THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1886. NUMBER 199.

RIOTERS HOLD SWAY

The City of London Enjoys a Three Hours Reign of Absolute Terror.

A MOB RUNS RAMPANT WILD

Fifteen Thousand Frenzied Workingmen Without Fear of English Law.

INCITED BY FIERY SOCIALISTS

Ransack and Pillage Business Places, Club Houses and Private Homes.

NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED

A Battle Between the Anti-Chinese Mob and Militia at Seattle.

ONE OF THE RIOTERS KILLED

The Situation There Still Alarming—A Serious Affray in the Coke Regions, With Bloodshed and Promiscuous Arson.

A Riot of Starving Mechanics.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The "Starving Mechanics" held a meeting to-day at Trafalgar square, around the Nelson monument, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings opened with 10,000 men present. The police were present in large numbers.

Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran as a socialistic candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. The police politely ordered him down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist "interference with the exercise of popular rights." The officers pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets were packed with surging mobs. The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily seen all over the area covered by the concourse, and the sight of helmets and uniforms in the struggle was accepted as visible proof that "fight had commenced against the law." The intelligence was responded to with a fierce howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest. Burns now had been removed some distance from the position he attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the mob and made a desperate effort to recover the lost ground. He was effectually helped by the mob who brushed the officers out of the way and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal accompanied by a number of other socialistic leaders. Burns waved a red flag to the assemblage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts. Burns now leisurely finished his address. He then read a fiercely worded harangue. This denounced "the authors of present distress in England"; demanded that parliament start public works to give employment to tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own; but because of bad government, declared that it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for the employment of British capital for the benefit of the British people and assist British enterprise against foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in the English agricultural industry. The resolution also demanded immediate appointment of a minister of commerce and a minister of agriculture and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwraded to Gladstone, Salisbury, Parnell and the board of public works. The reading of the resolutions was accompanied with fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the government that although the "Starving Mechanics" were now attemping to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful agitation, they were bound to get bread, and they would get it by attacking the cake shops next if the government did not come their relief.

Burns in one of these speeches denounced the present house of commons as a body of landlords and capitalists, for whom hanging was too good. The people had assembled to summon parliament to immediately relieve the distressed British workmen; that the people wanted the question settled at once, and peacefully, if possible, otherwise revolution was inevitable. This aggravated the huge mob, but the police had reformed and they made another assault. They succeeded in making their way up to the pedestal. They reached this point just as the resolutions, which had already been offered and seconded, were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings to be discontinued on the pedestal. They commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do, and the officers thereupon dragged them down by force and drove them from the pedestal. It was evident that Burns expected that the application of violence to him would precipitate a riot and it was also apparent that the officers immediately engaged in removing the orators feared an attack, but the men comprising the mob was not in fighting humor, and contented itself for a time by hooting at the police, smothering them with flour, dirt and garbage. The officers behaved admirably under the abuse and showed no resentment.

After their ejection neither Burns nor any of his colleagues made any further attempt to get back. They at once left the scene and proceeded to the wall of the National gallery. They mounted this wall and pointed to the doors and windows and bitterly denounced the inmates. This looked like an attempt to set the mob on the building. The mob was excited but not up to the point of violence, yet Burns and his colleagues, seeing this, vacated the National gallery wall and proceeded to the Carlton club, where they repeated their tactics. By this time the mob was tremendous in numbers and verging on desperation. Stories of what the police had said and done circulated from mouth to mouth, exaggerated with every repetition, until the "Starving Mechanics" were convinced that the authorities had actually dared them to conflict. Such fire as was ready for ignition and within touching distance was inflamed by the speeches delivered on the Carlton club steps. The mob was split up into several divisions by being forced down several streets by the pressure from Trafalgar square to get nearer the occurrences at the club houses, and the various divisions started off hooting, howling and challenging the authorities. The invaded streets were at once abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves no longer opposed, vented their ill-will against the well-housed people and clubs along the route by stoning them.

At the time of closing these dispatches, all that part of the city, in the neighborhood of the National gallery, Carlton club and Reform club is in possession of the mob. Several faction fights have already taken place among the rioters, and the furious mob is now (7 p. m.) marching through St. James street and Piccadilly on its way to Hyde park to hold a meeting. The mob is cursing the authorities, attacking shops, sacking saloons, getting drunk and smashing windows. On its way to Hyde park the front of the mob made an effort to enter the war office, but turned away when the sentinel at the entrance confronted the intruders with his bayonet. Conspicuous among the buildings attacked by the mob were those occupied by the Devonshire club and the residence of Arnold Morley, newly appointed patronage secretary. The police along the route to Hyde park were brushed out of the way of the rioters as so many men of straw, and many officers were terribly whipped for their interference.

