THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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FORWARD TO THE FINAL FRAY

The Giant Fiend Gould and His Monopolies Must Go Down.

A CALL FOR DECISIVE ACTION.

The Address of the Joint Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to the Workingmen of the World.

Labor's Goliah Must Be Slain.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The joint executive board of Assemblies 101, 93 and 17, Knights of Labor, this afternoon issued the following address to the workingmen of the world:

Friends and brothers, hear us, for we plead for our rights. Men of equity, look upon us, for we struggle against giants of wrong. Mad with the frenzy of pride and self adulation, begotten, as it is, of the success of outrage and infamy, there stands before us a giant of aggregated and incorporated wealth, every dollar of which is built upon blood, injustice and outrage. That giant of corporate wealth has centralized its power in, and is impersonated by an eager fiend, who gloats as he grinds the life out of his fellow men, and grimaces and dances as they writhe upon his instruments of torture. O! ye workingmen of America, who love your liberty and your native land; ye great creators of wealth who stand as the foundation of all national good, look upon your brothers to-day. Gould, the giant fiend, Gould, the money monarch, is dancing, as he claims, over the grave of our order, over the ruin of our homes and blight of our lives. Before him the world has smiled in beauty, but his wake is a graveyard of hopes, a cyclone path of devastation and death. Our strong arms have grown weary in building his tower of strength, and yet he bids us build on or die. Our young lives have grown gray too soon beneath the strain of our unrequited constant toil; our loved ones at home are hollow-cheeked, and pale with weary waiting for better days to come. Nay; more than this: Graveyards are hiding his victims from longing eyes.

Brother workmen, this monster fiend has compelled some of us to toil in snow and rain for five and thirty cents a day. Others have been compelled to yield their time to him for seventeen and thirty-six weary hours for the pittance of nine hours pay. Others, who have dared to assert their manhood and rebel against his tyranny, are black-listed and boycotted all over the land. He has made a solemn compact with the highest authority in our order and then has basely refused to fulfill his pledge. He lives under and enjoys all the benefits of a republican form of government, and yet advocates and perpetuates the most debasing form of white slavery. He robs rich and poor, high and low, with ruthless hands, and then appeals to corrupt and purchased courts to help him take our little homes away. He breaks our limbs and maims our bodies, and then demands that we shall release him from every claim for damages or be blacklisted forever. He goes to our grocers and persuades them not to give us credit, because we refuse to be ground in his human mill. He turns upon us hords of lawless thugs, who shoot among our wives and children with deadly intent, and then he howls for government help when he gets his pay in coin alike.

Fellow workmen, Gould must be overthrown. His giant power must be broken, or you and I must be slaves forever. Knights of Labor alone have dared to be a David to this Goliah. The battle is not for to-day, the battle is not for to-morrow, but for trooping generations in coming ages of the world—for our children and our children's children. It is the great question of the age. Shall we, in coming ages, be a nation of freemen or a nation of slaves? The question must be decided now. The chains are already forged that are to bind us. Shall we wait until they are riveted upon our limbs? Nay; God forbid.

Workmen of the world, marshal yourselves upon the battle field; workmen of every trade and clime, on to the fray. Gould and his monopolies must go down or your children must be slaves. Think of the little olive plants around your hearthstone that will be blighted by its curse. Think of the little home he is seeking to rob you of. Think of the wife from whose eyes he has wrung floods of tears, and from whose heart he has tortured drops of blood. Who can look calmly upon his perfidy, his outrage and his crime? For he has sought to incite felony among our rank and file. He has bought perfidy of vile men to entrap the unwary that he might stain our fair name, and gloat over our misfortunes.

Once for all, fellow workmen, arouse! Let every hand that toils be lifted to heaven and swear by Him that lives forever that these outrages must cease. Let every heart and brow be turned toward our common foe, and let no man grow weary until, like Goliah, our giant is dead at our feet.

EXECUTIVE BOARDS, D. A., 101, 93, 17.

The Great Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor yesterday sent a telegram to Hon. A. G. Curtin, saying that his resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the present difficulties on the Gould southwest system met its hearty approval. They asked for its passage and the immediate presence of the committee in St. Louis.

