OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1886,

BURN, KILL, DESTROY

A Mighty Mob at East St. Louis Breaks Forth in Fury.

OFFICERS DO DEADLY WORK.

For Which the Men Demand Fearful and Bloody Revenge.

MEN AND WOMEN SHOT DOWN.

Knights of Labor Make Impassioned Appeals to Maintain Order.

A DEMAGOGUE'S BLATANT REPLY

Freight Cars Burned, But Adjacent Property Saved By Strong Efforts.

The State Militia Ordered to the Scene-The Saloons Closed and Women Ordered From the Street.

A Bloody Riot.

Sr. Louis, April 9, 2 p. m .- A crowd of strikers formed at the relay depot in East St. Louis at 12:15 p. m, and advanced in the direction of the railway yards to stop work by the new men employed there. They were met by the guard of deputies who ordered them to disperse, The mob refused and rushed for the yards, when the deputies raised their Winchesters and fired, killing six of the strikers.

2:40 p. m.—The deputy guards stationed at the Louisville & Nashville yards, near Broadway, fired into a crowd of 300 strikers at about 2:30 this afternoon. Five men and one woman were shot. Three of the men were killed and the woman is supposed to be mortally wounded.

The strikers had made no atupon the yard as first reported, but were standing on Cahokia bridge, near the L. & N. yard, jeering at the guards, when without the slightest provoca tion, the deputies leveled their rifles, and fired two volleys. The crowd immediately separated, running over the Cahokia bridge towards the Missouri river bridge still holding their rifles to cover their retreat. The killed are: Pat Bristol, employe of the water works, and not a striker.

Oscar Washington, a painter. Jno. Brohman, a water works laborer, and not a striker.

Major Ryckman, shot in the head and shoulder, will probably die. Mrs. Jno. Pfeiffer, shot in the back, and probably mortally wounded. An unknown man, shot at the bridge ap-

proach. T. E. Phompton, shot dead.

When it was known by the strikers that the guards had fled the former returned to recover their dead. They found Pat Bristol and Oscar Washington lying on the Cahokia bridge and were dead, when picked up. Jno. Brohman was also found on the bridge but showed signs of life. He was taken to the switch house, but died in a few minutes. Mrs. Pfeiffer was found lying on the railroad about one hundred syards from the Cahokia bridge and was carried by her husband to a drug store on Broadway near the crossing, where she is now in a critical condition. Major Ryckman was taken into a hotel near by where physicians are now attending him. The crowd after the firing began, ran up Broadway shouting "to arms, to arms; we will get guns and return that fire." Women and children ran out of their houses and met them in the streets weeping and wringing their hands. After the crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had abated, several of the leading strikers drew their revolvers and swore that they would drive all the deputies out of the city, even at the loss of their own

The greatest excitement prevailed and strikers armed themselves and determined to avenge the death of those of their number so wantonly slain, as they say. The local excentive committee of the Knights of Labor were on the scene, attempting to restrain the men, and trying to persuade them to meet in men, and trying to persuade them to meet in Flannigan's hall, where they desired to advise them against all further violence. The men refused, however, to meet them, claiming they would be surrounded by deputes and fired upon again. A mass meeting of strikers, however, was held in front of the city hall, and they were with difficulty retrained by their leaders from advancing in a ody upon the different railroad yards and tacking the deputies there engaged. Guards of police were stationed at each and Guards of police were stationed at each appoach of the bridge connecting with East

Louis, and no one was allowed to pass of the stampede which followed the first volley from the rifles of the deputies, one man, whose name is unknown, was forced from the Cohokia creek bridge and was killed. The body was not recovered. Just at this time, however, a Louisville & Nashville fraight train was slowly passing, guarded by freight train was slowly passing, guarded by ight deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester

In the meantime crowds of men, women and children had congregated on Broadway, where the Louisville & Nashville tracks crossed the streets, and at the Broadway bridge, which spans Conokta creek, and in the open space to the cast. Just as the train reached the Broadway crossing the trouble began. The crowds on the bridge began to yell and jeer at the oillcers, and, it is asserted, stones were thrown, which struck two or three of them; and, it was also said, a pistol was discharged. The deputies immediately leveled their rifles and fired two volleys into the crowd on the bridge with fatal effect. The greatest excitement immediately pre-

The greatest excitement immediately prevailed and pandimonium reigned. The crowd fled in every direction, and when the deputies realized how fearful was the result of their fire, they sought a means of escape by rushing for the bridge, with a view of flecing to this city. At the approach, and just at the bridge tower on the east side, they were met by Mayor Joyce, City Clerk Canty and a third man, who seized the deputies guns and endeavored to turn them back. One of the deputies in his terror fired upon the trio, killing a man named Thompson, who stood between Joyce and Canty.

