

## GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

CHICAGO, March 31.—When the nominating committee assembled this evening, Carter Harrison entered the room alone. After hearing the committee's report, which was to the effect that they could find no one to champion their cause of democracy, Harrison arose and for the third time declined the nomination outright, but before resuming his seat he said if the republicans would withdraw Roche and put on their ticket Carter Harrison, he would beat Nelson by 30,000 votes and thus save the city from the socialist mayor, as the papers chose to style him. "You cannot ask Harrison to lead a forlorn hope," cried the mayor. "When Harrison runs, he runs to win, but not to elect Mr. Roche. If the citizens of Chicago, irrespective of party, should say to him to run, he would do so." Harrison then left the room. A member of the committee then moved the appointment of an executive committee of five to confer with the representatives of the citizens' organization, should one develop. The motion was carried and the democratic convention adjourned *sine die*.

## THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—About eleven o'clock this morning Messrs. Cooley, Morrison, Schoonmaker and Walker, four members of the inter-state commerce commission, called at the White House and paid their respects to the President. Commissioner Bragg did not arrive in the city in time to go with them, but called at the White House shortly afterward and then joined his associates at Willard's Hotel, where an informal gathering took place to enable the members to become better acquainted with one another. At 3 o'clock the commissioners met by agreement at the Interior Department, where their commissions were handed to them and the prescribed oaths of office administered. On motion of Colonel Morrison,

## JUDGE COOLEY

was selected as chairman of the commission. This action was unanimous and was taken without discussion, the members having all come to be conclusion that Judge Cooley was best fitted for the position. The commission then proceeded to the temporary quarters selected for them in the Hoce building on F street, just below the Ebbitt House, and after an inspection of the rooms, parted with the understanding that another meeting should be held to-morrow for consultation. No candidates for the secretaryship of the commission were proposed, and that matter is still in abeyance.

Prior to the selection of Judge Cooley as chairman of the commission, Messrs. Morrison, Bragg and Schoonmaker, the three

## DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS,

had a conference, at which it was decided that in view of Judge Cooley's long experience and eminence as a Judge and in order to demonstrate to the country that it was their object to promote harmony and unanimity in its board, Col. Morrison should propose and Mr. Bragg second Judge Cooley's nomination as chairman.

LONDON, March 31.—Queen Victoria's arrival at Cannes has been delayed a day by an accident on the train conveying her thither. It was discovered last night that the springs on the railway coach occupied by Her Majesty were heated. The discovery was made when the train reached Laroche. Her Majesty's carriage was here stopped and it was decided to await daylight before proceeding. This morning the Queen was removed to another carriage and continued the journey. She will reach Cannes to-morrow. The British men-of-war *Thunderer*, *Colossus*, *Agamemnon* and *Dreadnaught*, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales on board, lie at anchor in the bay at Cannes, awaiting the Queen's arrival.

LONDON, March 31.—The cabinet have decided to abandon the clause of the Irish criminal law amendment bill which provides for changing the venue from Dublin to London in certain classes of criminal trials, thus practically removing the greatest cause of the liberal-unionists' opposition to the bill.

The national liberal federation has issued a summons for a meeting to be held April 6th for the purpose of denouncing the proposed Irish coercion measure.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 31.—The reported loss of the steamer *Eagle* is confirmed by the discovery of wreckage off Bonavista Bay. The crew numbered 200 men and there is nothing to show that one was saved. The steamer was lost on the shoals near Funk Island, off Bonavista Bay. Most of the lost seamen lived in and about St. John's and the

## EXCITEMENT AND GRIEF

here are intense. The *Eagle* was a large sailing steamer commanded by Captain Jackman and owned by Messrs. Bowring Brothers.

BOSTON, March 31.—A special to the *Journal* from St. John's, N. F. says: The steamer *Eagle* was last seen by steamer *Aurora* on the night of the 11th inst., near Funk's Island. A terrible sea was running at the time. Next morning the *Aurora* could find no trace of the *Eagle*. Nothing has been seen of the ill-fated vessel since.

