

OVER THE STATE.

FINDING A FLOATER.

Auburn special to the Omaha Republican: Coroner Opperman received a telegram Saturday afternoon that a floater was found lodged against a sandbar two miles northeast of Peru. As he arrived there late it was considered unsafe to make the trip by boat, hence the inquest was postponed until Sunday morning.

THE WAY TO BUILD A CHURCH.

Lincoln has three of the best churches in the state, and the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists are justly proud of their houses of worship. The other congregations are not distanced, however, and have only been saving their strength for a spurt.

FEDERAL COURTS IN NEBRASKA.

Washington special to the Omaha Republican: The house to-day passed Mr. Dorsey's bill rearranging United States district and federal courts in Nebraska. It adds four places to the three where courts are now held, viz: Hastings, Norfolk, Falls City and Kearney.

TOO MUCH ALCOHOL.

Beatrice special to Lincoln Journal: An unknown man was found on the street by the police here yesterday in an insensible condition. He was immediately taken to the City hotel, where he died to-day in spite of the efforts of physicians.

It was learned from papers on his body that he hailed from Troy Mills, Iowa, and his name is John Casey. The authorities at Troy Mills have been notified of his death, and his relatives, if any can be found, will be notified.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

The population of Chadron is now estimated at 3,000.

An infuriated Texas steer created quite a panic on the streets of Lincoln. A big fat drummer jumped into the window of an omnibus to escape being gored.

Mrs. Mary Barlow, of Elkhorst, returning home from a visit to town, was thrown from the carriage. She struck heavily, bruising the back of her head and left shoulder. It may prove fatal.

Attorney General Leese has returned from Washington. He thinks that he will get a decision in the Bohanan case in a few days.

The commissioners of Cuming county have issued a proclamation for a special election to be held on Tuesday, May 18th, to vote upon a proposition to bond the county for \$20,000. The money will be used for building bridges.

W. L. May, of Fremont, has been elected vice president of the American Fisheries Association, which held its annual meeting at Chicago last week.

The Reform club at Tekamah will institute war on the saloons at that place. The real estate men of Omaha have formed an association, similar in workings to a board of trade.

WORKMEN'S bonded debt is \$317,500. LABORERS at York are engaged in moving the old court house to make room for the new building.

The Plattsmouth bar passed fitting resolutions to the memory of the late Judge M. Schell.

The Omaha papers resent the action of the Lincoln police the other day in sending back to that city a dozen and a half able bodied tramps.

A KNIGHTS of LABOR lodge has been organized at Columbus.

Mrs. Tucker, formerly assistant matron at the Home of the Friendless in Lincoln, thinks that institution is not conducted quite as satisfactory to the inmates and general public as it ought to be.

"BUFFALO BILL," who is well known in Nebraska, is going to take his "Wild West" show to Europe next year.

WASHINGTON special: Senator Van Wyck reported with favorable recommendation from the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river, to the senate, his bill making appropriations of \$50,000 for the improvement of Eastport, opposite Nebraska City. He added an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for improvement of the Missouri river at Plattsmouth and \$50,000 at or near Omaha.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska division of the traveler's protective association will be held at the office of the Nebraska implement company, in Omaha, on the 15th of May at 8 p. m.

PRESIDENT C. A. HULL, of the First National bank of Blair, had a brother who was also a banker, killed in the recent Minnesota cyclone.

An Omaha teamster lost control of his horses while descending a steep hill. He was thrown forward under the animals, first being trampled upon and then run over by the heavy wagon. His injuries it is thought will prove fatal.

The meeting of the Home for the Friendless association recently held at Lincoln was attended by about thirty-five delegates from the different auxiliary societies. The corresponding secretary's report showed that during the year seven auxiliaries had been organized and two disbanded, making a gain of five. The total number of auxiliaries now in operation is fifty.

THE HON. H. H. MOSES, formerly of Ohio, has taken up his residence in Wayne. He was formerly circuit judge in the Buckeye state and has written a work on mandamus.