Ever since the railroad men employed in East St. Louis ceased work in support of the striking knights on the Gould system, rumors of riot and bloodshed have daily gained circulation, but until to-day no serious confilet had occurred. To-day opened with but illet had occurred. To day opened with but little prospect of serious trouble, although some or the strikers intimated that the roads some of the strikers intimated that the roads would find it less easy to run trains than they had anticipated, and early in the morn-ing the yards presented an animated scene. Switch engine were running back-Switch engine were running back-wards and forwards, and trains were arriving and departing without any interference. This condition of affairs continued till noon, and it was thought the day would pass without any demonstration from the strikers. At that hour, however the trouble which afterwards grow to such alarming proportions, begun. A number of alarming proportions, begun. A number of strikers, without apparently having formed any preconcerted plan, congregated at the relay depot and began a discression of the general situation. As the time passed, the number was augmented, till the original knot of men increased to fully 200. The dis-

cussion became animated and the crowd more demonstrative, till some one proposed they go to the Louisville & Nashville yards and drive out the men employed there. The cry of "on to the Nashville yards" was caught up and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers again increased, some joining the mob as spectators and others in full sympathy with the movement, till from 300 to 400 were advancing towards the yards. Arriving there they swarmed into the yards and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts. The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and though considerable excitement prevailed, no violence was resorted to. Some shots were fired by the remaining deputies at the approaching strikers and all started over the bridge. The scene on the bridge was one of the wildest confusion and excitement. Coal teams, and other teams with wagons, were galloping westward, and drivers shouting to all pedestrians and teams to run back. Women and men on foot were running towards the city and moving back all they met, while immediately behind came the deputies, pursued by the vanguard of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in a wagon that was in full retreat. On arriving in this city the deputies went at once to the Chestnut street police station, when, after stating the facts they surrendered to the sargeant in charge and were taken to the four courts. the facts they surrendered to the sargeant in charge and were taken to the four courts, where they were placed in custody, after giving the following names: P. G. Hewlett, John Hagal, Sam Jones, John F. Williams, G. Luster, Stewart Martin, George Marnell and W. F. Laird.

and W. F. Laird.

Some of the deputies, who failed to escape with those who fled to this city, were chased by the crowd into a freight warehouse and offices of the Louisville & Nashville. The warehouse was surrounded by an immense crowd, who hooted and yelied and urged the men to attack the stronghold, and drive the deputies out. Men went among the crowds urging others to procure arms and shoot all the deputies they could find. Some of the deputies, watching their opportunity, slipped out and worked their way among the freight cars unobserved. A Louisville & Nashville freight car was backed down along side the platform and took away the Nashville freight car was backed down along side the platform and took away the others to a place, of satety. Two were seized by the strikers who had procured arms and were chased under the bridge. One of them was caught in front of Toney's house at the levee and was beaten to death by the mob. Another was reported to have been shot as he was escaping under the approach to the bridge. The other deputies escaped uninjured. A bout half an hour after the shooting an

About half an hour after the shooting an excited and angry mob gathered in the square between the city hall and police station. A excited and angry mob gathered in the square between the city hall and police station. A man named Dwyer, a gambler, in no way connected with the strike, became the center of a crowd, who cheered the incendiary statements which he uttered. He urged the men to "hang and kill," and was in the midst of an appeal to the mob to follow him to the Ohio & Mississippi depot to hunt for deputy sheriffs, when John W. Hayes, a member of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, and Knight of Labor Brown arrived from this side. Mr. Brown, who travels with the general board in the capacity of Knights of Labor organizer, mounted the stairs leading to the police station, and yelled at the mob for attention, but the infuriated men answered him with, "Hang the curs," "Kill them."

Mr. Hayes, who was standing at Mr. Brown's side, turned to a prominent knight and asked him to introduce Mr. Brown to the mob as the representative of the general executive comittee.

The man reguled in a frightened menner.

man replied in a frightened manner,

Executive comittee,

The man replied in a frightened manner,
"If I do they will hang me."

Brown turned on him and said: "Yes; if
you don't they ought to hang you."

Then turning to the mob which kept up the
cry to "Kill, kill and burn," Brown began
an impassioned appeal for quiet, law and order, and by the sheer force of his earnestness
invited the attention of the crowd, but only
for a few minutes at a time, for they would
break away from the spell of his eloquence
and take up their revolutionary yells, He
said:

"Men and brothers, for God's sake keep
quiet. I implore you, in the name of hu-

quiet. I implore you, in the name of hu-manity, in the name of the great order of the Knights of Labor, in the name of every law,. both of the order and your country, restrain yourselves and do no violence. Remember that you are our sworn brothers. Do not forget that you are knights and that you are pledged to obey the laws of the order, and of

At this point Dwyer broke in with: "Yes, why don't you talk for Jay Gould, and be done with it? They shot our men down, and you ask us to be quiet. I say, hang them."