A message from Greecupond, about 100 miles from here, says that Lighthouse Keeper Cabot had boarded the

sailing steamers *Vanguard* and *Hector*. Both of these vessels are reported to have passed spars with the *Eagle* on them near the spot where she was

## LAST SEEN.

Lighthouse Keeper Cabot is a reliable man, and from his knowledge of affairs there and the fact that the *Eagle* has not been seen since the 11th, while other vessels of the fleet have been spoken every few days, it is universally believed that the vessel with her 200 souls on board was driven on the terrible reefs so numerous inside Funk's Island, that the sea broke her up and that she probably sank immediately with her fifty seamen on deck and 210 local fishers below. The sea that swept the coast that night was the worst ever witnessed by old sailors on board other vessels. No ship once getting in those terrible breakers could possibly escape.

## CAPTAIN JACKMAN,

commander of the ill-fated vessel, was considered to be the bravest skipper Newfoundland ever produced. He was called "king of the sealing fleet," until 1885, when for the first time in his experience he failed to secure any seals. Last year's bad luck again overtook him and he lost the steamer *Resolute*, near the same fatal Funk's Island, but all his crew escaped. Late the same season he took command of the *Eagle*, and within a few weeks she broke her shaft. She was refitted, and a month ago started with the rest of the fleet on what is now felt was her last voyage. The majority are married and residents of this city and vicinity, and all are in the prime of life. The city is in mourning to-day. This is the greatest calamity and most frightful loss of life in the modern history of this unfortunate colony.

NEW YORK, March 31.—At an early hour Wednesday morning, the superintendent of the pouch room of the registry division of the New York postoffice was startled at the discovery that a package which had arrived late Tuesday night in pouch 606, from Portland, Oregon, containing \$10,000 in currency, was missing. He had checked the package off some time before, and he could not imagine where it could have gone to, as no one was in the office except the clerks, 180 in number. The superintendent telegraphed for United States Inspector Dosser, and detained the clerks until Dosser arrived. Dosser took the clerks into his private office, and as his subordinates were away, he sent for George F. Ranks, of the

## PINKERTON AGENCY,

to come and help him. The clerks were examined one at a time, and the examination continued all day, through the night and until early this morning. Suspicion pointed in the direction of Wm. A. Clark, a clerk who has been in the department for about five years. He was examined last. For a long time there have been robberies in the department, and over sixty packages and letters have been stolen, the inspector being unable to entrap the thief. Clark is a married man and lives in Brooklyn. He was accused of stealing several of these packages, but he stoutly denied his guilt. At noon to-day Inspector Adsit made another search of the registry office, and found a package secreted beneath some rubbish in the bottom of a closet. It was from the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and was addressed to the Chemical National Bank of this city. It was delivered to the bank of office and the contents

## FOUND INTACT.

The inspectors had Clark locked up in a room with them and told him the package had been found and that they had enough evidence to convict him for theft. Even then Clark would not acknowledge that he had taken it. Finally in the afternoon he called Inspector Dosser to his room and told him that he had also stolen the other sixty packages that had been missing from time to time for the past three years. He said he had committed the theft to pay his debts. He was addicted to drinking and had gambled some. He could not say how much he had stolen but it is supposed that he has taken between four and five thousand dollars. Clark, after he made his confession was taken to the Ludlow street jail. He will have an examination to-morrow before a United States commissioner.

It is authoritatively announced that the following appointments will be made to-morrow:

Secretary of the Treasury, Chas. F. Fairchild, of New York.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Isaac H. Maynard, of New York.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The report at noon that the state's case was ended for the time and that the defense would begin with its evidence in the afternoon, added a fresh interest to the proceedings, but could add no greater number to the packed courtroom.

Policeman William A. Smith testified that he saw Bismarck on the night of the 3d, on the corner of Douglas and Fourth streets, drunk, and told him to go home. This was about midnight and after the killing of Had-

Adolph Metz was the next witness, and testified that he met Bismarck about 9 o'clock August 3d, at the (Bismarck) was coming out of Herman's saloon. He next saw Bismarck at 1 o'clock in the morning,

## VERY DRUNK,

on the sidewalk near his residence, where he remained about an hour.