That part of the Trafalgar square mob which went to Hyde park was composed of the hordes which had filled up Cockspur street, Pall Mall and St. James street, when the Carlton club was attacked. This long drawn out throng bent at Regent street, which begins at Pall Mall about half way between Nelson's monument and St. James street, and moved northward through Regent street to Picadilly, a quarter of a mile away, and passing around Regent's circus, went north again through Regent street a half mile to Oxford circus. The rioters turned here to the left and went down Oxford street to Hyde park, three-quarters of a mile. This route was undoubtedly chosen by the leaders for the purpose of keeping the crowd on safe grounds, as they would be on the north side of the park. If the mob had gone along St. James street to Picadilly and thence to Park lane, it might run to near the barracks on the south side of the park. It was that part of the mob which was drawn east through St. James street to Regent that attempted to enter the war office opposite St. James square, but which was scared away.

Arnold Morley's residence is in the Piccadilly portion of this route. The house was formerly occupied by John Bright and was well known to many of the mob. When the rioters approached the house Morley was in. He loudly called for help and a number of policemen for a moment stood in the way of the men, but finally they were swept aside like chaff and a host of desperate men rushed up Morley's steps. He had locked and barricaded the door, but it was burst open and the house overrun despite his frantic screams and protests. When the invaders went away they left scarcely a sound pane of glass in the building.

A very great number of other private houses along the mob's route fared much worse than did John Bright's old home. The Devonshire club house, which had been previously attacked, is in St. James street. The attack upon this building took place at the very beginning of the riot and was very savage. Hatchett's hotel is a large, well known hostelry at Nos. 67 and 68 Picadilly. When the mob passed this locality many of the rank and file were hungry and made a rush for the hotel. They had it in their possession in a moment and sacked it of food and drink, and left the building badly wrecked. As the men were leaving the hotel they saw a carriage which was pressed upon and against the curb by the passing procession and abandoned by its frightened occupants. It was seized and in an instant broken up and the wheel spokes, shafts and other good pieces carried away for clubs.

The Turf club house being in Picadilly, presented a temptation to the rioters as they went by, and they smashed all its front doors and windows with stones. All along Regent and Oxford streets, between Picadilly and Hyde park, houses were attacked indiscriminately and their windows smashed in.

After Burns had been driven away from Nelson monument by the police, and had spoken from the National Gallery wall and Carlton club steps, a savage fight took place between his adherents—socialists and anti-socialists. The battle raged some time, but the socialists proved victorious and lifted Burns to their shoulders and bore him about to Regent street, where, with him, they succeeded in bending the crowd toward Hyde park, Burns leading the whole way.

At the park when the mob had all collected, Burns again addressed them. This speech was even more violent than the others. He made his language exciting, and the whole address was calculated to set the crowd loose upon the town. Burns was followed by several other socialistic speakers, all of whom did all in their power to stir up strife.

When the speaking was over the mob broke up into sections. The main body went back east along Oxford street again. The affrightened residents along that thoroughfare had not yet recovered from their panic, and the mob had the street to themselves. They smashed every sound window they noticed, and wine shops were broken into and their contents distributed freely to whomsoever wished to drink. Beer saloons were similarly treated. Tailor shops were broken into and clothes and rolls of cloth thrown out into the street, to be taken by those strongest in the fight which resulted. Every person met who looked like a foreigner was stoned or beaten from the street. Scores of times the policemen attempted to save the assailed property and make arrests, but were every time beaten and compelled to surrender the prisoners.

In the meantime several thousand rowdies remained in Trafalgar square, occupying the time in daring the police to "come on" and making rushes at the constables and other obnoxious persons. In one of these rushes the mob overthrew two heavy granite pillars. Those fell across Charing Cross and blocked traffic to and from Charing Cross railway station. The police made several most desperate exertions to clear away the obstruction, but were easily resisted every time by the mob. The mob held the ground so well at Trafalgar square thas until they voluntarily abandoned the scene the entire police force proved insufficient to clear the way to one of the most important railway stations in the world large enough to permit even a single carriage line to pass to or from the depot.

Some time after dark the mob gradually left Trafalgar square and went away, satisfied that without having actually collided with the police they won the day. As the mob dispersed its sections made havoc in the streets until they dwindled away. The scenes which characterized the retreat of that section of the Hyde park mob which went through Oxford street also attended the retreat of other sections of that crowd. Every street they entered surrendered to them.