After the departure last night of secretary Turner for the principal strike centers on the Gould southwest system, the remaining members of the board announced their unanimous determination to continue the present strike until an arrangement can be entered into with Hoxie restoring all strikers to their former positions, with the exception only of those who participated in the acts of violence and destruction of property since the strike began. This is a decided advance from the position they held Saturday before the conference with Hoxie. They were then willing to assent to an agreement which would restore the strikers to those positions which were not then occupied by new men, but Hoxie's refusal to accept even these deprived them, they say, of the last hope of reconciliation under the present circumstances. Railway officials claim that a continuance of their regular business, which they say has now been fully resumed, depends not in the least upon the actions of any labor organization and that the freight blockades has been permanently raised. They also claim they have employed a sufficient number of men to render them entirely independent of the knights, and the strike will come to naught.

Members of the general executive board state they are confident of the success of the strike, "for," says Turner, "the roads cannot be operated without the Knights of Labor. The skilled and unskilled labor of the United States is controlled by our organization, and the company of Gould has not and could not supply itself with railroad men or mechanics or even laboring men if we should attempt to prevent it. If they employ any they will leave again after being at work a little while."

Some of the men in the employ of the bridge and tunnel company, and at the Union depot, quit work this morning in obedience to the executive board of knights. The usual number of freight trains on the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads started out this morning without opposition.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The following telegram was received here this morning:

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—To Jay Gould, President, New York: Two hundred and fifty-eight trains are moving on the system; seventy-six more are ready to move. More applications for work than any day since the strike. (Signed) H. M. HOXIE.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The Burlington switch engineers who struck yesterday, returned to work to-day.

TROUBLE ENDED AT FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, April 6.—To-day at noon the last of the troops left, and the city is without protection from outside sources except two companies of state rangers, who will remain here some time. Trains have been moving all day without opposition. The Knights of Labor to-day adopted resolutions declaring themselves law abiding citizen and condemning all lawlessness and violence. The indications are that the trouble here is ended. No further opposition to movement of trains is anticipated.

AN EASTERN BLIZZARD.

The Wind and Snow Work Extensive Damage.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A heavy snow storm accompanied by high winds, has resulted in practically cutting off all telegraphic communication between the west and New York. The storm center is near Buffalo and extends north into Canada and the south, covering Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, and even south of the Ohio river. While the stoppage appeared to be complete to New York up to 10 o'clock this morning, the telegraph officials express the belief that it would only be temporary, as they had no intelligence of the wires being carried down. The wires are working satisfactory to the west and northwest.

DETROIT, April 6.—A blizzard struck this city a little before midnight last night and continues with unabated fury. Street car transportation is almost an impossibility, pedestrians floundering along at the best of their ability. Six or eight inches of snow has already fallen, and no sign of abatement. All reports from the interior of the state are to the same effect. Snow has drifted badly and considerable delay is anticipated by railroads.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The raw north wind of Monday brought in a storm of snow as the evening set in, which still prevails. The change in temperature during the night caused the snow to pack heavily to a depth of six inches. Street car lines are much impeded. The falling snow forms slush. Telegraphic communication is delayed, the wires working badly from every quarter.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A heavy snow storm set in yesterday afternoon and continued during the night without abating, and this morning about eight inches of snow had fallen. The storm is general thoughout southern Ohio. Railroad and street car travel are greatly impeded.

PITTSBURG, April 6.—The storm which set in yesterday morning continues. Rain and snow has fallen without interruption for twenty-four hours, covering the sidewalks with sleet and slush. It is the worst combination of bad weather experienced here for years. A high stage of water, perhaps a flood, is apprehended.

Wires prostrated in every direction, and nearly every railroad entering the city has suffered from landslides or washouts. Rivers and creeks at all points are rising fast, and river men predict at least thirty-five feet here by to-morrow. This would inundate all the lower parts of the city, and cause a suspension in all mills and factories lining the banks of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

CONNOCTON, Ohio, April 6.—A furious snow storm has been raging here since yesterday. Over six inches of snow has fallen. The rivers are rising fast and a flood is feared.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—The river continues to rise slowly. The water has flooded a part of Shippingport and forced about twenty-five families out. No special danger is anticipated until the water gets over the cut-off embankment above the city. It will take a rise of six feet more for that.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Dispatches from all along the coast report the tides unusually high. At a number of places wreckage is reported coming ashore and the sea running very high. The stranded steamer Capital City is badly broken up by last night's storm and rapidly going to pieces. The Jersey meadows and low lands along the Hudson are covered with water. Advices from the interior of the state show many localities blocked by landslides and washouts. The country roads are impassable.

