

THE JURY DISAGREES.

No Verdict Reached in the Trial of Arensdorf for Shooting Haddock.

Eleven of the Twelve Good Men and True for Acquittal to One for Conviction.

The jury in the case of John Arensdorf, the wealthy brewer who has been on trial at Sioux City for several weeks past for the murder of Rev. George C. Haddock, has been discharged, having been unable to reach an agreement. The jury stood eleven for acquittal to one for conviction. The latter was proof against the appeals and arguments of his eleven obstinate associates, and as they were equally fixed in their opinions, the contest ends in a drawn battle. It has been a protracted and wearisome trial, involving the examination of over one hundred and twenty witnesses, with an immense volume of testimony. That a vast amount of perjury has been committed is apparent to all, as shown by the conflicting testimony. It is not determined when another trial will be had. It is probable it will be in the May term.

[Sioux City telegram.]

Judge Pendleton made the closing argument to the jury for the defense, and Hon. M. D. O'Connell closed for the State. Saturday afternoon the case was given to the jury. The instructions of Judge Lewis to the jury were full and clear, covering every point of law involved in the case. Referring to the question of conspiracy, the Judge said the jury may and should take into consideration all the facts in relation to the prosecution of liquor cases in the courts to close the saloons on or before August 3, the part that Mr. Haddock had taken in those prosecutions, the relations which Arensdorf and his alleged co-conspirators sustained to the prosecution, the appearance of Arensdorf and his alleged co-conspirators on the streets on the night of the murder, and also the meetings of the saloonkeepers at the various halls prior to that time. Under the indictment, the Judge held, it was competent to admit evidence to prove the fact of conspiracy, and if the jury is satisfied that a conspiracy was formed with which he was connected, evidence of the acts or sayings of conspirators is admissible whether defendant was present or not. In relation to testimony of accomplices, the Judge instructed that it should be corroborated, and the law says the corroboration must be such as connects or tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime. It may be circumstantial or by witnesses, but it is not essential that it should cover all the matters involved. In proving an alibi, the Judge held, the burden of proof rests upon the defendant. It must be established by preponderance of evidence, and evidence of that nature is to be critically examined and weighed, because of the facilities offered for introduction of manufactured testimony. In closing the Judge administered a severe reproof to one of the jurors, whose actions in court and talk on the streets have been subjects of comment. The Judge spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, at the conclusion of this lengthy case, and as you are about to retire, I ought to thank you for your promptness in attendance and good attention. I think that no case has ever been tried in the courts where attorneys and jurors have made a trial more pleasant. While I may say this with regard to the case and its conduct generally, I feel I would not discharge my duty fully should I fail to call attention to the fact that there is one juror who from the time he was sworn has shown a stubborn disposition and apparently no desire to touch the facts in the case. I think that I have never before seen such an exhibition of impatience and unrest as I have seen on the part of one of the jurors in this case. From day to day I have regretted it. I trust now that when that juror is called upon to act in making up a verdict in so important a case as this he will see the propriety and justice of giving that attention and deliberation which every fair and honest mind knows that both the State and defendant are entitled to. Let this remark may be misapplied, in view of the fact that there has been some newspaper comment as to the juror's act. I may say that the remark is not intended to in any way apply to him. I have been pleased to note that he, with ten other jurors, has given good and respectful attention.

This speech created a sensation in court. The jury went into retirement at 4 o'clock p.m. Saturday, and remained in seclusion until noon Sunday, when Judge Lewis called them into court and asked them if they had decided upon a verdict. Foreman Webster, who was the juror so severely criticised by the Judge in his instructions, answered that they had not. The Judge then said he supposed each of them had decided in his own mind as to what the verdict should be, and they replied that they had. The Judge said that he did not wish to keep the jury out to punish them, but to give them time to deliberate. Foreman Webster said that he did not believe they wanted the case taken from them yet. There was one stubborn man on the jury, but he thought before night they could arrive at a verdict. Juror Dennis O'Connell arose and, addressing the Court, said that he had made up his mind in the case in the fear of God and without any regard to the favor of man. He had considered the case carefully and wished to do justice as between man and man and to his country and his God, and if he was kept there three or four weeks he should not change his opinion. The Judge said that, this being the condition of affairs, it would probably do no good to keep the jury out longer, and he accordingly discharged them. This leaves the case in the same condition as it was before the trial began, so far as the court is concerned. There is considerable comment on the street upon the action of the Judge, and the friends of Arensdorf are loud in their denunciation, while others say that in view of the statement of Juror O'Connell he was justified. On the first ballot the jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. C. G. Goss was the other juror who voted for conviction, but after three ballots he went over to the majority, leaving O'Connell alone.