At midnight the police reports concurred in stating that never before in the present generation has such a disturbance occurred in London with so little loss of blood. Some officials declare upwards of 50,000 men must have been rioting for at least six hours with absolute possession of every thoroughfare they chose to invade, yet no life is reported taken. If the police had been strong enough to attack the mob at any point there might have been terrible records made, but at midnight everything is pretty much as it was during the day, and the whole thing appears to have been a sort of nightmare. While it lasted the city was thoroughly excited, but as the mob was essentially English it made a frightful demonstration, was not resisted and went to bed at the usual time.

According to later estimates 15,000 persons were engaged in the Trafalgar Square demonstration, two thirds of the crowd bonafide unemployed workmen and the remainder socialists. The two sections were not in accord, and there were frequent collisions between them. The workingmen took no part in the riotous acts that followed the meeting at Trafalgar square. The socialists, aroused to fury by the violent tirades of the speakers in the square, created the three hours reign of terror.

Jewelry shops were broken into and the contents carried off by the mob. Carriages containing ladies were stopped on the streets and the occupants forced to alight. Some of the rioters entered the vehicles and drove at the head of the crowd. The mob swept through the streets shouting, "Smash the windows and let's get inside the shops." All decently attired persons who encountered the rioters were maltreated, the wearers of silk hats meeting with particularly rough usage. Lord Randolph Churchill appeared at the window of the Carlton club building when the mob reached there. He was loudly hooted and menaced with clenched fists by the rioters.

The leaders of the socialists, especially Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, will probably be prosecuted. The most violent acts were committed on North and South Audley street, and Oxford street. Probably 200 shops and club houses were seriously damaged. About fifty shops were pillaged, including jewelers, bakers, butchers and wine shops. Hundreds of inoffensive people were maltreated. The police were powerless at first, but finally succeeded in restoring order by breaking up the ranks of the rioters into small squads. The military were kept under arms all the evening, while policemen patrolled the streets.

The establishment of Messrs. Pickett, jewelers, on Oxford street was completely gutted by the rioters, who carried away jewelry valued at many thousands of pounds. Marshal & Snellgrove's, Peter Robinson's and other large stores were wrecked by the mob. Large quantities of jewelry, boots, clothing, etc., which were found in the streets, have been handed to the police.

A BATTLE AT SEATTLE.

Militia Forced to Attack the Anti-Chinese Mob—One Killed.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 8.—At an early hour this morning the militia and home guards marched to the ocean dock, where the Chinamen were confined, and took charge. Warrants had previously been issued for the arrest of the prominent agitators. Before daylight the work of arresting them began and by 8 o'clock all the leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All the Chinamen on board the steamer were marched to the court house by the militia, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus, sworn out yesterday. No opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chinaman he was at perfect liberty to go or stay as he chose. A vast majority chose to leave. They were accordingly escorted to the steamer, and those who wished to stay were escorted to their homes.

Up to this time there has been no bloodshed, although the streets are crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the home guards by a few hot heads. The guards were finally ordered to fire, and responded with a volley. Four men fell—one was killed and three wounded. Their names are:

Bernard Millane, killed.

James Murphy, special policeman, shot through the arm.

John Smith, shot in the right arm.

The other, name unknown, was shot through the head and fatally wounded.

The militia formed a hollow square and held the mob at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then slowly melted away. There is intense excitement and danger of further trouble. Business is generally suspended.

The Queen of the Pacific sailed at 1 p. m. with 195 Chinamen.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—LATER—All last night the authorities were busy making preparations to assert the dignity of the law as soon as day appeared. At 3 o'clock a company of deputy sheriffs marched to the ocean dock where the Chinamen were guarded by the anti-Chinese committee. The committe made them prisoners. Warrants had been prepared for all the leading agitators, and as soon as day broke all were arrested and removed to jail. They were bailed out immediately. Aided by the militia the police took the Chinamen at the Ocean dock and escorted them to the court house. Judge Green addressed them, and said if they wanted to go they could go, but if they wanted to stay they could stay and the authorities would endeavor to protect them. About 175 chose to go, and seventy-five to stay. The former marched back to the dock, and the others were taken to Chinatown. So far there had been no violence, but the streets continued to grow more and more crowded. Leading the Chinamen on board the Queen then commenced. When the captain announced he would receive no more, fully one hundred whose passage had been paid were left on the dock. They decided they would wait till the next sailing steamer. The Queen left the dock with 195 Chinese on board.