The office of the Hastings Nebraskan is being enlarged and it is rumored that new German paper will be started in connection with it.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Henry C. Lebberts, of Omaha, charged with seduction, on complaint of Mary E. Neuhans. Lebberts was recently married and is of good family. The disclosure creates no little surprise and the honeymoon is sadly clouded.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Fullerton Journal sends an account of a fatal shooting on the Skedee of Harry Bulla, the 13-year-old son of Q. A. Bulla. He and his brother Roland were out goose hunting, and while Roland was in the act of shooting Harry stepped in front of the gun, the charge glancing in the right side of his head, sufficiently deep to uncover the brain for a space of one-half by one and one-half inches. He was taken to his home unconscious, and remained so with the exception of a few moments, in which he recognized his father's voice, until death released him the following morning.

The mill company at Fullerton has issued an order to the effect that no Sunday fishing will be permitted at the dam, and Charles Boyd, says the Journal of that place, declares that not even a bony sucker can be yanked from the Cedar within his bailiwick on that day—not by a dam site.

It is reported that the temperance people of Bennett will contest both the village and school election.

Two Lincoln men are digging for hidden wealth in Grand Island. They claim that a gold watch and chain, a diamond pin, \$1,600 were buried in the fair ground, that the booty was stolen from a traveling man during the firemen's tournament; that the thief was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for another crime, and that he confided the secret to one Pierson, who in turn confessed to them.

FRED KRULL, says the Lincoln Journal, a well known farmer of Centerville, is a very large man and for fifteen years Austin Humphrey has been trying to get him weighed, to which Mr. Krull has been mildly and modestly adverse. But Austin caught him the other day, and gave him a weight at 367½ pounds. He is probably the largest man in the state.

MISS MINNIE SELDEX, of Blair, was a few days ago presented with a handsome gold watch by her parents as a token of their appreciation of her excellent record while a pupil at the public schools of that city.

R. S. SMITH, aged 78, died in Fremont last week, was the father of eleven children, one of whom is Mrs. Moses Shinn of Omaha.

The claim of Johnson, whose barn was burned to dislodge the murderer, Steadman, near Oakland, a few weeks ago, has been rejected by the county commissioners, who claim they cannot pay it legally. Johnson's damages were \$4,000, the amount he asked the commissioners to pay.

SECRETARY BARSTOW, of the Nebraska Trotting Horse Breeders' association says that fifty-six entries have been made in the stake races to be trotted in Omaha in July. Most of the colts are of high grade and some lively contests are expected.

The question of pay for the trainmen is not yet settled. A committee of two of the brotherhood are traveling over the state this week, to determine the general feeling. The result of their investigations will be laid before the officials at an early day.

M. M. STANNARD has found a quarry of stone eight miles west of Creighton, which is said to contain marble in its first stages equal to the best Ohio free stone.

The Brewster News admonishes citizens of Blaine county who desire to borrow money on real estate, that they cannot do so until the county is organized.

An important and somewhat singular suit has been commenced in the district court of Otoe county. Some time ago Geo. L. Free, of Camp Creek, had a party of boys and men arrested for breaking up religious meetings. Some of the defendants entered a plea of guilty, one of them, however, arranged to fight the case, and the charge was withdrawn. This defendant George Hanks, now brings suit against Lee for libel in the sum of \$5,000.

HON. J. STERLING MORROW, the originator of Arbor Day, put in his time on that day planting trees on his place near Nebraska City.

Gov. DAWES planted trees Arbor Day on his place at Crete.

JOHN W. LAUER, recently tried in Omaha for killing his wife and found guilty of manslaughter, says it is not true that he has intended to waive his application for a new trial. His attorneys are instructed to go ahead with argument for a new trial.

The prohibitionists were in secret council in Lincoln last week, arranging details of the fall campaign. It is their avowed intention to run straight congressional and legislative tickets in every county, and have a district or precinct organization to get out the vote. They hope by a thorough canvass to poll fully 20,000 votes.