BIRTH OF A CYCLONE.

An Ohio Farmer Beholds a Strange Spectacle.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) telegram.]

The origin of the whirlwind which devastated a large section of Belmont County, Ohio, a few days ago, has been definitely fixed. A farmer living just north of

Lloydsville, a village sixteen miles west of this city, saw the column of dust and leaves rise where two depressions in the rolling ground formed and allowed two currents of wind to cross at right angles. A little eddy started, sucking up leaves and dirt, and momentarily increasing in size until it formed a column from the earth, apparently to the sky which advanced with fearful velocity, through an erratic course, in a general easterly direction, the large and upper end keeping a course more nearly straight and the lower end, referred to by eye-witnesses as the tail, lashing about, striking a house now and demolishing it, and then not touching the earth for perhaps hundreds of yards.

WAR IN THE COMMONS.

Maj. Saunderson Makes a Grave Charge and Is Called a Liar by Mr. Healy.

To Add to the Confusion, Sexton Reiterates Healy's Point in More Forceful Language.

[London cablegram.] One of the most exciting incidents in the present Parliament occurred soon after midnight. The debate on the second reading of the crimes bill proceeded decorously enough until Major Saunderson formulated a charge against the Parnellites as being associated with crime and criminals. He named among the latter Patrick Ford, P. J. Sheridan, and Mr. Egan.

Mr. Healy rose to a point of order.

The Speaker replied that Major Saunderson made the gravest charges, but these could be met in debate. He himself was unable to interfere.

Healy responded that he would say what he thought of Saunderson regardless of consequences. If Major Saunderson referred to him, he had no hesitation in saying that Saunderson was a liar. This remark was greeted with rousing Parnellite cheers. The Speaker called upon Healy to withdraw his expression. Healy replied: "I am not entitled to rise until you sit down." The Speaker resumed his chair. Healy again took the floor and said: "I am only able to meet the charge in one way. If you rule Major Saunderson in order, my expression is equally in order. If you rule him out of order I shall withdraw my expression."

The Speaker—"That's not so. Saunderson made a charge of the gravest nature. The responsibility rests entirely with himself. It is his duty to prove it if he can, I can not allow the expression you used."

Healy repeated that Saunderson was a liar. A great uproar arose. The Speaker again called upon Healy to withdraw. Healy refused. The Speaker thereupon named him, and W. H. Smith moved that Healy be suspended.

Mr. Redmond jumped up and shouted:

"I say he is a liar, too."

The House divided on the motion to suspend Healy, which was carried—118 to 52.

Mr. Sexton demanded that the gentleman should withdraw his statement that he had been the associate of murderers. The Major demurred. Sexton then, in excited tones, looking toward Saunderson, said: "You are a willful, cowardly liar, and if I had you outside the doors of this House I would cram your words down your throat."

The Speaker promptly directed that Mr. Sexton withdraw his offensive expression, intimating that otherwise he would be compelled, with great pain, to take the same course as he had done in the case of Mr. Healy. Mr. Sexton replied that if Major Saunderson would withdraw the charge he would withdraw his language. The Speaker having appealed to the Major, the latter made an explanation which satisfied Mr. Sexton.

Maj. Saunderson resumed his speech. He said that Sexton was present at a meeting at which Egan was made Secretary of the Clan-na-Gael, which was a murder society of America.

Sexton rose to a point of order.

The Speaker advised Saunderson to withdraw the offensive expression. Another scene of confusion ensued, Saunderson repeating his words, whereupon Sexton shouted: "The honorable gentleman is again a liar."

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Five Persons Killed Near Chicago by the Collapse of a Water-Tank.

[Chicago special.]

A terrible and peculiar accident occurred Sunday afternoon at Palatine, a station twenty-six miles northeast of Chicago, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. By the bursting of a large railroad water-tank five men were killed outright and four were seriously injured. At an early hour in the morning two freight trains collided at Palatine. The engines were wrecked and a number of cars demolished and buried from the track. The collision occurred directly beside a large watertank which stands near the depot. The ground was torn up, and some of the supports must have been lowered. The water-tank had a capacity of 100,000 gallons, and contained at the time about 80,000 gallons. A wrecking train was sent out from Chicago, and a large force of men set to work to clear up the wreck. As it was Sunday, and the people of the village and neighborhood were idle, a large crowd of men and boys gathered around the scene of the wreck, watching the work of the wrecking hands. As the greatest amount of work was being done right beside the water-tank, the largest crowd of spectators collected there. Men and boys stood around and under the water-tank, and leaned against the large posts supporting it. Suddenly there was a report, in volume as loud as the discharge of ten ordinary pieces of musketry, and the structure collapsed. The great sides of the tank were forced outward, the hoops parted like threads, and, under the weight of 80,000 gallons of water, the heavy, water-soaked timbers and wrought iron descended on the heads of the unfortunate underneath. It would be impossible to picture the sight. Hemmed under the parted tank, and for a moment totally submerged in the deluge that followed, were the people caught in the crush. When the water had flowed off—the work of but a second—five men, instantly killed, could be seen through the crevices of the piled-up staves.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Matters Grave and Gay Relating to the Fair Daughters of Eve.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FASHIONS

