

A RIOT IN BERLIN.

Five Thousand Workmen Fight for a Hearing.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The riotous demonstration of the unemployed laborers of this city originated at a meeting of about three or four thousand workmen at Lip's brewery during the forenoon. The men had gathered there to receive the report of a deputation which they had sent to the burgomaster, Herr Forckenbeck, asking him to see the emperor in behalf of the unemployed workmen of Berlin, and to intercede with his majesty upon their behalf.

The burgomaster refused to receive the delegation, sending them a message to the effect that there was nothing to be gained by the demonstration. The delegates were also warned that the police forbade all riotous gatherings and processions, and that steps would be taken to prevent any demonstration. The delegates returned to the brewery, where they announced to their comrades who by that time numbered nearly five thousand men, the disappointing result of their mission.

The message of the burgomaster was received with howls of rage and storms of bitter execration, mingled with yells of "Let's go to the ministry of commerce." "Let's march in a body to the reichstag and demand redress," and finally, with the shout of "Let's appeal in person to the emperor."

"To the Castle!" was the cry. "Let's tear down the gates, if necessary, and see the emperor."

Amidst the uproar a number of the cooler heads and more thoughtful of the leaders of the workmen tried almost in vain to be heard. In loud piercing tones they implored the men not to lose their heads and to remember that they were but a small handful when measured against the garrison and police of Berlin. Herr Kessler, the noted agitator, was conspicuous in his efforts to calm the passions of the multitude. The remarks of Herr Kessler, as well as those of other prudent leaders of the people, were drowned under deafening cheers of "Let's go to the castle, to the castle; the emperor must receive us."

The mention of the emperor's name was received with howls of derision on all sides, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of grossly insulting remarks addressed to his majesty. The real interest of the German masses seemed for the first time to have been expressed in the

hurling of 5,000 tongues at the young grandson of the great Emperor William, shouting and yelling "To the castle, and loudly singing "La Marseillaise," they made their way through the streets to the Unter Den Linden, cheered on by encouraging cries from the tens upon tens of thousands who had heard of the disturbance, and who were evidently almost to a man in sympathy with the rioters.

It is now estimated that fully 6,000 persons marched almost to the castle gates, the "Marseillaise" roaring, its echoes into the sacred apartments of the emperor. At that stage of the riot many believed that

A Revolution Had Broken Out in Berlin. Police were hurriedly sent for, arriving at the palace on the trot and completely armed. The rioters had reached a point outside of the castle gates and there they halted, sang the "Marseillaise" in thundering tones and wildly shouted for the emperor to appear. As soon as the force of police on the spot had been sufficiently reinforced a charge upon the rioters was ordered, and then began a series of the most

Desperate Hand to Hand Fights ever witnessed in the streets of Berlin. The police, it was evident, had received strict orders to avoid bloodshed, but they lit right and left with the flat of their swords, pounded away with the stocks of their rifles and hammered at the rioters with batons. During the melee the police made about one hundred arrests, but each arrest seemed to be the signal for an attempt at rescue upon the part of the mob, and in some cases they tore their comrades from the grasp of the police and carried them away in triumph. While this battle was being fought almost everywhere the castle windows,

Emperor William of Germany, pale and looking like a man just recovering from a severe attack of sickness, watched his subjects struggling with the men they had termed his "butchers." When the presence of the emperor at the window became known (he stood at a large window on the first story) there was such a howl, mingled with cheers, that it must have caused him a very uncomfortable feeling. By lifting his hand he could have put a stop to all the rioting and by addressing a few calm words to the mob, promising to investigate their complaints, he could have sent them home satisfied, but he did not do it and the battle between the police and the dissatisfied workmen continued. The police had, during the fight, continually been receiving reinforcements, and it was lucky for them that such was the case, for when they first came in contact with the mob the latter fought so desperately that

The Police Were Driven Back and it began to look as if the guards at the castle would be compelled to fire upon the mob. These reinforcements, however, enabled the police to beat back the rioters, who retreated into the eastern quarters, attacking stray bodies of police. Though it is said that no more than 6,000 were gathered about the statue of Frederick the Great when the "Marseillaise" started, the people of the neighborhood, it is estimated that fully 16,000 people took part in one way or another in the rioting. Women, and even children, took part in the fray, and as a result a number of women are now locked up in the same depots as the male rioters. A rough estimate has it that about one hundred persons were captured and that quite one hundred persons were severely injured. In addition some two or three hundred other persons must have received injuries more or less serious.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the several propositions to amend the constitution so as to provide for electing United States senators by a direct vote of the people, as Senator Mitchell stated

on the floor of the senate the other day, have arrived at a conclusion respecting these measures. It is to favorably report to the full committee a substitute for the several propositions, reading as follows:

That the senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be chosen by a direct vote of the people of the several states for six years, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branches of the state legislature, and each senator shall have one vote. If vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next general election in such state for members of the house of representatives in congress, when such vacancies shall be filled by a direct vote of the people, as aforesaid.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The vice president being absent from the city, the president pro tem., Senator Manderson, called the senate to order. An interesting discussion was started on the resolution offered by Senator Stewart to permit Mr. Claggett, the contestant in the Idaho case, to address the senate in his own behalf. The motion was adopted by a yeas and nays vote of 48 to 1. Senator Vest called up Senator Hale's resolution requesting copies of agreements with other countries relating to interchange of trade and moved an amendment inquiring whether any negotiations had been unsuccessfully inaugurated to secure reciprocity with Mexico, and, if so, what had been the cause.

Upon this basis he proceeded to make a sarcastic and vigorous speech in criticism of the speech made in New York by John W. Foster, of the state department, whom he designated as "Secretary" Foster. Mr. Hale of Maine replied in defense of the reciprocity policy of the government. The resolution was laid over and the Idaho contest taken up. Mr. Vance, taking the floor on behalf of Mr. Claggett, the contestant.

House.

The house took up the contested election case of Craig vs. Stewart, from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district, and Mr. Brown of Indiana commenced argument in favor of Craig.

THE MEMPHIS TRAGEDY.

Public Sympathy Turns in Favor of the Murderer's Companion.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—The usual crowd in the court room showed that the interest in the trial of Miss Lillie Johnson under a writ of habeas corpus, containing a petition for bail, was unabated. Miss Johnson entered, leaning on the arm of her father and supported by her brother. The young lady was veiled and so weak was she that her father had to assist her to remove her wraps. The Rev. Father Veale, pastor of St. Patrick's (R. C.) church testified as to her good character. Dr. Hemming, the family physician, said that he attended the young lady for several years and that she was very frail and delicate. The confinement in the jail was injuring her, and the physician declared, in his opinion, the girl could not live much longer if she was kept in prison.

Attorney Patterson went into the history of the case at length, detailing how Miss Alice Mitchell, Miss Lillie Johnson and Miss Freda Ward had been friends for years. As the lawyer pictured Lillie Johnson's quiet home life and compared it to her present position with her character forever ruined, though she was innocent of any complicity in the commission of the crime, the prisoner began to weep, and when he entered into the details of the girl's whole frame was convulsed. The sobs of the father and daughter could be heard throughout the court room. Sympathetic ladies began to weep, but the court frowned. The judge said he would decide later on whether he would grant bail or refuse it, and then ordered the prisoner taken back to jail. Miss Johnson started to rise but fell back fainting in a chair. Her father and brother picked her up and carried her limp from the court room. Public sentiment has changed in Miss Johnson's favor.

INGERSOLL IRRITATED.

The Colonel Will Sue a Brooklyn Baptist Minister for Slander. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll arrived home from his western tour and began to mold legal bullets to carry war into the camp of the Rev. A. C. Dixon, of the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon some weeks ago charged the colonel with having advocated the dissemination of obscene literature and employing his legal and mental talents to obtain the repeal of what are known as the "Comstock laws."

Colonel Ingersoll demanded a retraction of the accusation or a denial of the report that he had uttered any such remarks. In default of any such amendments for the wrong committed the colonel threatened to commence suit for malicious slander.

Dr. Dixon proceeded to make public his reply, which was somewhat irritating to the colonel. It asserted that Colonel Ingersoll had favored the distribution of obscene matter through the mail, and said:

"I believe, sir, that these charges against you are true, and if you desire to test them before a court of justice I will be happy indeed to represent the purity of this country as against the defamers and propagators of obscene literature."

Colonel Ingersoll, when asked if he had or would reply to Dr. Dixon, said:

"Not by letter. I shall now commence immediate legal action against him for malicious libel. I am hardly prepared to say much on the subject as yet."

Passenger Trains Meet.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Lebanon Northern railroad at the northern end of the Oak street tunnel. It was a "head" collision between two passenger trains. The crash was a fearful one and both engines were completely wrecked. George Collins, engineer of the incoming train, was instantly killed. Several of the passengers were badly injured. Mrs. Catharine Flynn who lives at the corner of Curtis and Montgomery avenue, was hurt about the head but not seriously. Conductor Dugan was thrown against a window and badly cut and bruised.