MR. McCLOSKEY, superintendent of instruction for Lancaster county, is the first official in the state to file his report for the current year. Mr. McCloskey makes the school population of the county 12,263; against 11,013 in 1885. The school population in Lincoln city is 5,526, against 4,413 in 1885.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CONTROVERSY. Things That Must Be Taken Into Consideration in Arbitrating Labor Disputes. The Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, in delivering the fifth in his series of discourses on "Christianity and Modern Socialism," on Sunday last said on the subject of "The Rights of Labor."

There are no rights which are not grounded on reason, and which cannot be justified by an appeal to sober fact. Firmness is indispensable in the prosecution of every just claim, but when firmness breaks with intelligence, it degenerates into sullen obstinacy and invites defeat. In the debate that labor conducts, there are some things that no combinations can alter, and that must be accepted as entering into the great industrial controversy.

JUDGE WAKELEY rendered an opinion at Omaha in the suit brought by the gas company to restrain the passage of an ordinance by the city council granting a charter to a new company. The decision reviews the history of the gas company and the ordinance passed and concludes with the opinion that it is within the power of the city to pass the ordinance, but that does not restrain the present company from continuing their business.

ODD FELLOWS of Beatrice, by resolution, decided not to attend the celebration at Omaha because they could not get better rates on the railroads.

"DICK DEADEYE," a notorious tough who has been hanging about Omaha for some time past, has been given orders to make himself scarce in that locality from this time forward.

HASTINGS surprises strangers with the number of elegant turnouts that appear on its streets.

Last week Sheriff Fowler, of Nemaha county, took to the penitentiary Mark Hall, of that county, who pleaded guilty to the murder of David Worrel, and was sentenced at the last term of court to two years at hard labor. Two years ago the coming Fourth of July, Hall struck Worrel with a billiard cue, in the saloon of J. G. Macley, in Auburn, the blow resulting in the death of Worrel soon after. The prisoner made a statement to Judge Broadly to the effect that Worrel began the quarrel, using abusive language, and that he struck the fatal blow in self-defense.

BOHANAN has received a message from his counsel that the United States supreme court had overruled Attorney General Leese's motion to throw Bohanan's case out of court, and have ordered the case to be argued on its merits. The next step by the prosecution will be the filing of a motion asking that the case be advanced on the docket. This no doubt will be done and the case argued some time this fall.

The bids for the erection of the new court house of York county were opened on the 20th. There were five complete bids filed: R. K. Allen, of St. Joe, \$60,000; D. R. Howard, of Lincoln, \$52,000; W. F. Causand, of Lincoln, \$52,000; J. U. Patvin, of York, \$56,000; and \$51,000 without jail.

ASHLAND has a fine large new hotel which is to be opened about May 1.

It is said that last year there were more weddings in Wayne, according to the population, than in any town of the state, and the matrimonial market opens very brisk this season. There will be several matings at an early day.

A LAND loan and building organization has been effected at Columbus.

COUNTY organization is the principal topic of argument in Blaine county at the present time.

The postmaster at Western locks the boxes of delinquent patrons until they come down with the rent.

The total number of children attending school in the state is 233,238. To teach them, 7,922 instructors are employed at an annual cost of \$1,492,346.

A PETITION is out for a daily mail from Chadron to Fort Fetterman. A diagram will also be sent in showing the present mail route by way of Omaha and Cheyenne, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles.

The Baptists of Wymore are erecting a house of worship 26x42.

EUGENE KRAUSE, of West Point, came near having a leg broken while soldering pipes in the water works ditches in that place, the other day, by the caving of the bank. Help being at hand he was speedily released from his painful position. One leg was bent over the pipe in such a way as to severely strain it.

The Moline plow men are casting about for a location in the west. It is possible Omaha may secure the manufactory if the citizens exhibit a spirit of liberality comparable with the importance of the enterprise.

