

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued on the 1st: Interest-bearing debt, principal and interest, \$1,239,645,459; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest, \$6,003,643; debt bearing no interest, \$540,055,444; total debt, \$1,845,704,546; less available cash items, \$1,484,047,847; net cash in treasury, \$77,030,999; debt, less cash in treasury, May 1, 1886, \$1,407,020,848; debt, less cash in treasury, April 1, 1886, \$1,417,992,235; decrease of debt during the month, \$10,969,387; total cash in the treasury available for reduction of the public debt, \$202,370,706; total cash in treasury shown by the treasurer's general account, \$492,462,510.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES.

A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

HOUSE, May 1.—Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, from the civil service committee, submitted a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Taubee, of Kentucky, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the house by what authority substitute clerks were permitted in his department. A running debate respecting the merits and demerits of the civil service law ensued between Messrs. Taubee, Miller of New York, Cannon of Illinois, and others, at the conclusion of which the resolution was tabled. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, from the foreign affairs committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Chinese immigration act. House calendar. Also, providing indemnity to certain Chinese subjects for losses sustained within the jurisdiction of the United States. The floor was then accorded to the committee on territories, and several bills were passed of local interest only. The Oklahoma bill was then called up and its provisions were explained by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, who stated that the land which it was proposed to open to settlement amounted to 12,000,000 acres, and that the bill did not propose to violate any treaty with any tribe of Indians. It provided for the appointment of a commission of five persons to treat with the Indians with a view of securing the modification of treaties so as to permit of the opening of the land to settlement. Later in the day the rule, after which the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 4.—After unimportant business the postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating \$800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. He maintained that provision would prove destructive to the merchant marine. It was now proposed to change the existing statute, which permits competition, and substitute in its place the declaration that mail service shall be carried by the mails. To-day, he said, we have two routes upon which there are more than one line of steamships, one from San Francisco to the east and one from New York to Havana. No competition could come except upon those two lines. East's, Ingalls and Colman also joined actively in the debate, the latter opposing the amendment energetically. After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 4.—Wellburn submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and it was adopted. Bills, etc., were introduced and referred. By Baker, of New York—Establishing the territory of North Dakota. By Weaver, of Nebraska—A preamble and resolution ironically suggesting that it requires a high degree of intelligence to discharge the functions of a member of the committee appointed to attend the remains of a deceased member to a place of burial, providing for the appointment of a standing grave-yard committee, which shall be composed of such statesmen as the Record discloses have shown the highest degree of ability in lodging the dead weight of an objection to the consideration of a bill. A vote in relation, said committee to have leave to sit during the sessions of the house but without power to object at the grave to the interment of the corpse. On motion of Henderson, of Iowa, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed appropriating \$153,000 for the repairs and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Ia.

SENATE, May 5.—After the passage of a number of private bills the postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the senate. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to. The committee's provision for foreign mails as finally amended by the senate and agreed to reads as follows: For the transportation of foreign mails by American built and registered steamship, to secure greater frequency and regularity in the dispatch and greater speed in carriage of such mails to Brazil, republics of Mexico and Central and South America, Sandwich and West India and Windward Islands, New Zealand, New Zealand, Australian colonies, China, Japan, \$80,000, and the postmaster general is authorized to make, after due advertisement for proposals, such contract or contracts with owners of American steamships for terms of not less than three nor more than five years, at a rate of compensation not exceeding 50 cents per nautical mile on a trip each way actually traveled between terminal points in the most direct and feasible course between terminal points, as shall be found expedient and desirable to secure the end above stated. The amendment was carried, 93 yeas, 18 nays. On Plumb's motion, the sum of \$800,000 was added to the amount already in the bill for railway postal car service. The vote on the final passage of the bill was yeas 45, nays 10.

HOUSE, May 5.—Hall called up the Campbell-Weaver contested election case, and after some opposition it was proceeded with. After an hour and a half debate the resolution of the majority of the committee on elections was adopted confirming the right of the sitting member, J. B. Weaver, to the seat. The house met in the evening for the consideration of the business reported from the committee on military affairs. The following bills were passed: The senate bill to regulate the promotion of graduates from the military academy; to provide for the enlistment and pay and define the duties of general clerks and messengers; the senate bill to remove the charge of desertion standing against any soldier by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment without first having received his discharge from the regiment in which he previously served; appropriating \$150,000 for additional barracks at the southern, northwestern and western branches of the National Home for Disabled Veterans.