Whitney makes \$3.00 Men's shoes a specialty.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

Interesting Facts Supplementary to Governor General Stanley's Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Hon. J. W. Foster, who has had charge of the state department's recent negotiations with Canada on the reciprocity and fisheries questions, communicated to a representative of the United Press some interesting facts supplementary to the message of the governor general of Canada laid before the Dominion parliament. He said the phrase in Lord Stanley's message stating arrangements had been reached for an international commission to frame regulations to prevent destructive methods of fishing, might naturally be supposed to refer to the Bering sea controversy, but in fact it had nothing to do with the sealing question. It related only to fishing and proper methods of taking fish on the great lakes and in international waters on the Atlantic ocean. There had been complaints of pollution of streams running from Maine to Canada by saw mills and manufacturing. The commission would be authorized to look into this question and also incidentally into the matter of international fish hatcheries. On all these matters the commission would be authorized to investigate and report.

There was another question, Mr. Foster said, of considerable interest to New England, which had also been agreed on and was not mentioned in Lord Stanley's message. It would be remembered that there had been serious trouble arising last summer in the vicinity of Eastport, Me., in consequence of seizures by Canadian cruisers, of American fishing vessels, alleged to be fishing within Canadian limits. It had been agreed to appoint another commission, distinct from the one previously referred to, to define and mark the boundaries of the United States and Canadian jurisdiction at this point.

The Alaska boundary question, upon which an agreement had also been arrived at, was explained by Mr. Foster to be in the nature of a joint survey from Mount Elias along the Pacific coast to British Columbia. An appropriation had been made by the United States for this purpose, but it needed the joint action of Canada and the United States to make it binding. This concurrence had now been secured.

The Raun Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The special committee appointed to investigate the workings of the pension office under Commissioner Raun began its investigation. Mr. Enloe offered in evidence certain parts of the record of the investigation of the last congress relating to appointments and promotions in the pension office. When Mr. Enloe proposed to offer the testimony of Green B. Raun, Jr., in the last congress, Mr. Payson said that while he did not wish to say there was anything in the evidence which he would object to be wished to suggest the propriety of admitting the admission of such testimony. Mr. Payson gave as an instance the statements in regard to Commissioner Raun's connection with the refrigerating company. Mr. Enloe thought the clause of the investigating resolution, relative to improper influences in appointments and promotions, covers an inquiry with reference to the refrigerating company, and offered this testimony to furnish a basis for examination and other purposes.

A discussion followed in which Mr. Payson said that if Mr. Enloe would mark the part he desired to put in he would go over it. After a conference Messrs. Payson and Enloe agreed upon certain parts of the record, the other parts being left to future determination. The committee desired to begin the examination of witnesses, but Secretary Noble was unable to attend, as he wished to get papers which were not at his immediate disposal. He sent an answer saying that he would appear at the next meeting.

The Silver Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The usual interest manifested in the silver question as a party issue was evidenced by the large attendance of Democratic members of the house who attended the caucus. Of the 236 Democratic members of the lower house fully 150 were present. Mr. Bland submitted a substitute resolution providing that the Democratic members on rules be instructed to bring in a resolution setting apart time not later than March 25, for the continuous consideration of the Bland free coinage bill, until final action. Mr. Harter of Ohio, who circulated the petition for the caucus, immediately raised a point of order against Mr. Bland's resolution on the ground that only the resolution to discuss which the caucus was called could be considered. Overruled. It was openly declared that the caucus would not be bound by caucus action, and after two hours' discussion the caucus adjourned.

A New Orleans Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The committee on commerce, through Mr. Gibson of Maryland, reported to the senate with a favorable recommendation, a bill to authorize the Southern Bridge and Railway company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river at New Orleans. The bridge is to be used for railroad and other traffic purposes.

The Utes' Removal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The house committee on Indian affairs heard further arguments on the bill proposing to move the Ute Indians from Colorado to southern Utah. Herbert Welsh, of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, and Delegate Caine of Utah spoke in opposition to the measure.

Couldn't Thrive on Politics.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the Michigan Patrons of Industry opened with forty delegates, representing 15,000 people. Last year 150 delegates, representing over fifty thousand members, attended. The heavy loss of membership is attributed to the introduction of politics into the order.