Saw him again at 9 o'clock in the morning, when he was partially sobered up, and he said he had not been home that night. Witness was cross-examined, but nothing of special interest was developed.

Wm. Metz, father of the last witness, testified that Bismarck asked for admittance to his house at a very early hour on the morning of the 4th of August.

Oscar Bridwell, a policeman, was next sworn. He testified that he saw Bismarck at 10:30 o'clock on the night of August 3d, at the corner of Fourth and Douglas streets; that he was a witness at the

## SCENE OF THE KILLING,

which happened about a quarter after 10. It was shortly after this when he ordered Bismarck, who was very drunk, to go home.

George Rice testified that on August 1st he tried to employ Bismarck to assist him in digging a well; that he offered him \$3 per day, but he refused it, saying that he and F. K. Triber could make more money doing up preachers; saw him at his place about 12 o'clock on Sunday morning prior to the shooting. At that time he said that he and George Triber could make more money doing up lawyers and preachers than digging wells, but did not say anything about killing preachers.

Bismarck was then recalled and denied all the statements made by Rice except that Rice called at his house on Sunday.

Rice was then cross-examined, but his evidence

## WAS NOT SHAKEN.

William Deeram said that on the night of the murder he went to Drensdorf for Mrs. Leavitt and told her about the killing. She remarked, "Good, I am glad the son of a b— is killed." When Leavitt entered witness' room on the night of the shooting he had no coat or hat on.

Matt Francis testified to the bad character of Bismarck. He also knew Leavitt and saw him on August third, when he said: "These fellows want to whip the preachers, but I am not in favor of that. I am in favor of killing the d—d sons of b—s."

CINCINNATI, March 31.—The labor party claim they will elect their municipal ticket next Monday. They figure on polling 22,000 votes (which is not impossible), which would enable them to defeat both the old parties.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—B. F. Bergen, special agent of the General Land Office at Washington, sent out last year to investigate the redwood frauds of the California Redwood Company in Humboldt County, reports that he has succeeded in unearthing the most complete system of fraud that has ever been known. During the hearing now in progress before the register and receiver, some 200 witnesses have been examined. Their testimony revealed the fraudulent practices adopted. Mr. Bergen states that the report he will furnish the land office will undoubtedly result in the es-toppel of patents to the lands. They are, it is estimated, worth three million dollars.

FORT BIDWELL, Cal., March 31.—J. B. Bolin's residence at Cedarville, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night. Bolin was absent at the time. His wife, three boys and two girls were asleep when the fire began. The girls escaped. The three boys, aged seven, ten and fifteen, were burned to death. Mrs. Bolin was seriously injured trying to rescue the children, and is in a precarious condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The trial of Dr. James Hodges, who exploded the bomb in the Grand Opera House on Feb. 9th, during the Patti concert, began to-day. Hodges has heretofore resisted all endeavors to get a statement as to the real intent in exploding the bomb. When placed on the witness stand to-day, however, he spoke freely. He testified he had gone to the opera with the intention of ending his life while Patti was singing so he could be her page in the spirit land. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the charge of assault with intent to murder.

BERLIN, April 1.—Advices received from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. It is learned that on Tuesday, while the Czar was exercising in the park connected with Gatchina Palace, he was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing close to his person. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Twenty-four indictments against people who have been defrauding Cook County were returned this afternoon. No arrests were made to-night but will be in the morning. It is said several commissioners and ex-commissioners, as well as several contractors, are among those indicted. The grand jury is holding an all night session.