The unknown child that was found in a barn in Lincoln one night last winter, died at the Home of the Friendless a few days ago. There was a mystery about the death of this child, which the police were at one time in a fair way of solving, when they were hampered by the trail.

Among the prominent enterprises which are on foot at Fairfield is a butter and cheese factory. The building and apparatus will cost \$7,000.

ONE of the institutions of Fairfield is the Norman stud stable owned by J. W. Small. Some of the finest and best stock in the state, or in the west for that matter, can be seen at these stables.

The Odd Fellows of Juniata will hold a celebration of their own on the 26th, believing the railroad rates are too high to go to Omaha.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting was held at Huntington, Oregon, last week, in favor of the Huntington and Pine Valley railroad. Fifty per cent of the assessment on stock was paid in, and a survey ordered. This road opens up a large mining district to Nebraska, whose trade has heretofore gone to Portland.

DR. FITCH is negotiating for material with which to start a temperance paper at Hastings.

The contractor for the Beatrice water works is on the ground ready to begin operations.

CHARGE IT UP TO RUM. Edward Bagley and Alfred Twoomey, of Somerville, Mass., were young men who had been like brothers from childhood. Bagley was 19 years old, and Twoomey was 21. Both worked at the Union Glass works, and both had widowed mothers dependent upon them for support. Their intimacy continued unbroken until the other day, when they went to Boston and became intoxicated and when they returned home in the evening, got into a dispute, which they proceeded to settle with a fist fight. Bagley was repeatedly knocked down by Twoomey, and upon being taken home died from the effects of the beating. Twoomey was arrested. After being placed under arrest, he said: "He was the best friend I ever had, and this would never have happened but for rum."

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CONTROVERSY.

Things That Must Be Taken Into Consideration in Arbitrating Labor Disputes. The Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Brooklyn, in delivering the fifth in his series of discourses on "Christianity and Modern Socialism," on Sunday last said on the subject of "The Rights of Labor."

There are no rights which are not grounded on reason, and which cannot be justified by an appeal to sober fact. Firmness is indispensable in the prosecution of every just claim, but when firmness breaks with intelligence, it degenerates into sullen obstinacy and invites defeat. In the debate that labor conducts, there are some things that no combinations can alter, and that must be accepted as entering into the great industrial controversy.