Styles in Spring Hats and Wraps—Costumes for the Little People—Other Matters.

Children's Costumes.

"They" say that to have a child fashionably dressed is to injure its health. That indefinite "they" is responsible for many fallacies, and none more apparent than this.

Children's costumes were never more varied and fantastic than to-day, but never have they been more comfortable than now, when they are looked after by a practical, tasteful woman.



The little girl's dress shown is at once comfortable, pretty, and durable, while being at the same time a design any practical sewer may fashion.

This garment is made of the new checked blue and brown serge, of a fine woolen quality. It should never be made tight-fitting, clinging only partially to the little figure. The back is gathered to the waist, while down the front two box pleats extend the entire length.

A brown-cord girdle encircles the waist, covering the joining at the back. Small brown-silk buttons fasten the front, while a half dozen larger ones ornament the box pleats on either side.

Early in the season, when we feel the increasing heat most readily, this garment is most convenient as a street costume. It is warm enough to wear without an extra wrap. In such case a jaunty pointed hood, which is adjustable by the use of hooks and eyes, may be added as shown in our illustration. It is made of the check and lined with brown silk.

The hat shown is of fine straw trimmed with a large knot of brown and blue picot-edged gros grain ribbon.



The accompanying illustration displays a handsome suit designed for boys from seven to ten years of age. It consists of jacket, waistcoat and trousers, of dark-blue cloth, trimmed with gold anchor buttons and buckles.

The only peculiarity in its manufacture is that the trousers at the lower edge must be set into a band closed at the side with a button and button-hole which is hidden by a buckle which is purely ornamental.

The upper edge of the trousers is buttoned over the waistcoat so that the latter may not appear below the jacket. The lower edge of the jacket is also pleated into a band which fits loosely around the waist.

In this costume again we see the attempt

made to introduce laced boots. Whether this innovation will be adopted is a question time alone can solve.

It seems now that it will require a long training to make us give up neatly buttoned boots, especially for children, whose laces would always be broken or untied.

Eyes.

It is a common question, "What kind of eyes has she?" We have never been able to tell, with the single exception of the cross-eyed ones.

We once witnessed the unhappy gyrations of a luckless young man who imagined he was carrying on a dense flirtation with a cross-eyed young woman sitting opposite him at a party.

In reality she was lavishing her sweet-ness on another fellow in another corner of the room.

It was great fun to a looker-on, but sad for the youth when his illusion was dispelled. But these cross-eyed girls have possessed an interest for us ever since. Just think what double havoc this peculiar endowment makes them capable of accomplishing. They are more dangerous than would be girls with two mouths to kiss.

As above hinted, whether a girl has eyes of Plutonian hue, indigo blue, chestnut brown, or only just common cat eyes, we are never able to tell. This might be taken as evidence that we are not able to look her square in the eyes.

This may be just as well as anything else to do, for some authority, when speaking of glances, says: "They kill and wound like Parthians as they fly."

Whether girls of the present day are so loaded, ready to go off, we cannot say, but those with whom this fellow was acquainted must have been charged full of deadly dynamite.

But, alas! it is an historical fact that no one subject since the world began has caused so much ink to flow and wasted so many reams of copy paper as dissertation, poetry and prose, upon the eye and its mission.

Shakspeare seems to have had a very bad attack. Just listen to him:

Her eyes in heaven, Would through the airy regions stream so bright That birds would sing and think it were not night.

Such a girl would be a great saving in gas bills to any man, but Bailey tells of yet a greater bonanza of a girl. Speaking to her upon the subject he says:

There are whole veins of diamonds in thine eyes,

Might furnish crowns for all the queens of earth.

A man who could win her for his wife would certainly get a fortune in the bargain. The only thing discouraging about it would be, he might not be able to dispose of his stock in trade. Queens' crowns are not much in demand in these days of democratic simplicity.

Oliver Wendell Holmes seems to have struck the right idea. He declares:

The bright black eye, the melting blue— I can not choose between the two; But that is dearest all the while That wears for me the sweetest smile.