NEW YORK, April 1.—W. A. Clarke, the registry clerk who is accused of stealing a package of \$10,000 in bills from a mail pouch in the New York postoffice, sent from the National Bank of Portland, Oregon, to the Chemical National Bank of New York, was arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Griffith. The wife of the accused brought some friends to go his bail, but when they heard the charge they refused to sign the bond. Clarke waived examination and was committed for trial.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Daily News* says: The loud bill introduced by Lord Cadogan, in the House of Lords, yesterday evening, convicts the mis-

try of the grossest inconsistency and entirely justifies Parnell's action during last autumn's session of Parliament. The first thing that strikes the reader of Lord Cadogan's speech is that, inadequate as the bill may be, it entirely dispenses with the necessity for coercion, or rather it would if the necessity existed. Balfour argues that an illegal combination prevents tenants in Ireland from paying their rents. Lord Cadogan formally admits that tenants are evicted for not paying impossible rents.

NEW YORK, April 1.—District Attorney Marline has decided that Jacob Sharp will be the next of those indicted for complicity in the Broadway steal to be brought to trial. The district attorney thinks that by the trial of some of the tempters in the case, new evidence will be brought out that will aid in convicting more of the boodlers.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., says: The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway passes into the hands of Jay Gould to-day and active work on the extensions of the line is to begin at once. The road is to be extended from Van Buren to Fort Gibson, Cherokee nation, and four miles of the track is now laid out from the first mentioned place. The Arkansas River will be crossed opposite this city and a cantilever bridge, is to be constructed at once. A road is also to be constructed from Fort Smith to Shreveport, La., where it will connect with the New Orleans and Texas Pacific. Work on this line is to begin within sixty days.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, says: Colonel C. P. Cunningham, of the bureau of "animal industry," who recently visited southwest Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado, reports that cattle on the ranges in New Mexico, Indian Territory and Colorado, came through the winter in excellent condition and with but slight losses. There will be united action among the state, territorial and national sanitary boards to prevent contagious pleuro-pneumonia crossing the Mississippi River.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Cincinnati newspapers appear to-day without the customary column giving the time of arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with a proposition made jointly, in view of the stoppage of passes, and to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of the roads, but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. The railroads replied accepting the proposition for advertisements which they should order, and intimating that the daily publication of time tables should not be regarded as advertisements.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 1.—A special from San Antonio, Texas, to the *News*: Last night, while Assistant General Manager Krintschmitt and party were traveling over the Southern Pacific Railway on a tour of inspection, the special train which carried them was ditched east of the city. The accident was caused by a broken wheel. The car occupied by the railway men was turned upside down. Mr. Krintschmitt and Superintendent A. R. Adams received some cuts about the head and a brakeman was seriously if not fatally injured.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Emissaries from the socialist headquarters have had frequent communications with Mayor Harrison and they now boldly assert that they can show a list of 40,000 pledged voters for the socialist ticket. Jo Greenhal, the leading light of the socialists, and a city officer under Harrison, says: "History is being made very fast just now. You see Chicago is a European colony. The masses are day laborers who do not own their business. Three hundred firms employ 15,000 workmen within fifteen miles of City Hall. It is distinctly a capitalistic city. Here the fight is to be made between

## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

They are now face to face. Harrison is playing a peculiar part. He was never elected by the democrats. The socialists made him. He has been honest enough to at least acknowledge it. The tables have changed. The socialists have their own ticket. The democrats are asked to get out of the way. The mayor is done. Democrats will now return the compliment by voting the socialist tickets. This is the understanding. The holders of presidential appointment offices will not be disturbed on Tuesday, but all the wheel horses of the democracy will vote our ticket, knowing they will share their benefits. The campaign will cost them nothing, and their enemies (the republicans) will go down before the

## FUSION TICKET.

Talk about the Irish; I tell you that coercion bill is making them mild socialists every day. We will carry every Irish ward in Chicago by next Sunday. The people may become desperate for fear of the Socialists. The citizens may rise up in a day and compel all party lines to be dropped and demand a union of all citizens to defeat the socialists. If they become alarmed at the commotion they may do this. This is a contest between the American commune and capital. It is irresistible.

The republican convention last night nominated Joseph Davis for mayor, Richard P. Borden for treasurer, and Antonine Kuntz for police magistrate.