Nothing is less accidental than an advance in all social improvement, to be radical and permanent, must begin with the habits of parents, and the earliest care of the new-born babe. A vigorous infancy and childhood are the best fortunes parents can give to their children. There is an inequality for which the state is responsible, so long as under its guardianship any child is born in a den where pure air is unknown and impossible. There is an inequality which the state cannot remove, but whose guilt must be charged against careless fathers and mothers, who spend in the saloon what is needed at home, and who do not see that their children are not equal. There is an inequality, too, that is inherent and permanent. Neither public statute nor private virtue can do away with it. He who fights it fights against nature and God. All that any man can claim, and all that public justice can secure to him, is a fair opportunity. And there never starts a child in a den where pure air is known, and the possession of material goods so long as there is inequality in human nature. Another equally prosaic fact is that there is no way of annulling the necessity of hard work. It is sheer folly to deceive the poor with the notion that they can ever take its place. Leisure must remain a luxury, and the reward of industry its enjoyment may be extended. It may be true that every human being needs only about three pounds of food per day, a few yards of cotton or woolen cloth a year, two or three tons of coal and a given number of cubic feet of space, sheltered by a roof. But such provisions are not equal. There is never has been a time when more than that could be secured by the most patient and persistent toil. Savagery is a perpetual struggle for existence. Farming is not a life of ease, where the hours of labor can be reduced at will. Agriculture is the most exacting of all occupations. The world actually turns round month; it is always within a year from the brink of starvation, and the universal failure of a single harvest would produce widespread famine and disaster. There is still another dream that leads much of existing discontent—the notion that vast stores of grain and merchandise are piled up in warehouses, whose prompt distribution would make want unknown and measurably increase average comfort. A sober study of the actual facts dissipates the illusion. The total wealth of our country, now the richest in the world, is reported at \$1,000,000,000 in 1900, and \$1,750,000,000 in 1905, with a total of 17,500,000 producers, representing, however, the accumulation of 250 years, much of it in land, buildings and machinery. An equal division would give to each man, woman and child a capital of only \$870, and of it relatively worthless to the individual owner, or \$2,500 to each producer. The latter sum represents the limit of average wealth attainable. There is no more to be had. The same result is emphasized by analyzing the annual production. The total value of the products of this country is \$1,000,000,000 annually. From this must be deducted \$700,000,000 paid in taxes, \$1,300,000,000 to make good the annual wear and tear of the means of production, leaving \$8,000,000,000, to be divided among 50,000,000 consumers, without allowing anything for interest in a vast store of grain and merchandise. Allowing 5 per cent for these, the net production is reduced to \$5,725,000,000. Throwing capital out of the account there is only \$160 a year for each inhabitant, or of \$115 if capital is entitled to a dividend—an average of from 31 to 44 cents a day. Forty cents a day must suffice, on the average, to feed, clothe and shelter the people of this country. Or dividing the annual production among the actual workers, the average income will be between \$327 and \$457 a year. Three hundred and fifty dollars a year means a bare subsistence, and a year's rent and provide a margin for saving in every family of three persons. Two dollars a day is far above the average income that the productive energy of the country can pay. He who secures it belongs to the privileged classes, with many exceptions, and every man belongs to the bloated plutocracy, against whom socialism urges its crusade, who owns \$2,500 worth of property, or who receives more than \$400 a year for his work. If such commonplaces things that now are most restless and discontent would be dealt to all insurrectionary appeals, and modify very materially their traditional conceptions about the tyranny of capital. Contentment with food and raiment is not only the recommendation of a religion that discards material treasures, but no less the injunction of a hard common sense, which encourages every man to secure all he can.

THE BISHOP OF MADRID SHOT. Scattered on the Steps of the Cathedral by a Priest. At 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, while the bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell upon the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The bishop was borne in an unconscious condition to his private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. The priest was arrested. Being Palm Sunday, the cathedral was more than usually crowded by worshippers, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented his being lynched. The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shots was recently dismissed from the priesthood, and had fruitlessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated. The priest made an attempt to commit suicide.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell tickets at one and one-third fare to all delegates desiring to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in St. Louis, May 4th to 8th. For tickets or further information call on or address, P. E. Moores, agent, 1522 Farnham street, or G. N. Clayton, Northwestern Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb.

THE TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.

The Report of Special Agent Weeks on Strikes and Lockouts. Advance sheets of the report of Joseph D. Weeks, expert and special agent of the census bureau, upon strikes and lockouts occurring within the United States during the calendar year of 1880 have been received by the interior department.

The record shows, he says, that many strikes and lockouts still grow out of the most trivial causes, yet the tendency, as stated, is toward less frequent strikes and lockouts. A number of strikes in certain of the prominent trades as given in the report is as follows: Iron and steel industries, 236; coal mining, 158; textile trades, 46; cigar making, 42; building trades, 36; transportation, 36; printing trades, 28; glass industries, 27; piano making, 14; boot and shoe making, 11. Much the greater proportion (71½ per cent) of the strikes and lockouts reported upon were caused by differences as to rates of wages. In a labor of 1880, the number of successful ones of these relating to rates of wages, or 62 per cent of all were for an advance, and 14 per cent of these relating to rates of wages, or 9½ per cent, all were against the reduction. Strikes growing out of the demands for an advance in labor of 1880, the number of successful ones of these against a reduction, in conditions of trade that justify an advance, is much more to the interest of the employer to give it than to have his work stop. Of 812 strikers the results of 481, or 59 per cent, are given. Of these 163, or 35 per cent, were successful; 85, or 13 per cent, were compromised; and 244, or 47 per cent, were unsuccessful. Of 20 strikes in connection with the payment of wages, of which the results are given, 11, or 58 per cent, were successful, 6 were compromised and 3 are reported as unsuccessful. On the other hand, any strike in connection with hours of labor which the employer gives up as unsuccessful. The report concludes: "As to wages lost, it appears that 64,779 employees lost \$3,711,097. This would be at the rate of \$57 each. As the entire number of employees estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages would be \$13,293,866, which would have been saved had the works run constantly. Of course, there would have been a number of offsets to this. In case the strikes were successful, this additional wages would compensate for a portion of the loss. In other cases, where unionism existed in the trades, there were strikes, the men received strike pay or strike benefits, but the strike benefits was, in most cases, simply refunding money that had been previously paid. Then, in many cases, the parties on strike secured employment in other industries, and hence their actual loss would be what wages they would have earned at the time of the strike, minus what they earned in a presumably less profitable employment."

