has to-day addressed the following cable message to Hon. Henry Labouchere, a prominent member of the Gladstone party in the house of ommons: Saunderson's statements in reference to

me are unmitigated and willful slanders. Parnell never wrote me any such letter as that quoted in the London Times. The whole thing is a base fabrication.

Cattle Losses in Montana NEW YORK, April 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Delegate Toole of Montana, who is in the city, having just returned from that territory, says: "The stories alm loss of cattle in the territory this wantable have been greatly exaggerated. I made careful inquiry when I was home and as near as I could ascertain the loss by severe weather will not exceed 12 year cont. will not exceed 12 per cent.

Dr. Parker's Trip. LONDON, April 18.-Dr. Parker will deliver the eulogy on Henry . Ward Beecher June 24. He will preach a number of times in Brooklyn subsequently and deliver eral lectures in the United States.

BOTH SIDES DISSATISFIED.

The Disagreement of the Haddock Jury Not Received Kindly.

JUDGE LEWIS CRITICISED.

One of the Defendants Reported Ready to Confess - More Charges of Bribe Taking-The Sher-

iff's Action.

The Feeling in Sloux City. Sioux Ciry, Ia. April 18.- Special Teles gram to the BEE. |-The disagreement of the Arensdorf jury is still the great theme of conversation. Friends of the defendant openly take exceptions to Judge Lewis for discharging the jury so soon, and claim he was actuated by partisan motives. But the greater portion of citizens do not hold this belief. Juror O'Connell, who hung the judge, it is certain beyond a reasonable doubt, would not have changed his mind, however long the jury might have held together. He is known as a man of most posttive convictions and says his mind was fully

made up a week before the trial ended. A rumor has been current to-day that Fred Munchrath, jr., one of the conspirators, who was apparently thrown overboard by the defense, would make a confession to a reporter to-day. He said he could not understand why the defense had treated him as they did. Charges of bribe taking are numerous, and almost all of the jurors have been mentioned in this connection, Nothing of a specific nature has come out as yet, except that Juror O'Connell claims that he was approached by parties interested in the defense and asked to name his price. He further says that some of the jurors were furnished with liquor in the court house, and that since the jury had gone out everything but violence had been used to induce him to agree to an acquittal. In an interview he further states that his steps have been dogged day and night ever since the trial commenced: that even in the Catholic church last Sunday a party tapped him on the shoulder and asked him to withdraw until the thing was settled. For days before the end of the trial he was given to understand that he was the only juror whose opinion was not known and that all the other jurors were for acquittal.

Attorney Hubbard, of the prosecution, said he could not say definitely when Arensdorf O'Connell claims that he was approached by

he could not say definitely when Arensdorf would be tried again, and the other trials will be gone on with. Probably Munchrath or Granda will be tried next. Mr. Hubbard says the sheriff and his force have worked against the state in every possible manher, even to holding back evidence, and even to trying to get witnesses of the state to testify for the defense.

The Fire at Neota.

NEOLA, In., April 18,--|Special Telcgram to the BEE |-A fire broke out at 2:: 0 this morning in Farrell & Foley's double building. The upper stories were occupied by private families who barely escaped alive. by private families who barely escaped alive. The fire moved south to L. Kirscht's two-story building occupied by Minturn and P. O. Goge, hardware and implements, most of the stock saved; thence to D. D. Watson's private residence and photograph gallery; thence to John Mueller's bakery, one story; thence to D. J. Farrell's brick two-story, injuring the north wall. I. T. Vanner's private residence and drug store on the north of the fire were badly scorched. The origin of the fire is supposed to be arson. The entire loss is about five thousand dollars, insurance about fifteen hundred dollars, hundred dollars,

Examined For the Civil Service

DES MOINES, Ia., April 18 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Thirty-two applicants peared before the civil service board of ex aminers this morning for examination as to their qualification for office. The examina-tion was conducted by Weston Flint, of Washington, chairman of the board of departmental examination. Five of the applicants were young ladies and the others were men averaging from twenty to fifty years of age, altogether a very intelligent gathering. Of these twenty-one took the general examination, four the limited, six the special, one the backkeeping and one the supplementary the bookkeeping, and one the supplementary

Columbus Junction Badly Scorched. COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Ia. April 18.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. j .- Fire broke out here this afternoon, and in a short time threatened the whole town. The fire department of Washington, seventeen miles away, was telegraphed for and it was sent over by special train. Nearly a block of buildings had burned when it arrived, but after pe rsistent effort the fire was checked. Twenty-three buildings, besides three ice houses and two livery stables, were burned. The buildings were mostly frame and uninsured. The lose

Pharmacists Fined.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 18,- [Special Telegram to the BEE, j-The state pharmacy commissioner was to-day notified that William Hamlin, a non-registered clerk in a drug store in Sanborn, had been fined \$50 and costs for compounding prescriptions without a license; also that A. School, of the same place, though a registered pharmacist, was fined \$25 and costs for not keeping a

Iowa's G. A. R. Encampment. DUBUQUE, Ia., April 18 .- The annual encampment of the Iowa G. A. R posts meets here to morrow, continuing three days. Delegates commenced arriving to day. Two thousand and five hundred old soldiers are expected. General Fairchild and staff arrive to-morrow. The city is gaily decorated and a big time is promised.

Prominent Matrimonial Event. Iowa City, Ia., April 18 .- Special Telegram to the Bee. |-A. A. Van Wagenen, a. prominent lawyer of Rock Rapids, Ia., was married at St. Mary's Catholic church here this afternoon to Miss Gertrude Louis. The wedding was the most prominent social event of the year.

Another Gang of Car Robbers. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18,-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A white man and two negroes have been arrested in Greenscheme for wholesale robbery of through

ville, charged with being implicated in a freight trains on the Richmond & Danville railroad. John Caldwell, the white man, is very widely known. All three were committed to jail. Since last November the authorities of the railroad have missed-various articles of freight from the trains enroute southward. Goods of the value of several thousand dollars have been reported missing. Investigation showed that a systematic plan of robbery was being carried on by an organized band. The scheme was to have a member of the gang conceal himself in a loaded freight car at some station north of Greenville, select as much of the cargo as he deemed available and as the train passed the fair grounds, just outside Greenville limits, throw out the goods. A confederate would be in waiting to spirit the goods away until they could be sold. Other persons are under spicion, but so far no rallroad men have

Weather Indications.

Nebraska: Generally fair weather, fol-For lowa: Fair weather, warmer in eastern

ht variable winds.

1-ked to Join the Cabinet. LONDON, April 18 .- It is stated that the Rt. Hon. Ritchie and Earl Cadogau have been invited to join the cabinet.