DETROIT, April 6.—The present storm is undoubtedly the worst experienced in this state in many years. Early this morning several attempts were made to run street cars, but the snow drifted so rapidly that it became impossible to keep the track clear and the cars are snowed up at various points on nearly all lines of the city. Traffic of every kind is almost entirely suspended. At 10 o'clock the signal service reported fourteen inches of snow on the level and at noon it was still coming down in blinding sheets.

Rumored Cabinet Rupture.

LONDON, April 6.—The cabinet met at noon to-day and remained in session until 2 o'clock. Gladstone laid before the ministers his Irish home rule scheme. It is reported that the discussion which followed resulted in continuing the ministerial opposition to certain features of the premier's proposals. Kimberly, secretary for India, Childs, home secretary, Harcourt, Chancellor of the exchequer, and Mundella, president of the board of trade, are, it is said, as much opposed as ever to that feature which surrenders the control of customs in Ireland. As Gladstone remains firm, these ministers, rumor says, will resign. Ponsonby, private secretary to the queen, was sent by her majesty this afternoon to confer on her behalf with Lord Hartington, leader of the whigs in the commons. The interview lasted a long time. Afterwards Marquis Salisbury had a long private conference with Hartington.

Celebrating Greek Independence.

ATHENS, Greece, April 6.—To-day being the fifty-seventh anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence, it is celebrated as a holiday. There were no public demonstrations. The king and queen were present this morning in the cathedral here. The Te Deum was sung.

The chamber of deputies is engaged in an animated debate over the proposed loan of $5,000,000 on account of the military operations. Many of the principal deputies urge a policy of action.

Cholera in France.

PARIS, April 6.—A Brittany paper states that twenty-five cases of cholera appeared in the vicinity of Audierne, in Finistere. One of them proved fatal.

Cattlemen in Convention.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The Wyoming Stockgrowers' association has been in session two days. It resolved to-day not to ally itself with the range association. John A. McShane, of Omaha, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that as the Nebraska association, recently organized, maintains a filial relation to the Wyoming association, members of both in Nebraska should be released from assessment. The reports of the secretary and treasurer show an excellent condition of the cattle growing business. The expenses of the association for the past year have been $52,000, of which $16,000 was for detective service. The association adjourns to-morrow. It is probable that there will be a re-election of officers, but the executive board will be materially reconstructed, more attention being paid to distant points in the territory. The meeting is attended by two hundred of the best known stock growers in Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. General Manager Fitch, of the Northwestern extension into Wyoming, is also present.

Municipal Elections.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 6.—Yesterday's municipal election shows republican gains of six members of the city council and one police commissioner, while the democrats gain one member of the school board.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 6.—With six precincts to hear from the majority of Shelby (rep.) for comptroller over Schwab (dem.) is 7,066; that of Hess (rep.) for city infirmary over Armstrong (dem.) is 3,405. Both branches of the common council and board of education have a republican majority.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The exports of domestic cottons for the past week have been 4,669 packages, making 62,363 since January 1, against 52,382 for the same time last year and 42,885 in 1884. The very severe rain storm has checked business. Still, a fair quota of orders have been taken. A fair quantity of colored and fancy cottons have been sold, and clothing woolens are receiving more attention, with a better trade for goods in stock to arrive.

A Woman Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Mrs. W. Sherman, a widow 70 years of age, was burned to death by the destruction of her house near Viroqua, in this state. Murder and arson are suspected, as the widow is known to have had money with her.

THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

How It Will Probably Act On the Labor Arbitration Bill.

A LONG SESSION PROBABLE.

Congress Not Expected to Adjourn Before August—Manderson Reports the Fort Omaha Bill—Manning's Condition.

Unfit For Practical Use.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—It is generally conceded that the labor arbitration bill, which passed the house with such a hurrah last week, will not pass the senate in its present form, at least. Four out of every five of the members who voted for it knew it was a poor affair, at best, and unfit for practical use. But they were afraid to vote against it. There are elections to be held only six months hence, and nominating conventions are even nearer, and no matter what is offered in the house, purporting to be for the benefit of the honest voter, it will pass. The senate is further from the people, and is not swayed by any personal motives of this sort. It will take the matter more coolly, and instead of two days of feverish and excited discussion, it will probably take two weeks picking the house bill to pieces, and perhaps returning one in its place that will prove practical and useful.

ADJOURNMENT STILL FAR DISTANT.