Those left behind were escorted back to Chinatown. The immense crowd followed the Chinese and escort, and attempted to bar their way. At last the guard was forced to fire a volley. Five men fell. The remainder of the military came up on the double quick and supported their comrades. The troops formed a hollow square. The Chinamen in the center rolled themselves in blankets and crouched on the ground. Outside the square the crowd swayed madly and defied the militia, while the wounded men were hauled away in wagons. Not a soldier flinched. At last the crowd dispersed enough to allow the Chinamen to continue on their way to Chinatown.

The bitterness of the populace increased. Prominent citizens in the militia were threatened with hanging by the mob. Warrants were sworn out in the police courts, charging five home guards with shooting with intent to kill. Judge Greene declared the guards officers of his court, and would not allow the warrants served.

Governor Squire is determined on vigorous action. He issued a proclamation assuming military command of the city of Seattle, and ordering that no person exercise any office or authority incompatible with the constitution or laws of the territory and declaring martial law within the territory. The governor at the same time telegraphed President Cleveland that the city was in a state of actual insurrection and urgently requesting aid. The military organization of the city was completed and orders issued closing all business houses during the night, and forbidding persons without passes appearing on the street. An order was issued directing persons desiring to serve the territory to report as recruits to the provost marshal at the court house. Persons disposed to violate the martial regulations are commanded to leave the city or suffer the consequences.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 8.—Eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry were placed on board the river steamer Furline this evening, ready to go to Seattle as soon as orders come from the president. They number 250 men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Der Ussey. When the orders come the boat will go to Kalama where a special Northern Pacific train will be kept in waiting. It is thought the orders won't come to-night.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—No action has yet been taken by the war department in regard to the anti-Chinese troubles at Seattle (W. T.). The president has not yet been called on for troops and has not ordered any to be sent there.

THE COKE STRIKERS.

Riot, Arson, and Bloody Assaults Between the Malcontents.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—A serious affray took place at the Henry Clay coke works of Friske & Co. About 300 strikers from Leisenring marched this morning to the Henry Clay works, where a few men were at work, when the strikers appeared on the hill above the ovens and began firing at them. They kept it up for some time, but nobody was hurt. One of the men was beaten by the strikers for refusing to quit work a day or two ago. He shot several times and hit one of the men, who fell and was carried off by his companions. It is not known how badly he is injured. The return of their fire infuriated the strikers, who set upon William Saisson, foreman of the men, and gave him a severe beating. The man was left lying on the ground unable to walk or defend himself from the kicks which the rioters gave him as they passed to and fro.

The strikers then made an attack on the tipple house and drove the men in charge out and upset the office stove, setting the building on fire. The employes of the company made a plucky attempt to put out the fire and save the Tipple house, but were driven away by the strikers, who surrounded the tipple until it was burned. They allowed the company's employes to save the boilers. The strikers kid not attempt to burn anything else, but after remaining at the works a short time longer they went to the Sterling works, where they did some little damage and injured a couple of men.

A couple of deputy sheriffs were at the Henry Clay ovens, but were powerless to do more than identify some of the rioters at Sterling. The sheriff met the strikers with about a dozen deputies with him, and made a speech to them and they seemed disposed to listen to him, but when he counselled them to avoid further violence they hooted and became very violent. The mob then left for Scotdale, where they are to meet 500 strikers and hold a mass meeting this afternoon.

The loss of Friske & Co. by the burning of their tipple is from $3,000 to $4,000. Wyatt, who shot at the strikers, is said to have slightly wounded himself, and was badly beaten later. Informations for riot, arson, and assault will be made against the strikers engaged in the outbreak, and wholesale arrests will be made at once.

Green & Co. report they intend replacing the Hungarians with Italians. A striker who was shot is an Italian. The bullet passed under the edge of his right shoulder blade and lodged in his body, inflicting a fatal wound. About twenty-five men were in the slope when the tipple was fired, and a number were badly scorched in getting out. Several cars standing on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad under the tipple were partially burned.

The trouble in the regions is believed to be just commencing. The strikers propose to force all the workmen out, and if they resist loss of life and destruction of property is anticipated. The mass meeting at Scotdale was largely attended. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon $300 have been donated to the strikers by the merchants of Scotdale.

After leaving Bradford no further violence was indulged in. The strikers marched quietly to Scottdale, where they helped to swell the crowd at the meeting there to at least 3,000. The meeting was held with a view of showing the operators that the backbone of the strike was still unbroken. News from all over the region showed but few men working at the advance. After deciding to continue the struggle the meeting adjourned, and 400 strikers started to Jimtown works.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 8.—Five hundred strikers, on their way to the Scottdale meeting, made an ineffectual attempt to clear the works at Alice, but were repulsed by the police without bloodshed.