SENATE, May 5.—The inter-state commerce bill was then laid before the senate. The pending amendment was that of Camden, being an absolute long and short haul clause applied to each railroad separately. Palmer spoke against the Camden amendment. He was opposed to it because it was unfair to the railroads and unfair to the people. It would discriminate against certain railroads in favor of others—against our own railroads in favor of foreign railroads, and against our own railroads in favor of foreign bottoms. Riddleberger and Call supported the amendment. A vote being taken on Camden's amendment it was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 24. The technical form of the Camden amendment as agreed to is to strike out from the long and short haul clause of the committee's bill the words "from some original point of departure."

HOUSE, May 5.—Frederick, of Iowa, from the committee on alcoholic liquor traffic, reported adversely the senate bill providing for a commission on the subject of liquor traffic. The day being set aside for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs, the first bill called up which was considered in committee of the whole was one for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army. It provides that all soldiers of the late war who re-enlisted as veteran volunteers and afterwards were discharged to receive promotion and also receive commission as officers in the army, shall be paid an amount of money that would have been withheld from them on account of their being so commissioned and mustered, the same as they would have been entitled to receive had they completed their term of enlistment without promotion, and received an honorable discharge. Boutelle offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill of enlisted men in the navy and marine corps. Adopted, 127 yeas, 72 nays. At the evening session the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was called up and made the special order for the first day which may not be set apart for the consideration of other measures.

SENATE, May 6.—On motion of Sherman the senate agreed that the anti-Chinese immigration bill and the bill to indemnify Chinese subjects for losses by the Rock Springs riots shall be the special order for Monday, May 10th. The commerce bill was then considered. Wilson, of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that the provision of the bill against receiving more for a longer haul should not be construed as authorizing any railroad company to charge as much for a shorter as for a longer haul. A great number of amendments were then submitted and considered, among them one by Edmunds providing that whenever any common carrier shall violate or refuse to obey any of the requirements of the commission, it is to apply to the United States circuit court for a hearing on short notice in the matter which, without the formal pleadings and proceedings necessary in ordinary equity suits. Miller, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill applying to letter carriers the provisions of section 1738 of the revised statutes, making eight hours a day's work. It was unanimously agreed that the bill taken on the inter-state commerce bill before adjournment on Tuesday next.

HOUSE, May 6.—The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Everhart, of Pennsylvania, and Stone, of Missouri, opposed the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The only amendment reported from the committee upon which separate votes were demanded was that directing the secretary of war to negotiate for the purchase of the works of the Monongahela Navigation company. Agreed to—124 yeas, 42 nays. Heppburn, of Iowa, moved an amendment providing that the appropriation for the improvement of the lower Mississippi be expended under the direction of the secretary of war without the intervention of the Mississippi river commission. Agreed to—yeas 126, nays 107. He also offered an amendment providing that the improvement of the Missouri river from the mouth of Sioux City be considered without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. Agreed to—76 yeas, 71 nays. The bill was then passed—yeas 143, nays 102.

HOUSE, May 7.—After the routine business was disposed of the house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The bill which gave rise to the most interesting discussion was one paying \$200 to W. F. Haldiman. The report states that during the war Haldiman, then a boy of 12 years old, desired to join an Ohio regiment, but was refused muster on account of his age and size. He, however, purchased a uniform and served in the regiment a year, acting as band leader and performing scout duty. He is said to have performed gallant service. After a lengthy cross fire between Bragg and Johnson, a vote was taken on the amendment to the bill, but a number of its opponents refrained from voting and the count being left without a quorum the report was laid on the table. The house, at its evening session, passed fifty-five pension bills, and, at 9:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CHURCH AND THE ORDER.

Cardinal Gibbon Says Catholics Do Not Oppose the K. of L.