Occasionally you hear an inquiry as to when congress is going to adjourn. The general opinion is that if the weather does not get too hot, congress will be here in August. Of course the tariff bill will claim a good deal of time, and as but two or the appropriation bills are yet passed, it seems hardly probable that adjournment will be had before August. It is a curious fact that when congress gets past June it seems likely to run until August. Ten congresses have adjourned in June, only eight in July, and ten in August. Three have adjourned in April, but that was a good while ago, when they didn't know any better, six in May, one in September, one in October and one in November.

SECRETARY MANNING CONVALESCENT.

Secretary Manning's friends hope to see him out again pretty soon. He is getting along quite as well as could be expected. His conversation on general topics shows his mind to be clear, and not in the least affected by the trouble at the base of his brain. The secretary now has the free use of his right arm and leg, and may be said to be convalescent. The treasury department officials, notwithstanding the improved condition of Manning, fear that he will not be able to resume his duties at the department for many months, and perhaps not at all.

THE FORT OMAHA BILL.

From the senate committee on military affairs, Mr Manderson to-day reported, with a favorable recommendation, his bill providing for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, the sale or removal of the improvements thereof, and for a new fort of not more than 480 instead of 500 acres. Accompanying the report is a letter from General Sheridan recommending the bill as amended. In his report Mr. Manderson calls attention to the close proximity of Fort Omaha now to the city of Omaha, the marvelous growth of the city, the danger there is in target practice, and the difficulties encountered in restricted drills. The present buildings are inadequate and uncomfortable, he says, and they cannot be enlarged conveniently for want of room. The value of the eighty acres comprising the post is sufficient to purchase from three to four hundred desirably located, and leave a surplus, which would go far toward making the improvements needed. He deals at length with the necessity for a strong military post at Omaha, rehearsing well known arguments, and recites the recommendations made by various prominent officers for a new and better fort. Mr. Manderson is confident the bill will be passed by both branches of congress at this session.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Patents were issued to the following to-day: Lyman Banks, Muscatine, Iowa, convertible cot and seat; George Dye, Washington, Iowa, railway ditching machine; Stephen A. D. Hartman, Charles City, Iowa, harrow; Frank Heaton, Greenfield, Iowa, bakers' note case; George and W. Hegenberger Davenport, Iowa, sleigh runner; William I. King, Houghton, Iowa, hay stacker; Albert Langstrom, Council Bluffs, Iowa, transom lifter; James F. McCormick, assignor of one-half to R. Martin, Marion, Iowa, composition for marble or stone; Carl Maritz, Dubuque, Iowa, feather renovator; Jacob North, Lincoln, Neb., machine for mending stereotype plate; James Pritchard, Lemars, Iowa, corn cultivator; George P. Rush, Minden, Neb., drawer handle; Louis Stall, Frederick, Iowa, gate latch.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The chair laid before the senate the letter from the secretary of the treasury regarding the payment of $128,000 to the Chippewa tribe of Indians for damages growing out of the construction of the reservoir at the head waters of the Mississippi river. It was referred.

Mr. Plumb presented a petition of the association of colored citizens of Kansas praying for assistance to emigrate to Africa with a view of there building up another United States republic. Mr. Plumb said he understood there was a strong determination on the part of the petitioners to carry out the emigration scheme. It was referred.

Mr. Blair reported favorably, without amendment from the committee, the education and labor arbitration bill passed by the house.

The consideration of the army bill was resumed, and Mr. Logan spoke in favor of it. Referring to a case recently exposed of the imprisonment of an American citizen in Cuba, a report on which had been made to the senate by Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Logan said that our citizens might be imprisoned for a year or more in Cuba and we are unable to assert our strength to secure them even a trial.

"Sir," said Logan "if I had the power, which I have not and do not ever expect to have or exercise, (but 'tis in American people, and there rests;) if I should wield it to-day, no American citizen would be rotting in the dungeons of any foreign power without having his case examined and fairly tried. [Loud applause in the gallery.] Sir, I would use the power of the American people against Spain, or England, or any other power, to protect American citizens." He disclaimed any feeling of personal offense in what the senators had said against the bill. If what the senators had aimed at was that he should declare himself on some points at which they had hinted, he (Logan) would say that he was no communist—was for no division of property. He believed in every man owning what he had labored for. He did not believe in murder, destruction of property or burning of towns. But in saying that if any man asserts that he (Logan) was not a friend of honest labor, that man misconstrued him. He would be glad to see every laboring man happy and in possession of a happy home. If he had the power, he would build fortifications at San Francisco, and above and below that city, that would protect the Pacific coast and would make the harbors of all our great cities bristle with guns that would blow down any navy or army that would approach our coasts. He would have an army and navy that would not be the laughing stock of the world.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill. He refered, incidentally, to some remarks made in the opening of the discussion on this bill, which remarks, he said, had been interpreted, as the discussion had shown, as referring to outside influence in opposition to the bill. He (Hale) had not heard the remarks, and was very glad that the senator from Illinois (Logan) had stated freely and friendly—and Mr. Hale accepted the statement as entirely satisfactory—that he had no reference to any outside influence.