A CATHOLIC GREETING.

The First Plenary Council of Australia to the Catholics of America.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Archbishops Gibbons has received a circular letter from the archbishop and bishops of Australia, addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States, saying:

The archbishops and bishops of the Catholic church of Australia avail themselves of the occasion of their being assembled for the holding of their first plenary council to send their congratulations to the illustrious episcopale of the United States. The youngest daughter of the council cannot allow this occasion of such joy to her to pass without communicating her gladness to her elder sisters. Of all national churches in communion with the holy see there is none to which the church of Australia bears so close a resemblance as that of the United States. The children of both churches are the offspring of the same races. They speak a common language. Their laws, customs and manners are akin. They are spread over regions of vast extent, abounding in every form of material prosperity, the full development of whose unlimited resources must raise both people to the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth. The density of population widely differs, but their territorial extensions is nearly the same. In both countries the foundations of the faith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. Those causes from which serious danger to the faith have sprung and may continue to spring for some time longer were common to both. The faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-catholic tradition in literature, in practical and social life against deep seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against systems of education, against governments, which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. Our children were not amongst the most favored, the wealthiest, or most learned of the land; yet both have laid the foundation of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australia, the grain of mustard seed planted in a grateful soil has grown into a goodly tree and for both in the providence of God a grand future is in store. You will rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in the labors of which we are now engaged request the Holy See to enrich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some years apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary which will be the means of developing the manifest vocations of our native youth. The cardinal arch bishop, one procurator of a metropolitan see, fifteen bishops, one vicar apostolic, with fifty-two of our clergy, constitute our first national synod. The success of your college, now happily crowned by your national university, is a matter of deep interest to us and will, we trust, encourage our people to second our efforts in imitating your noble example. May the decrees of your great council, amongst the first in the history of the church for its numbers and the extent of its territory and for the importance of its deliberations, be fruitful in countless blessings for the extirpation of error, for the diffusion of truth, for the happiness of your flocks, for the salvation of souls, by giving increased energy of apostolic see, a greater uniformity to discipline and a more extended sphere to the normal action of the church. We beg to remain your most loving and devoted brothers in Christ.

PATRICK F. CARDINAL MORAN,
Arch Bishop of Sidney, apostolic delegate, and seventeen others.

Affairs in Honduras.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The steamer E. B. Ward, jr., from Puerto Cortes, reports having left in that port the steamer Waikna, lately bought by the Honduras government. The vessel will be well armed for war service, as great fears of a filibustering party are entertained. Suspicion rests on the steamship City of Mexico and the schooner Ceiain. The latter came into a Honduras port from Bluefields without clearance and had to furnish a bond of $1,000 for her release. The bond was furnished by the American consul.

The Cigar Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A meeting of the Progressive Union cigar makers was held here yesterday to hear the report of the committee which was in conference with the manufacturers Friday. The proposition of the manufacturers was accepted, and a committee will wait upon them and visit the various shops and endeavor to arrange a scale of wages based upon the average of all the shops. It is believed the progressives will return to work when this committee has reported.

Destruction of Stock in Texas.

HARROLD, Texas, Feb. 8.—Reliable parties arriving to-day from the Panhandle country report the loss of cattle from the recent storm very heavy. Along the south side of the Canadian river, especially in Carson, Roberts and Hemphill counties, the loss is greater than in any previous winter. No reliable estimate of loss can yet be made, but indications warrant the belief that the total loss in the Panhandle country may reach 200,000 head.

Rough Weather at Sea.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—The steamer British Queen, which arrived in this port last night from London, experienced terrible weather and suffered some damage. Last Wednesday an immense volume of water rushed over her her, crushing the turtle-back, damaging the steering gear and filling the wheelhouse. A quantity of water got into the cargo, the damage to which cannot be known till discharged.

Mexican Political Ructions.

GUAYAQUIL (via Galveston), Feb. 8.—Senor Don J. M. P. Caamano, a resident of Ecuador, was attacked on Saturday night at Yaguachi, and one of his aides was killed. He made his escape to Guayaquil, where he is closely guarded by his adherents. On his arrival in this city a disturbance occurred with some of his political opponents. During the melee the chief of police and three others were killed and several persons wounded.

Robbed on the Highway.

A highway robbery was committed early last evening in the vicinity of the Thirteenth street bridge by three masked men, the victim being a one-legged tailor well known about town. The robbers secured $11, all the money the man had, and fled. The victim could not identify his assailants as they were masked, but the police are confident that they know the miscreants. A search will be made for them this morning.