BRIEFS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

A conflict on the Greek frontier is hourly expected. The Greeks have assumed a very provoking attitude, which has had the effect of making Turkey furious.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the conservatives, in a letter states that he is convinced that the nation will indignantly reject Mr. Gladstone's "desperate scheme" for the government of Ireland.

Mme. Alhani will sing "Tennyson's Ode" at the opening of the Indian and Colonial exhibition on May 4th. Fabulous prices are being paid for seats, the applications for which have reached an unprecedented number.

A conference of the conservative association of Great Britain, will be held May 15, to consider the home rule question and to organize the party. Lord Salisbury will address a meeting at St. James hall in the evening.

Advices from Mandalay say that the British expedition sent against the Kachin tribe has been compelled to retreat. The rebels, in overwhelming force, made a desperate attack on the British, driving the expedition back.

Madrid dispatch: The remains of the bishop of Madrid, who was shot by a priest on Sunday last, were buried in the center of the cathedral. The body was dressed in the bishop's robes and lay in an open coffin, which was borne from the Episcopal residence to the cathedral by canons, preceded by 200 priests and followed by the papal nuncio, the cabinet ministers, corporation authorities and other prominent persons. The procession was witnessed by immense crowds.

Lord Spencer, speaking at Newcastle, said there were two ways of settling the Irish problem—coercion and concession. The former is a dangerous means by which to restore order. But what then? He contended the accusation that Mr. Gladstone was handing the government of Ireland over to crime mongers. Judging from evidence obtained during his term of office as lord lieutenant of Ireland, he had not found that the supporters of the Parnell policy encouraged crime and evildoing.

The colleagues of Mr. Parnell, he said, have a real affection for the country, and their ability is undoubted. Tax-payers will incur no risks from the Ireland scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

NEW MEN DESERTING THEIR POSTS. More Trouble Experienced by the Railroads at St. Louis. The various railroads are becoming alarmed in consequence of the new turn of affairs, and are not sure but at any moment they may be deserted by the force which they had so much trouble in getting together. Some of the men who quit gave as a reason that they were afraid to continue work any longer, while others charge that the roads have broken faith with them in reducing their wages. The Chicago & Alton switch engineers are still out, and their work is being done by the road engineers. This afternoon five watchmen in the Carondelet yards of the Iron Mountain road yielded to the arguments of the strikers and quit work.

The general executive board received today \$8,000 in drafts and postal orders for the strikers' fund. One contribution of \$2,500 was received from the New York Protective association through General Secretary Turner, accompanied by the information that the subscription would be duplicated, if necessary, every week until the settlement of the strike. The cases of the nine East St. Louis deputies, who are charged with being fugitives from justice, were set for a hearing in the court of criminal correction to-day. It was continued for a week, a note having been received from Mr. Yantis, Gov. Marmaduke's private secretary, stating that the governor is absent from the state and that Lieutenant Governor Moorhous was also absent, but was expected to arrive at Jefferson City to-day. As soon as he arrived he would probably take some action on the application of Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, for the requisition of the prisoners.