Mr. Logan denied that he made any allusion to any outside influence.

Mr. Hale then argued at length against the proposed increase.

Mr. Manderson supported the bill. He called attention to the condition of the Indian frontier, and the danger of a conflict there at any time. Every Indian, he said, had a good Winchester rifle, and it was only a question of time when there would be trouble with Red Cloud and his warriors. He (Manderson) had heard from reliable sources that the Sioux Indians had agreed to kill the first one of their number who should consent to the passage of the bill now before the senate providing for the purchase of the reservation.

Mr. Teller expressed his conviction that there never was a time in our history when so little danger was to be apprehended from Indian troubles as now. It was therefore absolutely folly to talk of increasing the army on this account.

The chair laid before the senate a message from the president relating to the subject of Chinese immigration. The message was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Mr. Weaver, from the committee on commerce, reported bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river near Kansas City and Atchison. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Lawler, from the committee on labor, reported back the resolution for a congressional investigation of the causes underlying the differences existing between employers and employes on railroads. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Springer, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to prohibit the passage of local and special laws in territories of the United States. Placed on the house calendar.

In the morning hour the house resumed the consideration of the bill to secure an equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States. Pending action, the morning hour expired.

Then there was a prospect of a struggle for the right of way between the silver bill and the postoffice appropriation bill, but Mr. Bland of Missouri gave way, and the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment increasing from $4,800,000 to $4,890,200, the appropriation for the pay of postal clerks.

Mr. Burrows offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for the transportation of foreign mails from $375,000 to $425,000. The amendment was lost—82 to 106. The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

The house then adjourned.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

The President Urges Congress to Make Needed Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate received from the president to-day a long message, transmitting the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Chinese minister with regard to the treaty rights of Chinese subjects other than laborers "to go and come of their own free will and accord." The president says that cases of individual hardship, beyond the power of the executive to remedy, have occurred in the application of the Chinese acts, which are due to the ambiguous and defective provisions of the acts of congress. The hardship has in some cases, been removed by the courts, but in others, where the phraseology has appeared to be conclusive against any discretion on the part of the officers, Chinese persons expressly entitled to free admission under the treaty have been refused a landing, and have been sent back to the country whence they came without being afforded an opportunity to show their rights. The act of July 5, 1884, the president says, imposes an impossible condition in not providing for the admission, under a proper certificate, of Chinese travelers, of the exempted class in cases most likely to arise in ordinary commercial intercourse. The president here quotes the provisions of the treaty and of the immigration act of 1884. Of the latter he says the statute is certainly most unusual which, purporting to execute the provisions of the treaty with China, enacts formalities as regards subjects of other governments than that of China. He calls the earnest attention of congress to the circumstance that the statute makes no provision whatever for a somewhat numerous class of Chinese persons, who, retaining Chinese subjection in some countries other than China, desire to come from such countries to the United States.

"The intent of congress to legislate in execution of the treaty," the president says, "is thus defeated, by a prohibition directly contrary to the treaty, and the conditions are exacted which, in the words of the supreme court, it was physically impossible to perform. This anomalous feature of the act should be reformed as speedily as possible, in order that the occurrence of such cases may be avoided and the imputation removed which would otherwise rest upon the good faith of the United States in the execution of their solemn treaty engagements."

The Tariff Bill Ready.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The house committee on ways and means to-day received the administrative tariff bill from the printer and resumed its consideration. A number of minor changes in the administrative portion of the bill were made. Hempseed, for agricultural purposes, was put on the free list, and the duty on cordage of all kinds was reduced one cent per pound. The provision relating to the importation of fish was laid aside on account of the absence of Representative Mayberry. With this exception, the bill is practically completed, and will probably be ready to report to the house on Thursday next.