The crowd took up the words, cryling: "Burn, kill and shoot." n pointed his finger at Dwyer, and im: "Are you a Knight of Labor?" asked him: "Are you a Knight of Labor?" Dwyer dodged the question, and yelled out:

"Are you all Knights of Labor, I ask?" said Brown. "No," answered Dwyer, "but I'm with "No," answered Dwyer, "but I'm with them on everything, you can bet."
"I knew that you were no knight," said Brown. "I knew that no knight would talk as you do. Again, brothers, I appeal to you to be calm and disperse to your homes. If you will not obey our laws remember that you are no longer Knights of Labor. Brothers, I beg of you, do nothing rash. What, oh! what, will the knights of the country think of you? Oh! what will the whole world think of our great order? Don't forget. world think of our great order? Don't forget how hard we worked to build up our order Oh! do not tear it down in rains by one rash

act. All men who incite you to strife are not true Knights of Labor. They are worse than detectives of railroads, who are trying to hunt you down. Shun them! Shun them as you would a murderer." as you would a marderer.
While Brown was speaking Committeeman
Hayes walked excitedly up and down the
platform, exclaimsng: "Oh! My God, My
God, I wish this had not happened." His eyes

God, I wish this had not happened." His eyes were watery. He was almost crying, and when he addressed the mob after Brown's harangne, his voice tailed, and he was obliged to pause for utterance. Hayes' speech was of the same tenor as Brown's, as was also that of O'Neil, who followed Hayes.

Caspar Heep, another prominent knight who had arrived in the mesntime, was busy among the growd trying upon the more examong the crowd trying upon the more ex-cited individuals the arguments which com-mitteemen were urging from the platform. After a while the temper of the mob cooled down and they dispersed with threats to avenge the deaths caused by the deputies.

A few of the more violent strikers, after A few of the more violent strikers, after arming themselves, announced their intention of attacking the deputies on guard at the Ohio & Mississippi yards and advanced in that direction. When near the yards they were met by several deputies and fired upon, killing, as they say, one of their number.

Mayor Joyce, after his encounter with the deputies on the bridge, when he attempted to arrest them in their flight, went through the excited crowds to his office. He attempted the cyclied crowds to his office. the excited crowds to his office. He attempted to calm the men, but found it useless. The streets and sidewalks were blocked with

men, women and children, who rushed in every direction. Reaching his office about an hour after the shooting he at once issued a proclamation to close all the saloons and proclamation to close all the saloons and warning women and minors to keep off the streets. He was seen with Messrs, Bailey and Hayes, Knights of Labor, who were urging him to do all in his power to calm the men. He said he had notified the governor two weeks ago, but that he had done nothing and that he was utterly powerless.

was utterly powerless.

At noon to-day Sheriff Ropiequet sent the following dispatch to the governor: "Mob of 200 men invested entrance to the Louisville & Nashville yards and stopped employes of road. When commanded by me and my deputies to disperse, they hooted and derided to disperse, they hooted and derided me and my posse and applied epithets to me and refused to disperse in the presence of the city police officers. With the force at my disposal I cannot preserve pease and afford protection to the railroad companies. Under these circumstances I intend to send my posse to their homes. I hereby invoke the aid of the state from the militia sufficient to aid in the execution of law and the pretection of property. I will forward my request for militia by the next mail.

Shernier Korlequer."

SHERIFF ROPIEQUET. Puring the shooting Sheriff Roplequet sent the following dispatch: J. R. OGLESBY, Springfield—Mob concentrating with rifles and guns to storm the Louisville & Nashville freight house. One man killed on the bridge, Danger luminent."

To this the governor replied:
"Your telegram received at 2 p. m. I have given orders for militia force to report at once, under command of a colonel, who will

be on the ground to take charge of forces. Seueral companies, possibly eight or nine, will go. You will have reliable force upon which to depend, I will instruct the colonel to report to you, and I must exact of each of you great care and earnestness in your councils and co-operation with the officers in command of the force. If General Vance leaves here on the 4 p. m. train, will send him down. Please keep this dispatch for the present to yourself. Will communicate with you more fully in writing. Keep me advised of the important events until the arrival of the militia."

of the important events until the arrival of the militia."

About 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the Cairo Short Line yard at the lower end of the island, and meagre reports from there at midnight say three or four cars were burned, but no other damage was done. Two fire engines and a Babcock extinguisher were sent over from here and it was through their assistance that no more property was destroyed. Three more militia companies from Springfield and one from Carlinville came in about mid-night. from Carlinville came in about mid-night The Louisville & Nashville freight house is now guarded by troops and a com-pany vill no doubt be sent pany vill no to the Cairo Short line.

STRIKING RIOTERS.