Jefferson City (Mo.) dispatch: Lieut. Cook of the Missouri house this evening refused to honor the requisition of the governor of Illinois for the surrender of the deputy sheriffs charged with the East St. Louis shooting until the case against them for the killing of C. H. Thompson, of St. Louis, the same day, has been tried.

CHINESE COMING AND GOING.

For the Regulation of Which Congress Will Take Action. The house committee on foreign affairs has taken important action in reference to Chinese legislation. The registration bill, introduced early in the session by Representative Morrow, of California, has been acted upon finally and ordered to be favorably reported to the house, but with amendments which change it very materially.

The first section, which fixed the life of a certificate of departure to two years, was stricken out entirely. The twenty-year clause was reduced to ten, and to the eighth section, which limited the number of passengers to one to every fifty tons of the registered tonnage of the vessel, was added the clause that these should not apply "to any persons who are entitled to enter the United States under existing treaties." This last amendment, it is claimed by those who are interested in the anti-Chinese legislation, is fatal to the bill, inasmuch as the provisions of the bill, the negative vote was by Messrs. Belmont, chairman of the committee; Phelps, Hitt, Ketcham and Rice, all republicans, except Mr. Belmont. Mr. Morrow, the author of the bill, is much chagrined at its amendment, and says that a conference with him on the withdrawal or modified the whole Pacific coast delegation will oppose the bill. In an interview with Mr. Belmont, Mr. Morrow explained to him the frauds that were practiced in Chinese immigration and the urgency for some additional restrictive legislation upon the subject and he had first tried what he could accomplish by treaty. He referred to the fact that a new Chinese minister would soon be in Washington who had doubtless been fully instructed by his government, which was as desirous as our own to prevent these frauds upon the immigration laws, and that an opportunity had been afforded him to make a treaty to be had before the enactment of any anti-Chinese legislation. In addition to the action by the Morrow bill, the committee agreed to report favorably Mr. Belmont's Chinese indemnity bill, appropriating \$147,000 to pay those Chinese who suffered loss of property in the Rock Springs outrages.

HOW HIS PLAN IS RECEIVED.

Expressions of Opinion from Prominent People on the President's Message.

Washington special to the Omaha Bee: There was much comment in congressional circles to-day upon the message of President Cleveland received in the senate yesterday afternoon in reference to arbitration of labor trouble. Senator Beck says if he could have his way, he would name Allen G. Thurman, Joseph E. McDonald and Roscoe Conkling as labor commissioners, and give them \$10,000 a year. Such a commission would command the respect of all parties and would settle labor troubles.

Senator Van Wyck says the idea of the president is a very good one, and that good results might be attained.

Representative Crain, of Texas, a member of the special committee investigating the strike in the southwest, expresses the opinion that the president's proposal in the bill as it passed the house. The only difference between the message and the bill was that it made the commission permanent. He thought the other plan better, as arbitrators selected from localities where troubles exist would be anxious to make settlements which would be satisfactory to all parties, while it would be a cold-blooded matter of fact with a commission such as the president suggests.

T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, who has been here several days testifying before the labor investigating committee, said the president's suggestion were better than those in the bill before congress. "I want a department of labor," said Mr. Powderly. "I don't believe in doctoring those troubles. I want to go to the root of the disease. Strikes are but medicine. They relieve the patient for a time, but his sickness comes back on him. The matter must be seriously and carefully strained. We need a department of labor to have records on file, to make a careful and constant study of the labor question, and to be ready to act and to recommend at any time. Arbitrations should be conducted from this department."

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The great strike of the Lake Shore switchmen is at an end. At a meeting of the strikers, held in their hall on Wentworth avenue, Chicago, on the 23d, terms of settlement were agreed upon, and at the secret session the terms were unanimously ratified. The meeting was largely attended, and adjourned with three rousing cheers. The scene at the yards when the men resumed work was an exciting one. The crowds cheered loudly when the announcement that the strike was over was made, and there was a general striking of hands and rejoicing among the men.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities in Omaha and New York. Columns include item names (e.g., Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard) and their respective prices per bushel or unit.