GIVE THE DOG A LAIRD DOSE

A Delicious Swallow of "Stinking Water" Would Kill the Purpish Pest.

VAN WYCK'S CANINE DISTURBER

Unsettled Indian Depredation Claims—Western Postal Changes—Washington News of Nebraska and Iowa Interest.

Dose the Dog With "Stinking Water."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[Special Telegram.]—Senator Van Wyck called at police headquarters this morning for the purpose of making complaint against Mr. Lehman, an attache of the British legation, for having a howling bull dog on his premises. The senator inquired of Captain Vernon how to set about getting rid of the nuisance. The captain informed him the only way he knew of was to give the dog a bullet, as there was no law that he knew of that would reach the case. The senator said: "We object to any discrimination in favor of an English bull dog as against an American citizen." The captain referred the senator to the district attorney, who could bring the case to the attention of the grand jury. The dog has been keeping the senator "awake o' nights," and making life burdensome. It is likely, however, that the canine will be suppressed.

A WAY TO PAY UNSETTLED CLAIMS.

Senator Dolph of Oregon, at the request of a large number of citizens of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, and the west and northwest generally, has introduced a bill in the senate in relation to Indian depredations. These claimants have been before the interior department and congress for years but have been unable to get any satisfaction. Senator Dolph says he thinks his measure is so just on the face of it that it will be bodily adopted, and that it will operate satisfactorily to all. His bill proposes to refer to the court of claims for adjudication all claims for damages done by Indians, and that in settlement of the judgment obtained the amounts shall be deducted from the annuities or any money due those who committed the depredations. The bill proposes to go back six years, and includes depredations committed up to that time.

WESTERN POSTAL NEWS.

Commissions were to-day issued for the following Nebraska postmasters: Daniel A. Gilbert, Penton; Albert H. Denison, DeWitt; Benjamin W. Vaughn, Newark; Isabel Moser, Oakdale; Frederick Patterson, Rock Bluff.

For the following in Iowa: John A. Galusha, Bonair; Silas W. Grove, Churdam; Henry G. Nelson, Monroe; John Kempker, West Point.

Postmasters have been appointed to new postoffices as follows: Emma E. Gray, Gray, Wayne county, (Neb.); Micajah C. Plummer, Paralta, Linn county, (Iowa); Nettie V. Jones, Payne, Fremont county, (Iowa).

The name of the postoffice at Viroqua, Jones county, (Iowa), has been changed to Morley.

After the 15th inst., the time schedule of the star route from Redding to Bedford, (Iowa), will be increased to six trips a week.

The postoffice at Lee, Union county, (Iowa), has been discontinued. The mail goes to Creston.

President Cleveland to-day appointed D. B. Harar to be postmaster at New Hamp ton, Iowa.

WORK OF NEBRASKA'S SENATORS.

Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill in the senate to-day appropriating $12,000 to pay fifty Yankton Indians or their heirs the balance due them for services as scouts under General Alfred Sully in the campaign against the hostile Sioux in 1864.

A favorable report was to-day rendered by the senate committee on military affairs on Mr. Manderson's bill providing for the appointment of hospital stewards in the United States army, and fixing their pay and allowances. The bill was amended by reducing the monthly pay of stewards of the first class from $50 to $40, and increasing the pay of stewards of the second class from $25 to $30 a month. Mr. Manderson thinks the bill will in this condition soon become a law.

HOUSE MEASURES BY IOWA MEMBERS.

Iowa members introduced bills in the house to-day as follows:

By Mr. Murphy—For the relief of William E. Fleming.

By Mr. Struble—For the relief of Samuel Hiseler.

By Mr. Frederick—Authorizing the secretary of war to donate condemned cannon and cannon carriages to S. S. Dillman Post, G. A. R., of Toledo (Iowa) for monumental purposes; for the relief of Mrs. Bede Griffith.

By Mr. Hall—For the relief of Leonard King.

By Mr. Conger—Granting a pension of $8 a month to the widows of soldiers in the army of the United States in the war of 1861-65, and to their widows and orphans; appropriating $150,000 for the purpose of completing the repairs and enlarging of the government building at Des Moines, this amount to be the limit of appropriation for such repairs and enlargement.

WEAVER GOT HIS WORK IN.

Representative Weaver of Iowa got off his silver speech in the house this afternoon during the consideration of the bill to tax fractional parts of a gallon of whisky. It was a very inauspicious occasion, but his anxiety would not permit him to wait longer. An Indiana member described the speech to-night as being "a bundle of unction, a pile of conceit, and a tissue of demagoguery."

BITS OF IOWA INTEREST.

Senator Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill to-day to pension William H. Weaver and William Powell of Iowa.