Mother of General Coon.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Lenke Coon, mother of General Datus Coon, in the government service at San Diego, Cal., died at the residence of Senator Parker in this city at the advanced age of 85.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—For Nebraska: Fair; colder and fair Saturday. For Iowa: Clear weather; colder and clear Saturday.

NORRIS & WILCOX, SHOES.

1517 Douglas Street. In order to have comfort you must be PROPERLY FITTED. In order to have good wear from the shoes you must be PROPERLY FITTED. It is more important than buying the cheapest to be PROPERLY FITTED. In order to have style to your shoes they must be PROPERLY FITTED. When you need shoes if you will allow us you will be PROPERLY FITTED. NORRIS & WILCOX. 1517 Douglas Street.

Notice for Hearing Final Account.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Douglas County, ss. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Doll, deceased: The following named persons, to-wit: Leopold Doll, Ernest Doll, Frederick Doll, Louis Doll, Charles Doll, Minnie Doll, Lena Doll, Rose Doll, Clara Doll, Charles F. Doll, Charles E. Doll, Maria Doll, William Doll, Clara Doll, Augustus Doll, Lewis Doll, William Doll, August Doll, Charles Doll, Leopold Doll, Lizzie Ullman, Minnie Rock, Henry Backman, Lizzie Saxmann and Minnie Heinze, and all other persons interested in said matter will take notice that on the 25th day of February, 1892, the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, made the following order:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Douglas County, ss. In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, February 25, A. D. 1892. Present J. W. Eller, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Doll, deceased: Reading and filing the petition of Leopold Doll, showing that Leopold Doll, August Doll, Ernest Doll, Frederick Doll, Louis Doll, Charles Doll, Minnie Doll, Lena Doll, Rose Doll, Clara Doll, Charles F. Doll, Charles E. Doll, Maria Doll, William Doll, Clara Doll, Augustus Doll, Lewis Doll, William Doll, August Doll, Charles Doll, Leopold Doll, Lizzie Ullman, Minnie Rock, Henry Backman, Lizzie Saxmann and Minnie Heinze, are interested in said estate, and that the debts of said estate have been paid, and that said Leopold Doll as one of the executors of the last will and testament, presents with said petition and application the final account of said executors, and asks its allowance, and that he want an inventory of appraisement and the report of the executor of said last will and testament heretofore filed in said proceedings were incorrect, and praying that the said warrant and inventory of appraisement and said report of said executors be corrected and reformed, and that the final account of the executors of said last will and testament of said Frederick Doll, deceased, be proved and allowed, that the compositions due said executors for administering said estate be determined and that the court may by its decree determine and name the persons entitled to said estate, and determine and name the proportions or parts of said estate to which each shall be entitled, and direct said executors to pay and deliver the respective shares to such persons, and praying that such other and further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Ordered, that March 25, A. D. 1892, at 9 o'clock A. M., be assigned for hearing said petition and application, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at the County Court to be held, in and for said County, and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner and applicant should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition and application, and hearing thereof, be given to the following persons above named by service of notice of this proceeding upon said persons in the manner provided by law, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and application be given to the persons in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, a newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, prior to the time appointed for said hearing.

J. W. ELLER, County Judge.

Legal Notice.

In the District Court of and for Douglas County, Nebraska. Lizzie Nelson, plaintiff, vs. Charles F. Nelson, defendant. You are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1892, Lizzie Nelson filed in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, and commenced an action therein against you, the object and prayer of the said petition being to secure a divorce from you on the ground of abandonment and failure to support, and also to secure to said plaintiff the custody and charge of the children of said marriage, Amy Nelson and Lawrence Nelson. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1892.

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Special Master Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court for Douglas County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot three (3) in blk. 2 four (4) in Central park as surveyed, platted and recorded in the City of Omaha, in Douglas County, and State of Nebraska, to satisfy John J. Monell, Jr., executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, the sum of seven hundred ninety-four (794.50) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 21, A. D. 1891, until paid; to satisfy Louis Bradford the sum of nine hundred four (904.12) dollars judgment, with interest thereon at ten (10) per cent. per annum from September 21, A. D. 1891, until paid, and twenty-nine (29.58) dollars costs, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, A. D. 1891, until paid, together with accruing costs according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of said Douglas County, at its September term, A. D. 1891, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John J. Monell, Jr., executor of the estate of Gilbert C. Monell, deceased, was plaintiff, and August E. Shaw, Calvin R. Shaw and another, defendants.

Omaha, Nebraska, February 17, 1892. GEORGE A. BENNETT, Special Master Commissioner. James W. Carr, attorney. 2-18-5

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