This is certainly very sensible poetic license. The girl with such eyes is one worth fighting for or wasting good, healthy rhymes about.

The Use of Friends.

A sage or a cynic who sought a subject for an essay might do worse than to consider the uses of friends, and the proper part which friendship should play in a rightly ordered human life.

Every man has about him people of whom he is accustomed to think, more or less exactly, as friends, but so weak is human nature, that it seldom occurs to us to reflect whether we do anything to deserve from those persons a return of that noble title.

It is of course merely saying over the often repeated charge that humanity is selfish to declare that men are far more apt to regard their friends as so many resources to be used to the best advantage, and fortunately for the credit of the race there is no lack of proof that real affection, genuine friendship, is by no means a lost art, or even a rare one.

There is something especially vicious and debasing in the idea of using friends in the sense of getting what we can out of them. The man who had not rather serve those of whom he is fond than to be served by them, is unworthy of friendship, because he is incapable of it. When the clergyman on the witness stand in New York declared that he always expected to make his friends useful, he unconsciously gave a more fatal picture of his ignoble nature than could have been drawn in the most vivid word painting of the opposing side. No cross-questioning, however adroit, could have elicited a confession more damaging to his character. When the astute lawyer, arguing the case alluded to him as "the clerical gentleman who makes his friends useful," he appealed straight to the truest instincts of the jurors, and the stroke told most effectively.

The French have a bitter proverb to the effect that in love there is one who loves and one who consents to be loved, but certainly friendship, if it exists at all, must be mutual; and even could one so far lower his standard as to regard in merely a utilitarian light one of whom he is fond, he could not without absolute self-degradation take advantage of another's fondness for himself. If a man is known by the company he keeps, still more surely is he known by his attitude toward those nearest his affections, and it may be laid down as an infallible rule that it is well to utterly avoid companionship or community of interest with that man whose boast or practice it is "to make use of his friends."—Boston Courier.

The Accused Was Dismissed.

Judge—This colored gentleman says you called him a bow-legged gorilla.

Accused—I don't remember having done so; but now that I take a good look at him, I think that probably I did.

Judge to (colored gentleman)—Perhaps the accused didn't mean you when he spoke of a bow-legged gorilla.

Colored gentleman—Yes, he did mean me, boss. When a gennerman talks about a bow-legged gerriller he can bound ter mean me. He can't mean nobody else.—Texas Sifters.

THE WESTERN BOOM.

St. Joseph, Mo., Still Leading All Competitors in Real Estate Deals and the Acquisition of Substantial Enterprises.

The most notable real estate activity continues to prevail at St. Joseph, Mo., says a correspondent of an Eastern paper. Packing houses and other industrial enterprises, among them the Louisiana Tobacco Works, are going in at a lively rate; one of the chief evidences of the growth of the city being the granting of a franchise to a syndicate of Kansas City capitalists for the construction of an extensive system of cable lines, to be commenced at once, and to cost \$300,000. The best evidence, however, is in the showing of actual transactions closed in one week recently: W. A. P. McDonald bought 99 lots in Eastern Extension for \$10,500. He sold 54 of them for \$10,700, and sold the balance at an advance of \$20 per foot in cost. Sam Nave and J. S. Britton bought a lot in Patee's addition for \$2,000, and sold for \$3,000 in four days. W. H. Constable bought lot 2, block 54, St. Joseph Extension, for \$300, and sold for \$550. J. S. Blackwelder, of Chicago, bought eighty feet, southeast corner of Third and Sylvan, for \$14,000, and has been offered nearly double that for it and refused it. J. M. Hill paid \$7,000 for northeast corner of Second and Francis, and has since refused \$18,000. C. W. Brown bought two lots on St. Joseph avenue for \$1,900, and sold in six days for \$3,000. John Kelly bought two lots in Eastern Extension; he paid \$600; in thirty days he sold for \$800; it has since been resold for \$1,200. J. F. Tyler bought a lot in Eastern Extension for \$125 and sold to Hubbard for \$500, who has since been offered \$700. L. E. Carter bought a lot in January in Kemper's addition or \$700. In three days after he was offered \$1,000, and since then \$2,000. He bought four lots in Robidoux addition for \$4,000; sold for \$6,000, and his purchaser sold for \$8,000. Mrs. N. M. Brewster bought three lots for \$500 and sold for \$1,150 in three days, and in four days they were resold for \$1,400. D. G. Griswold bought six lots in East St. Joseph for \$200 and sold the next day for \$750; also three others for \$200 and resold in three weeks for \$1,000.

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