The condemnation of the Knights of Labor by Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has aroused widespread interest in regard to the attitude of the church towards the labor organization. In order to secure an authoritative statement on the subject, the Omaha Bee correspondent called on Cardinal Gibbons at Washington, who is in that city looking after legal matters connected with the cathedral university projected by the plenary council. The cardinal gave his views freely, as he desired to remove some of the false impressions which have lately gained circulation. He said, in brief: As to the Knights of Labor organization in the United States, I have not thoroughly examined the constitution or studied their purposes. From reading newspapers and Mr. Powderly's public statements, I infer that the object of the Knights of Labor is to secure the right of every man to the views of the church. Catholic prelates will to a man declare in favor of the Knights of Labor. There can be no wrong in such a course. Organization is the basis of all progress—political, social and religious. Only when it is abused does the church raise her voice and call out her children. The church has been greatly misrepresented on this point, and I would like you to state clearly its position. We hold that if a man joins a society, swearing never to reveal its workings, no matter how criminal, and to obey the dictates of its officers blindly, he surely surrenders his personal liberty, becomes the slave to his fellow men, and cannot partake of the sacrament of the church. Such an oath is taken by prevalent secret societies, hence their condemnation by the church. On the other hand, if a man joins an organization swearing to secret its workings with the proviso that nothing therein shall be contrary to the laws of the land, to his conscience and religious creed, we hold that his act is perfectly justifiable. If the orders of the club and its purposes are in accordance with Mr. Powderly's statements, then the church says to the knights: "God speed you." If, however, an absolutely blind pledge is taken, no matter how laudable the objects, our church can never countenance it, and will call on her children to withdraw under pain of excommunication. Don't understand me as criticizing Archbishop Taschereau. He is the principal of the church in Canada, and would not have taken such decisive action without a conviction that the local knights had something in their laws or pursued some method, that were against church doctrines.

A VOLUNTARY REDUCTION.

The directors of the street railroad companies in Washington have voluntarily reduced the hours of labor of their drivers and conductors from fourteen to twelve with no change in the wages paid. The new rate went into effect on the 3d, and the employees celebrated the event by decorating all of the cars with evergreens and bunting. They have already expressed their gratitude in a series of resolutions.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

Chicago the Scene of a Second Bloody Riot Instigated by the Offshoots of Europe—A Number of Policemen Killed by Bombs Thrown by the Socialists.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The southwestern portion of the city this afternoon was the scene of another riot. Toward noon a crowd of anarchists and friends assembled at the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It is also said that they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick reaper works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. Hostilities commenced at 2:30 p. m. Just in what manner cannot be learned. A number of detectives in citizens' clothes mixed with the crowd, numbering at this hour nearly a thousand persons. Detective Mike Granger, of the Central station, attempted to arrest one of the disorderly men. The detective was immediately set upon by a howling mob. Before he could escape he was struck in the forehead with a brick, knocked senseless and badly injured. Revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began, during which Officer John Strong was shot in the hand. A number of rioters were also injured. The police charged the crowd and made several arrests, capturing the man who threw the brick, Granger. At 3 o'clock the entire southwestern district of the city was wild with alarm.

SIX OFFICERS MURDERED BY THE COMMUNISTS. 10:37 p. m.—A report has just been received that six policemen have been killed in the Hay Market, where the anarchists are holding a meeting. A man who was in his thigh and has been brought to the Central police station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the socialists a squad of officers marched by close to the speaker's stand. Some one threw a bomb, which exploded almost as soon as the words had been uttered three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. The others were wounded and several of the socialists were captured. It was unanimously agreed that the scene was hardly any doubt that at least five officers were killed. Persons living on the west side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion of the bombs, which was terrific, was followed by a fusillade of revolver shots. More coherent accounts are coming in and they point to a much more disastrous affray than was at first reported. About two hundred officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the vicinity since the socialists began to assemble. At the time of throwing the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than a thousand. The utterances of the speakers were still of a most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to end the riot by ordering the crowd to disperse.

ORDERED THE CROWD TO DISPERSE. At first the socialists fell back slowly, the speakers still urging them to stand firm. Suddenly bombs were thrown. The police retorted instantly with a volley from their revolvers, and the many dark alleyways between the buildings were filled with the sound of their firing. The mob appeared crazy with a fanatic desire for blood, and, holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. They are now guarding every approach to the place and no one is allowed there. Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and

PERSONS AND OTHER NOTES.