Petitions continue to pour in from citizens of Iowa, asking for the unconditional repeal of the lands granted the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad company. They are being received daily by the Iowa delegation in congress, and are referred to the house and senate committees on public lands.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Judge Brannan and several others of Muscatine (Iowa) are in the city, and it is understood that they are here on the great postoffice fight, and Jerry Murphy is unhappy accordingly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fountain of Omaha are here, and have taken rooms at the Ebbitt.

REPORT ON ARMAMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[Press.]—Senator Hawley, chairman of the select committee of the senate on ordnance and war ships, to-day submitted the committee's report. It gives an exhaustive account of the examinations by the committee of the principal works and yards in this country and England, and of the information gained from other sources, and as a result gives the following conclusions: The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare. For steel making the casting capacity is ample, but heavy forging and the finishing of guns and arms will require new and costly plants. The means of building iron or steel ships are lacking. As a partial check upon private builders, and as a resource in case of necessity, some ships should be built in the navy yards, parts to be furnished by private foundries. The ships in general should be built by private contract, and private yards are capable of doing the work. Guns should be made of open hearth steel, forged, breech loading, chambered, of calibres ranging from five to sixteen inches, of lengths ranging from thirty to thirty-five calibres. Armor and projectiles should be made of forged steel. Ships should be constructed of steel, but certain minor classes may be a composite of steel and wood. The government should establish two factories for machine finishing and assembling guns. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts and prominent manufacturers of heavy work in steel decidedly indicates the Washington navy yard and Watervliet arsenal as the best sites for such factories. All needed private capital is ready for cheerful co-operation with the government in whatever it may require. Proposals for armor and guns should require such quantities and extend over such series of years as to justify private persons in securing the best plant. Payments should be made only for completed work, and only the guaranteed bids of persons having capital and experience should be considered.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following postmasters were nominated to-day: Jared C. Gregory at Madison (Wis.); Isaac L. Lear at Salem (Ill.); Benjamin Tobias at Washington (Ill.); Willis T. Grimes at Batavia (Ill.); D. B. Hanan at New Hampton (Iowa).

The senate confirmed the following appointments: Mark W. Sheafe, register of land office at Fargo (Dak.); M. Berback, receiver of public moneys at Yankton (Dak.).

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the senate, on motion of Mr. Logan, the senate took up and passed the bill providing for the sale of the Chicago & Great Western railroad company, of which the Bridewell property in Chicago is a part.

Mr. Eustis offered a resolution directing the finance committee to inquire whether it has been the custom for the assistant treasurer at New Orleans to receive deposits of standard silver dollars from the shippers of said coin, and to issue to their correspondents at New Orleans a receipt for the silver subject to coinage, and to issue silver certificates after the count of said dollars so deposited hat been made, and whether said custom, if it had prevailed, had been changed by instruction of the treasurer of the United States, and the reasons therefor. Also, whether such custom was now in force at any other sub treasury. Also, whether there was an adequate clerical force at the New Orleans sub treasury, and if not, what increase was necessary there to enable the sub treasurer to carry out the law. The New Orleans sub treasury, Mr. Eustis said, had refused to receive a shipment of $25,000 in silver from the Memphis (Tenn.) Bank of Commerce, and the Waco State bank, of Waco, (Texas). I think we have a right to seek information of any department of the government, whether the information be on paper or by parole. I do not think there is any doubt of that whatever. But for that we could not legislate—we could not even by executive session. I have just as much right to go to any department and ask for any papers affecting that department—affecting legislative business—if I go there armed with the power of the senate, as the secretary of the treasury or any head of a department of the government—or as the president of the United States.

Mr. Gorman defended the administration. During further discussion of the resolution Mr. Sherman took the floor in its support. He said the inquiry was entirely proper, and that the senate had a perfect right to anything on the executive files pertaining to this subject or to executive appointments, suspensions, or removals. This precipitated the debate upon the question so long pending in caucuses, committee meetings and secret sessions, as to the right of the senate to information regarding removals.

Mr. Teller said everything possible had been done by the administration, as well as by others, to make it difficult or impossible for the people holding silver dollars to exchange them for silver certificates, and to render silver dollars as unpopular as possible.

After quite a lengthy debate in which Mr. Pugh and Mr. Harris alternated with Mr. Sherman, the resolution of Mr. Eustis went over until to-morrow, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the house, under the call of states, the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Morrison—Calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relating to the amount claimed in the suits against collectors for duties illegally exacted.