No Charges Preferred.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Senator Morrill reported from the finance committee a resolution declaring, on the authority of the secretary of the treasury, that there are no papers in the department affecting the moral character or official record of any of the suspended internal revenue collectors about whom the committee had made inquiries. The resolution, Morrill said, was adopted by a unanimous vote of the committee.

Pan-Electric Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Solicitor General Goode was before the Pan-Electric committee again to-day, and, on cross-examination by Ranney, stated that he was not aware of using an y undue or unusual haste in ordering the suits against the Bell company, neither had he given any thought to the motives of the attorneys who offered to appear in the suits without compensation from the government.

Favoring Trade Union Incorporation.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the legislative committee of the federation of trades and labor unions of the United States and Canada, addressed the committee on labor to-day in favor of the bill to incorporate trades unions.

Increasing the Penalty.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate special committee on inter-state commerce to-day agreed to report several amendments to the Cullom bill. The only one of importance changes the maximum penalty for the violation of its provisions against discrimination from $1,000 to $5,000.

Favorable For Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—General Weaver said to-night that the house committee on territories will report favorably the substitute bill providing for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma, and that this action will be taken to-morrow.

LAST HONORS TO THE HERO.

The Remains of Captain Crawford Received at Hastings With Profound Display.

NEBRASKA'S CITY ELECTIONS.

How the Battle of the Ballots Was Fought Yesterday and Its Results—The State News in General.

Honoring the Dead Soldier.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The remains of Captain Emmett Crawford of the regular army, murdered by Mexicans near the town of Nacori, Sonora, in January last, arrived here on this morning's train over the B. & M., under the care of Captains Bourke and Morton, of the Thirtieth cavalry. Along the route, wherever possible, marked respect and courtesy was shown the escort. Four companies of infantry marched alongside the casket from Fort Bowie to Bowie Station, on the Southern Pacific railway, where a batallion of Apache scouts and a body of the Eight infantry and Second cavalry, regular army, were drawn up to receive them. Denver, Colorado, was reached at day break yesterday. The governor had flags at half mast and a company of artillery was detailed to act as a guard of honor. Even at that early hour a number of prominent people called to pay the last tribute of respect. Among them was Hon. Posey Wilson, a warm friend and admirer of the deceased. Costly floral offerings were laid upon the casket as the train slowly steamed out of the Union depot. At Kearney, Mount Hebron Commandery No. 12 was drawn up in line at the station, commanded by Sir C. B. Finch. A great throng of citizens joined the procession and marched to the residence of Crawford's brother. The remains now lie in state, guarded by the Templars, in a room just built to accommodate Captain Crawford during a leave of absence which he he hoped to enjoy in Nebraska this summer. The masons have held an important business meeting to make arrangements for the funeral, which occurs next Sunday. Invitations have been issued to all Masonic lodges in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and to officers and soldiers of the regular army, Grand Army of the Republic, government and state officials and citizens generally. The demonstration, no doubt, will be an imposing affair. The sentiment of this community is that the murder of this gallant, noble soldier, one of our own citizens, is a matter demanding something more than languid, lackadaisical methods of the diplomacy, which has so long characterized and disgraced the American foreign policy. Efforts are now taking form to urge upon the Nebraska delegation in congress to demand that more energy be displayed in developing the explanation which the Mexican government seems inclined to withhold. Captain Crawford is regarded as one of the noblest men and bravest soldiers produced by the late war. His death should not be allowed to pass without an apology. He stood high as a mason, a member of the grand army, citizen and soldier, and never failed in his duty. Now that he has fallen by the bullet of a coward foe while performing his duty, freinds here and throughout Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado are joining those in Pennsylvania, New York and Texas in insisting upon the adoption of such a policy in the premises as may more fully accord with the traditions of national honor.

The Municipal Elections.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—At the city election to-day Carl Kramer, republican, was elected mayor by 50 majority. David Dowty, democratic, was elected clerk by a majority of 119. J. C. Cowderey, republican, was elected police judge by a majority of 170. J. N. Taylor, democrat, was elected member of the school board by a majority of 1. W. A. McAlister, republican, was elected member of the school board by a majority of 21. John Roulson, republican, was elected city surveyor by a majority of 113. L. Swartz, democrat, was elected councilman of the First ward by a majority of 60. Hugh Hughes, republican, was elected councilman of the Second ward by a majority of 108. Colonel Whitmore, republican, was elected councilman of the Third ward by a majority of 33.