Two letters issued this afternoon are creating

## MUCH COMMENT

to-night. The first was from Mayor Harrison's appointee as city collector,

William J. Onahan; widely known throughout the country as president of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society. Onahan was to be the democratic candidate for city treasurer. His letter emphatically announces that, unlike Mayor Harrison, he will under no circumstances give the slightest aid to the election of a "ticket put forward and championed by well known and avowed allies of socialism and anarchy." Continuing, he says: "Mr. Powderly, who represents and is the official spokesman for the legitimate labor organizations of the country, disavows, as I am informed, the action of a political body which assumes to put itself forward in Chicago as the

## 'LIBERAL PARTY.'

The success of the so-called "liberal ticket," the latter declares, "would be fatal alike to the business interests of the city and to the real welfare of the laboring classes."

Onahan concludes with the words: "If I must choose on election day between the republican ticket and the one championed by the socialists, I shall vote the republican ticket."

The other letter causing discussion is from Robert Nelson, union labor candidate for mayor. Nelson says in it that he will, if elected, regard the office of mayor as a great and grand public trust. Efficiency will be his

## SOLE GUIDE

in making appointments or removals from office, and that the property rights of the people will be protected and the laws enforced. Republicans and democrats alike pronounce Nelson's letter a sop to the legion of democratic office-holders and employees.

The Cook County Democratic Club, an organization occupying middle ground between the silk stocking and the short hair elements of the party, had a meeting to-night presided over by Charles Kern, at which it was expected that an anti-Harrison democrat would be

## NAMED FOR MAYOR.

or the republican nominee, Roche, endorsed. Nothing of either kind was attempted, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any important business.

The democratic South Town convention assembled to-night, but failed to put up any candidates for town office or do anything else.

So great is the confusion in the democratic circles that in a number of wards there are no democratic candidates for places as aldermen.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Recorder Smyth, in general session to-day, heard argument on the motion by counsel for J. B. Hart, of San Francisco, to have a *nolle prosequi* entered on an indictment for forgery, on file in the district attorney's office, against Wm. Kissane, now a wealthy and influential citizen of San Francisco. The indictment was for the forgery of a check for \$12,000 in 1888 against the Chemical Bank of this city.

## HIS LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The case of William Kissane, which is surrounded with so much mystery and which was heard to-day in New York before Recorder Smyth, has attracted immense attention in California. This is due to the fact that Kissane, it is said, is now known to be one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of California, and connected by marriage with many leading families in this city. Many attempts have been made by the press of San Francisco to get at the actual facts in the case and unearth the identity of this mysterious individual. The immediate notoriety of the case is due to the motion made by counsel for J. B. Hart of this city to have a *nolle prosequi* entered to the indictment.

## FOR FORGERY

on file in the district attorney's office in New York against this man, Wm. Kissane. The indictment was for the forgery of a check for \$12,000, in 1884, on the Chemical Bank of New York.

Counselor Jones appeared for the bank and opposed the motion. He said Kissane had not made any restitution to the bank for the money that obtained in a criminal manner, although it appeared that he was well-to-do. Lawyer Jones submitted

## AN AFFIDAVIT

made by the cashier of the bank, who set forth that the bank sustained a loss of \$20,000 by Kissane's acts.

District Attorney Marline was present, and favored dismissing the indictment, considering the length of time elapsed and that Kissane had reformed and was leading an honest life. Everything considered, he was not disposed to call the case for trial at this late day.

Recorder Smyth was not so willing to dismiss the matter. He said that there was no evidence that Lawyer Hart was acting with Kissane's consent, and intimated he would require assurances on this point before taking action. A telegram from the principal in the case would not be sufficient. The parties then left the court.

A prominent gentleman to-night, who knows Kissane well and who knew him in the east, and who has been, as also has his family, a severe sufferer by Kissane, gave to the Associated Press reporter to-night the full story of Kissane's career, suppressing only the name which he is known by in California. It may be said here that Kissane is one of the most prominent and wealthiest residents of Sonoma County, and that his half-brother is a