By Mr. Henderson—A resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to submit to the house his views as to the limits of cost now fixed by law of public buildings now in course of construction, or authorized to be constructed, and to state whether, in his judgment, the limits now fixed are such as will enable the department to erect suitable buildings.

By Mr. Lawler—For the erection of a public building on the Bridwell property in Chicago.

By Mr. Springer—To enable the people of Dakota east of the Missouri river to form a constitution and state government.

The house then at 4:10, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair, on the half gallon liquor tax bill.

Mr. Weaver took the floor with a speech upon the financial question and an attack upon the national banking system. There were four things, he said, relating to finance which this congress must enact. First, it must provide for the unrestricted coinage of American silver. Second, a law must be passed for the issue of treasury notes to take the place of bank notes. Third, the largest part of the surplus in the treasury must be paid out in liquidation of the interest bearing debt. Fourth, it must forbid by law any further discrimination against silver coin.

The committee then arose, and the house adjourned.

Ungodly Salvationists.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—A special from Williamsburg says: The latest instance of ungodliness in the Salvation army is the elopement of Jerome H. Small with Miss McKee, a member of the organization. Miss McKee is a good-looking, buxom young woman, and fond of the attention of men. Latterly she has not been in good standing in the army, but not long ago she was a shining light. Small was a respected citizen, and leaves a wealthy and devoted wife. H. E. Thomison, a well known business man of Kansas City, interviewed to-day said Nero, colored evangelist now under arrest in Glasgow, Scotland, was compelled to leave Kansas City in consequence of exposures made by the press of that city. Nero was a teacher in the public schools there and rumors being rife of unbecoming conduct. The Times investigated the matter and denounced the colored teacher, alleging he had corrupted a young woman under his charge and associated with women of bad repute. The board of education finding the charges true, at once expelled Nero and he left the country soon after.

A Fatal Sleigh Ride.

NUNNELLY, Tenn., Feb. 8.—A man named Slater, employed by the Warren Iron company, while crossing Mill Creek Saturday, drawing his wife and two children on a sled while a nurse girl walked behind were thrown into the water and drowned, with the exception of Slater, who made every effort to save his family. His cries were heard by two men who succeeded in saving him and the eldest child, which died afterward from exposure. The other three bodies were recovered yesterday afternoon.

A Tenor Strung Up.

BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 8.—Last night a body of masked men entered a meeting at Grange hall, marched up the aisle, and covering the choir with revolvers, took W. W. Ulm out, placed a rope around his neck, strung him up to a tree in the field near by and strangled him until his friend Henry Dawes appeared with a brace of revolvers and secured his release. Warrants are out for the twelve members of the mob.

Weather for To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY.—Slightly colder and cloudy weather; local snows or rains; winds generally shifting to northerly.

IOWA'S LEGISLATIVE DOINGS

A Number of Petitions and New Bills Introduced in the Senate.

THE AIM OF THE MEASURES.

Sweeney's Soldier Memorial Bill Passes the Senate—Bill Introduced to Prevent Miscegenation—House Proceedings.

The General Assembly.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Both houses of the legislature reconvened at 2 p. m.

In the senate petitions were introduced asking for laws to prevent Sunday traffic on railroads; to prevent the publication and vending of obscene literature; to abolish the semi-annual tax laws; to provide for a soldiers' home, and to amend the constitution so as to give women the right to vote.

The chair announced Senator Young as the senate member of the joint committee to investigate the expenditure of the last general assembly for the Farmers' Protective union and to aid their litigation with the barb wire monopolies.

The following bills of general interest were introduced:

By Johnson—To prevent the president of the state university from being a member of the board of regents of that institution. Also, to provide that the auditing committee of that university shall be selected outside of the board of regents, officers and instructors.

By Young (at the request of several lodges of Knights of Labor)—A bill to provide for the settlement of difficulties between employers and employes.

By Casey—To grant to boards of supervisors enlarged powers in effecting settlements.

By Stephens—To prevent intermarriage of blacks and whites.

By Doud—Amending the code so as to give the widow of a man dying intestate the whole of his property instead of one-half as now.

By Miles—To provide against discriminations on the part of railroads in furnishing cars and transportation of freight.

In the senate the Sweeny bill, authorizing boards of supervisors to erect soldiers' monuments or memorial halls at a cost to the country not to exceed $3,000, was passed. This bill leaves it to the discretion of the posts of the G. A. R. to determine whether a monument or memorial hall shall be built.

Hutchison, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back favorably S. F. 68, a bill relating to the equalization of taxation, and spoke at length in favor of it. The principal object of this bill is to correct unequal taxation on different species of property, and to secure a more accurate and specific manner of obtaining the listing of moneys