Rev. James M. Taylor has finally decided to accept the presidency of Vassar college. Timothy Sexton, of Dublin, has left \$40,000 for the benefit of the aged and infirm clergymen. Henry George, the political economist, is forty-seven years old and about five feet two inches in height. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, answers the question, "Is whist signaling honest?" in the negative. Chang Yen Woon, the Chinese minister, is a short, thick-set man, about fifty years old, with a thin, red moustache. The widow of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of the Virginia cavalry, is now keeping a prosperous girls' school at Staunton, Va. Gen. Schenck, who wrote the only work on poker which the British aristocracy could comprehend, is practicing law in Washington. Prince Bismarck was left \$1,800 lately by the will of a Warsaw merchant, who wished the chancellor to buy a keepsake with the money. Enoch Pratt, who gave Baltimore his free library, is thought to be worth six or seven million dollars. He is past seventy, though still hale and active. Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is putting his correspondence and other memoranda in shape for a volume of history relating to the civil war. Miss Folsom is described as tall and Juno-like in outline with a complexion of ivory whiteness, all the red in her face glowing in her full and beautiful lips. Mrs. Gladstone is losing her memory, and frequently comes down to dinner with a grotesque combination of shawls and other frilly for the body of her dress, which she could not find. Captain and Mrs. Alfred Taylor, of Westport, Conn., are respectively ninety five and ninety-two years old, and have just celebrated their diamond wedding, having been married seventy-five years.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SPECIAL: The veto by Cleveland to day of the "Omaha dutiable transportation of goods bill," may chance to provoke a comparison of the views of so able a lawyer as the late ex-secretary of the treasury and Cleveland. Mr. Folger was one of the chief justices of the highest court in New York, and stood far above Cleveland as a lawyer, and there is something to criticize when Cleveland vetoes a bill which had the approval in the last congress of so able a jurist as the late Charles J. Folger. THERE are rumors of the resignation of Mr. Sparks, based on the alleged statement of a high official in the interior department. It appears that Mr. Sparks holds to the theory that he has the edge on Secretary Lamar in the matter of signing patents or not, and a friction equal to that created by striking a loco-foco match on a fire match has been provoked. THE house committee on labor heard Representative Sport of the labor arbitration bill introduced by him last Monday. The members of the committee seemed favorable to a permanent arbitration commission, but the matter did not go far enough to indicate what action will be taken. The opinion was expressed by the committee that the principal feature of Springer's bill could be incorporated in the bill now on the calendar to provide for the establishment of the department of agriculture and labor.

was found lying in the doorway, where he had been carried or where he had tried himself, has just been brought in frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the socialists in cells in the basement. All of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about twenty, is dead. The following named socialists, a few of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest: Joe Nucher, Emil Lotz, John Ulemund, Peter Lay, John Fraser, August Baka, Robert Schultze, Franz Wroch, B. Leplant, Charles Schumacher.

FOR THE WOMEN TO READ.

The Minority Report on the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The majority of the house judiciary committee in reporting adversely upon the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution submits a formal report recommending that the proposition lie upon the table. The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. E. B. Taylor, Hepburn, Casswell and Ranney, comments upon this fact, but says:

The importance of the question of woman suffrage is forcing full discussion everywhere, and the silence of the committee will have no tendency to withdraw it from public attention. In a government by the people the ballot is at once the badge of sovereignty and means of exercising power. Women are people, and we submit that they are neither morally nor intellectually incapable, and that no necessity for their disfranchisement can be suggested. On the contrary, we believe that they are entitled to immediate and absolute enfranchisement. First, because their own good demands it. Give woman the ballot and she will have additional means and inducements for broader and better education, including knowledge of affairs which she will not fail to avail herself of to the utmost, and by which she will add to her means of protection for her person and estate. The history of woman is for the most part a history of wrong and outrage. Created the equal companion of man, she early became his slave, and still is in many parts of the world. Man has not been consistently just to woman in the past, nor is he now, but he believes she is in her true sphere, not realizing that he has fixed her sphere, and not God, as he imagines. Yet as man advances, woman is elevated, and her elevation in turn advances him. No liberty ever given her has been lost or abused, or regretted. Where most has been given her she has become best. Liberty never degrades, slavery always does. Second, woman's vote is necessary for the good of others. She is the enemy of foreign war, of domestic turmoil. She is the friend of peace and home. Her influence for good in many directions would be multiplied if she possessed the ballot. She desires the home of the land to be pure and sober. With her they may become so. We do not save woman to the dirty pool of politics, nor does she intend to enter that pool. Politics is not necessarily unclean. If it is unclean, she is not chargeable with the great crime, for crime it is. Politics must be purified or we are lost. But it is sometimes said that woman is not fit to vote. We do not; many do not, perhaps the majority, but such indifference cannot effect the right of those who are not indifferent. The conservative woman who feels her present duties are more burdensome than she can bear, when she realizes what she can accomplish for her country and for mankind by the ballot, will reverently thank God for the opportunity and will assiduously discharge her new obligations as well as her more radical sister, who has long and wearily labored and fervently prayed for the coming of the day of equality of rights, duties, and hopes.