PLATTSMOUTH REPUBLICANS GAIN.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The city election in Plattsmouth resulted in the election of the entire republican ticket excepting John D. Simpson, the democratic candidate for mayor, who was elected by 12 majority. The republicans elected three of the four councilmen, and the council will stand the coming year five republicans to three democrats. Both of the republican candidates for the school board were elected. The election was hotly contested, some 900 votes being polled out of a registered vote of 1,000. Last fall the city went democratic by 75 majority, and the result, notwithstanding the loss of the mayor, is a republican gain.

A LIVELY TIME AT CHADRON.

CHADRON, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The city election of Chadron was held to-day, the first one known to Dawes county. Numerous revolver rows were had all through the day, and even now they still continue, but no person has been seriously hurt. An extra police force was detailed, and tried hard to preserve order, and thus far have landed in the city cooler quite a number of rioters. The ticket known as the people's has carried the day. Nearly 600 votes were polled in the different wards of the city.

PROHIBITION VICTORY AT KEARNEY.

KEARNEY, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The city election passed off quietly to-day, but a large vote was polled. The prohibition ticket was carried as follows: T. K. Cone, for mayor, 57 majority; S. S. St. John, treasurer, 24 majority; W. A. Howard, clerk, 38 majority; E. N. Porterfield, engineer, 96 majority; and B. F. East, police judge, 178 majority. The prohibition councilmen elected are: James Jenkins, Third ward; A. S. Hayden, First ward. High license councilmen elected are: George Ellis, First ward; and John Wilson, Second ward. This makes the council three prohibition and three for license. It is a question if the saloons will get license.

A LOW-MAYOR AT HASTINGS.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The city election to-day was the most hotly contested in the history of the city. The issue was high license versus low license, but the high license element presented two candidates for mayor. The result of this split was disastrous to the high license party, and Samuel Alexander, the low license candidate, was elected by a majority of five votes. The no license party elected two councilmen out of the eight. The balance of the city ticket was carried by the high license party.

A REPUBLICAN MAYOR.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The city election took place today. Between 800 and 900 votes were cast. Dr. N. B. Larsh, republican was elected mayor; John Teeten, democrat, clerk; George Burgert, republican, treasurer; Councilmen, M. Bauer and Thomas N. White, First ward; Second ward, E. Reiber, F. W. Rottman; Third ward, Fred Beyschlag and H. H Bartling. The prohibitionists polled 167 votes. The streets are illeminated with bonfires in honor of Dr. Larsh's election.

BEATRICE FOR LICENSE.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—At the city election to-day, Judge Kretsinger, prohibition, was elected mayor by 53 majority. Dempster, Bradt, Kellogg, Mahoney and Strockey were elected councilmen, by a small majority, on the license tocket, and Warner, councilman, on the prohibition ticket. For members of the school board, Douglas, prohibition, and Captain J. E. Hill, license, were elected. Grible, prohibition, was elected treasurer, and Wagner, license, for clerk. The issue was on license. McDowell, the present mayor, was defeated. The council will stand: Mayor and one councilman for no license, and seven councilmen for license.

LADIES AT THE POLLS.

NORFOLK, Neb., April 26.—[Special Telegram.]—Norfolk held its first municipal election to-day as a city of the second class. Herman Gerreke was elected mayor. An exciting contest occurred on the election of the board of education, nearly all the available women being pressed into the service to vote.

NO LICENSE AT LIBERTY.

The village election is over and the anti-license board is elected by a small majority. The following are the names of those on the board: W. G. George, Geo. Sheldon, J. M. Cameron, D. Knouse, G. Sharp, all good men.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET WINS.

HARVARD, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The entire temperance ticket was elected in Harvard. Senator Brown being beaten for mayor by Dr. M W. Wilcox by 78 majority.

PROHIBITION AND A FREE FIGHT.

EXETER, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The prohibitionists carried our village election by eighteen majority and wound up with a bonfire and free fight.

THE RESULT AT FAIRMOUNT.

FAIRMOUNT, Neb., April 6.—[Special Telegram]—At the city election the water works question was the principal fight. The following were elected: John Barsby, mayor; Chas. Clark, clerk; J. B. Brazelton, treasurer; councilmen, W. R. Gaylord, Fred Page, F. G. Usher and J. Cubbison.

An Infant Devoured by Hogs.