LOOKING INTO THE DIFFICULTIES.

The Labor Congressional Committee on Their Rounds of Investigation.

St. Louis dispatch: The congressional investigating committee heard business men of this city to-day as to the effect of the strike upon business of the city and the country to it. The most important testimony of the day was by Mayor Francis, who, after agreeing with the half dozen gentlemen who preceded him, that the business of this city had suffered losses, both direct and consequential, which would amount to millions of dollars, went on to state that the strike occurred on the 6th of March without a word of warning, and to the surprise of himself with many others. Prospects for an increased spring trade were excellent prior to the strike, but an almost complete paralysis of the commerce of this city resulted from the strike. This state of affairs existed for about twenty days subsequent to the date of the strike. The railway people were afforded ample police protection when they asked for it. Upon the 23d day of March the railway people informed him that they would resume business and asked for a guard of police, which was furnished. However, after considerable trouble, the attempt to get out a train was abandoned. The next day, however, 100 policemen were sent to the yards and a freight train was run out. No great amount of disturbance had occurred, and at no time was there any demonstration of lawlessness which the police force were unable to control. The peace of the city had never been endangered. After the breaking of the blockade the railroad people had gradually resumed business. When asked if the railway people were protected in their property and rights between the 6th and 24th of March he replied that he was not asked for police protection until the 23d, and when asked if he furnished it promptly replied that he had, and that the company could have had the same protection any day after the strike had they seen fit to ask it. Mayor Francis took occasion to vigorously denounce the publication to the effect that he had furnished Winchester's deputy marshals of the Louisville & Nashville road in East Louis, with which they had done the fatal shooting of April 9, as an unqualified falsehood. When asked if he was that for eighteen days no trains were run, he again answered that all protection asked for was furnished, and that no reason existed why that same protection could not have been furnished at any time. M. McMillan, of the Missouri Car and Foundry company was the next witness. He stated that for eighteen days after the strike he was obliged to close his works, throwing 1,000 men out of employment. His testimony mainly related to the strike afterward, which his own men entered upon because of his refusal to break his contract with the Missouri Pacific and cease supplying them with small repairs. He complained bitterly of the interferences in his business by an outside committee, who had made these demands upon him, and upon his refusal to treat with them ordered his men out. He declared he would not now take his men back in a body, but would receive individual applications only. He would not discriminate against the Knights of Labor, but would not hire any agitator or any leaders of the present strike, all of whom he said were engaged in persuading and intimidating his present employes, and who make incendiary speeches to the men. He stated that one Mr. Barry of the Knights of Labor had addressed the men in a very incendiary manner.

AUSTRIA IS NOT MAD.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt commenting on the absence from Washington of Baron Von Schaefer, Austrian minister to the United States, and the inference deduced that therefore Austria meant to retaliate for the Kelley affair, and remain unrepresented until it should be adjusted, says the reason for the baron's absence is simply to enjoy a desired furlough on account of ill health. He will spend his vacation in Europe, and if his health permits will return to Washington after the expiration of his furlough; otherwise a successor will be appointed to continue the representation of Austria at the American capital. The Fremdenblatt says in conclusion that the relations between Austria and the United States are of the most cordial character.

PAY FOR INDIANS' HORSES.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, has introduced a bill to pay Red Cloud and other Sioux Indians \$28,000 for the payment of 100 horses that were illegally taken by the army in 1876. The secretary is further directed that on the Indians expressing willingness to accept the sum in full satisfaction of all claims, to pay the same to the persons whom they, through their proper counsel, shall select to act as their agents. The money is to be disbursed under the direction of the counsel to the Indians or their families from whom the horses were stolen.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, etc. Columns include item names, prices, and percentages.

OMAHA.

Table with market prices for OMAHA commodities like WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUTTER, EGGS, etc.

NEW YORK.

Table with market prices for NEW YORK commodities like WHEAT, FLOUR, EGGS, etc.

CHICAGO.

Table with market prices for CHICAGO commodities like FLOUR, WHEAT, EGGS, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with market prices for ST. LOUIS commodities like WHEAT, FLOUR, EGGS, etc.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with market prices for KANSAS CITY commodities like WHEAT, FLOUR, EGGS, etc.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Mr. Boyer, director of the Panama Canal company, is dead. "Dutch Henry," the king of the newboys at St. Louis, is dead. Panama canal affairs are approaching a fearful financial crisis. Fred Douglas has written a letter highly complimentary of Cleveland. The reports from the cattle interests in the Pecos (Tex.) valley are bad. The Union Pacific proposes to buy Denver, South Park & Pacific railway coupons. The newboys of San Antonio, Tex., organized and called themselves the "Kids of Labor." The soap factory of J. D. Kirk & Co., of Chicago, closed on account of inability to ship goods. Johann Most and two of his associates have been arrested for revolutionary talk and threats. John A. Lyon, a prominent stove dealer of Indianapolis, was instantly killed by Samuel Marley. The doctors at Philadelphia had a split, and two sets of delegates will go to the national convention. Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, refuses to attend the Trades unions convention. John Gibbons, the striker who was killed at St. Louis, was buried by the Knights of Labor. They had a large procession. The stonemasons and bricklayers of Akron, Ohio, threatened to strike, but the contractors granted their demands for shorter hours. The president approved the bill extending the time of completing the records of the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims for a period of two months. Chinch bugs have appeared in the wheat fields near Centerville, Ill., in enormous numbers, and growers are fearful that the promising crops of this year will be entirely destroyed.

RECOGNITION IF NOT WEALTH.

The Instigator of the Strike on the Southwest System Satisfied With the Outcome.

Martin Irons, by whom the Gould southwestern strike was ordered, when asked what effect he anticipated this method of ending the trouble would have upon the Knights of Labor, said: "We were fighting for recognition and we got it from congress. Is not that a complete enough recognition? Our order will grow after this even more rapidly than during the past few weeks, when the applications have been so numerous for charters that we could hardly find time to consider them." An order was sent to the master workman of each local assembly informing them that the strike has been declared off and ordering them to notify their men to make application for work to-day. The order applies to all knights employed in East St. Louis. At 7 o'clock, the time for the day force of switchmen and freight handlers, etc., to go to work, large numbers applied for positions at the various companies and many were immediately placed on the pay rolls. A few were recognized as those who committed depredations upon the companies' property and were denied employment. The striking employes of the Missouri and Car Foundry company were ordered to return to work. Those who had been on a strike applied for their old positions and were taken back without exception. It is expected that the militia will be withdrawn at once.

A STRIKE ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Cheyenne special to the Omaha Bee: Upon the arrival of the first section of the west bound passenger train last evening at Laramie it was met by a delegation of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, who stated to the train men that upon order of the division at that place a strike had been inaugurated and all the brakemen were prohibited from going out. This section of the train was composed of emigrant cars. Part of them are occupied by Mormon immigrants. Some of the passengers hold transportation to San Francisco, and there was a hundred who were destined for New Zealand and desired to reach San Francisco Wednesday, as the steamer upon which they were to take passage will leave Thursday. The second section of the train arrived two hours late, but was permitted to proceed without any movement tending toward interference. This train carried the mails, baggage, express and first-class passengers. All freight trains coming into Laramie were stopped, but in a very quiet way, no incendiary feeling being exhibited. By 9 o'clock five freight trains and two emigrant trains were being held in the yard. This morning, upon the arrival of the passenger train from the west, nothing new developed, and the train was permitted to proceed. The first information of the strike was conveyed to Cheyenne by a telegram to United States Marshal Carr last evening. He immediately departed for Laramie by special train, and has sworn in ten deputies. Freight trains arriving from the east are stopped here, but in a very quiet way, no incendiary feeling being exhibited. All freights arriving at Rawlins are sidetracked. There are no fears of trouble yet. There are 150 men out.

Greece Becomes More Pacific.

ATHENS, GA., April 30.—The government has ordered the disarming of four steamers which were being fitted as cruisers. The order for the dispatch of the garrison at Athens to the front has been canceled. The government's reply to the powers will have a bad effect on the country. The opposition journals regard it as a virtual compliance with demands of the ultimatum. A convention has been signed with the national bank for the advance to the government of \$4,000,000 paper currency.

The rioting and incendiarism which is rife in Galicia continues to increase in extent and virulence. The authorities have now reached the conclusion that the disturbances are attributed to the work of Russian nihilists aided by anarchists from other countries and have asked the governments of Russia, France and Belgium for admission into the anti-anarchist league which these countries have organized. The powers have instructed the ministers to remain at their posts. It is believed the powers will accept the guarantee from France that she will secure the disarmament of Greece. They will not fix the actual period for its accomplishment. Giuseppe Scoma, who was at Hudson, N. Y., convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of Antonio Risco, suicided in his cell using a small cord he had worn about his waist to hang himself with.