AVOCA, NEB. April 6.—In accordance with the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury, Sheriff Eikenbarry and Deputy Yeamans have apreted Miss Ella Butts on the charge of killing her infant child, and throwing the body into a hog pen. The Butts family live on a farm six miles from here. On the 31st of March, the young woman gave birth to an illegitimate child, and two days after pieces of the baby were found near the hog pen by her brother. The child's throat was cut and its arms and legs eaten off. When the officers reached the Butts' house, they found the brutal young mother confined to her bed, suffering, as she claimed, from rheumatism. The house is now being guarded by an officer, and as soon as Miss Butts recovers she will be taken to jail in Plattsmouth.

The affair has shocked the people in the the vicinity, and is a severe blow to the parents of the young woman, who were not aware of their daughter's condition.

Three Rapists Sent Over the Road.

NEBRASKA CITY, April 6.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Honligan, Simpson and Anderson, the three men who were arrested some two weeks ago on the charge of breaking into an old colored woman's hut, and attempted to ravish her, an account of which has already been published in the BEE, were brought into court this morning, and pleading guilty was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. James Simpson is a married man and is highly connected, being a son of one of our most respected citizens.

A Nebraskan Suicides.

BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., April 6.—Mrs. J. M. Davis of this city, has received information that her husband died suddenly in Kirkwood, Ill., yesterday. Davis has lately shown signs of mental aberation. He disappeared from home last Friday, and no one knew of his whereabouts until telegrams brought the sad intelligence of his death among strangers. Mr. Davis was a prominent business man and respected citizen.

Skipped Between Days.

BEATRICE, NEB., April 6.—A tall, heavy set Englishman named Fred Powers, who has hibernated here as a horse doctor for four or five months, has disappeared. The authorities learned to-day that he is wanted at Pittsfield, Ill., for forgery. A reward has been offered for his capture.

A West Pointer Dead.

WEST POINT, NEB., April 6.—Frank Kloke, a prominent citizen, and a member of the real estate firm of Kloke Bros., died yesterday. He was one of the pioneers of Cuming county, and resided in this city twenty years. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Episcopal Triennial.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A meeting of the committee of arrangements for the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States was held here yesterday, Bishop McLaren presiding. The principal topic considered was a letter from Bishop Coxe of New York, saying there was a feeling in Chicago that it would be inadvisable to hold the convention in this city, and intimating that New York would be a better place for the purpose. A resolution indignantly denying the statements of Bishop Coxe was adopted and action taken to have the reasons for holding the convention here properly presented in the church papers.

The Senate Confirms.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of John D. Oberly and Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, to be civil service commissioners.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

ANOTHER WHACK AT WHISKY.

The Iowa Legislature Passes the Pharmacy Bill With Its Restrictions.

THE JUDICIARY REORGANIZED.

The House Passes Resolutions Looking to the Impeachment of Auditor Brown—The Case Plainly Stated.

The New Liquor Law.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The pharmacy bill that passed the legislature to-day completes the temperance legislation of this session. It is of great interest to every pharmacist in the state, as it puts in their hands the exclusive right to sell intoxicating liquors for medical purposes. It provides that registered pharmacists shall have permits for this purpose by applying to boards of supervisors. In order to procure permits, pharmacists must have a recommendation or certificates signed by at least one-fourth of the freeholders who are voters in the township or ward where the business is located, certifying that he is a person of good moral character, is not a minor, and has for six months preceding been lawfully conducting a pharmacy as proprietor. When the board has granted a permit the county auditor shall furnish the druggist a permit to buy, sell and receive intoxicating liquors, which permit, when presented to a railway express company or any other common carrier, shall authorize them to transport and deliver liquors to the person named in the permit, provided that the permit shall be for the specified package and kinds of liquors. Persons applying for liquor must state to the pharmacist the purpose for which it is to be used, and he shall not sell to minors, habitual drunkards, or to any person whom he suspects or is informed intends to use it for a beverage. He must make a monthly report to the county auditor, stating pecifically each sale, to whom and for what purpose. Drinking intoxicating liquor in a pharmacy is to be regarded as presumptive evidence that the same was sold or given away contrary to law. The bill allows physicians who dispense their own prescriptions to dispense liquor for medical purposes without being registered pharmacists. Under the present law it has been impossible in some owns to get a drop of liquor for medicine, owing to the restrictions placed upon druggists. This law proposes to give registered pharmacists the exclusive right to sell liquor for medical purposes, subject to proper