A Lively Shooting Match Between

Strikers and Guards. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning Sheriff Williams, in charge of deputies guarding the St. Louis and Iron Mountain round house and machine shops in Argenta, opposite this city, was approached by F.H. Darby, a leading Knight of Labor, who notified him to take his force away or they would be put out. Williams seized Darby and locked him in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twen-ty or thirty men were seen a short distance away. Williams ordered them out, saying of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen a short distance away. Williams ordered them out, saying he was there to guard the property and would do so if he fell in his tracks. Some one from the crowd replied; "Well, die then," and irregular shooting between deputies and assailants began. Probably a hundred shots were fired. Williams was dangerously wounded in the right side, with one or two lesser wounds in other parts of his body. The mob soon after fied. It is reported that several were wounded but were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta. When near the Iron Mountain railroad bridge three men were caught and placed under arrest. Charies Stepp had a double-barrelled gun; another, A. Cook, ticket agent, was intoxicated and abusive and locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the round house and the shop, and obtaining an engine and car, Williams and four prisoners were brought to this city. and four prisoners were brought to this city,
Everything quiet this morning. Williams'
condition is pronounced critical. He is a well
known and popular mar, and son of Col. B.
D. Williams, formerly superintendent of the
Memphis & Little Rock railroad.

HE SHIED A BRICK AT MARY.

A Washington Urchin Objects to the Woman Doctor Dressing in Pants. Washington Special: Dr. Mary Walker appeared in the police court this morn-ing as complainant against Harry Childs, aged 12, whom she charged with striking her with a brick on the ankle. The doc-tor had with her the boot she wore when struck and the piece of brick which hit her. She insisted that these be used as exhibits in the case. The indentation on the top of the boot she said was conclusive evidence of the severity of the blow. "I threw the stone and it struck her leg," the accused said when arraigned, not seeming at all frightened. "What I want to say," the complainant said, coming forward, "is that the boy struck me on the left leg with a piece of brick." She said as a doctor she would like to tell what injury the blow might have inflicted had it struck her leg a little higher up. "That won't do," said the judge, ner-Juage, yously. He added that the question be-fore the court was how badly she was hurt. The doctor replied that her leg was black and blue. "I want to say something for the boy,

she said. O, you want to ask me to be merciful to the boy," suggested the judge.
"Yes, that's the idea," she replied. don't want him imprisoned or fined; only want him sent out of the city. The judge looked amazed and said h ould not do this. He told the boy that Dr. Mary Walker had a right to dress as she chose, and if she dressed differently from other people it did not give boys any license to assault her. The boy was

fined \$5, which was paid. An Alleged Heiress in Prison. New Orleans Special: For nearly fifty years Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines was before the country as a litigant, claiming the estate of Daniel Clark, a New Orleans merchant and delegate in congress from the Territory of Orleans in 1806. The supreme court of the United States many years ago settled the question in her favor; yet she died in comparatively straitened circumstances. When she died two wills were presented for probate-one by the natural heirs of Mrs. Gaines, represented by her son-in-law, James Y. Christmas, and the other by Mrs. Maria P. Evans, which constituted her the legatee of the estate. Judge Houston decided not to probate either, ruling that the estate should be adminis tered according to the laws and statutes of Louisiana. The case was taken to the supreme court, where the ruling of the ower court was affirmed, and the higher tribunal declared the will presented by Mrs. Evans to be a forgery. The matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury, which last Friday returned a true bill against Mrs. Eyans. She was arrested last night at her home in Carrollton and locked up. Her bail is fixed at \$20,000.

The Prize Story.

Chicago News: We notice that an Iowa woman has created a sensation by having doctor take out of her ankle a pin that she had dropped in her earthirteen years ago. This is nothing to a story John Holland, the directory man, tells us. H says that before he left England, twenty seven years ago, he ran a needle into his foot, and after searching for it a little while, gave it up and forgot it.

"Imagine my surprise if you can," says John, "when that needle came out of my son's thumb about a year ago, as bright and smooth as ever. Mr. Holland is well known throughout the western states, where he has made city directories for the last twenty years If anybody doubts this story, he has only

to communicate with Mr. Holland, at Downer's Grove, Ill. Didn't Exactly Know. "Jimmy, what's a clearing house?" asked one street laborer of another as he

leaned wearily on his broom to wait for a reply. "Pm not exactly on to it," was the

"It can't be a sugar refinery?"
"I think not. I think I had a case of it
once myself, but I may not be right. put a little mortgage on my place, and when it came due the fellow cleared me out of the house so fast that we entirely forgot one of the children and had to go

General Manager Holdredge, of the B & M., says that work is being pushed on the Omaha & North Platte road. He thinks that the Ashland cut-off will be threwn open about the latter part of August.

W. C. B. Allen, stock agent of the Union Pacific at Shoshone, Idaho, is in the city. He brings glowing tales about this territory, which, he says, is being rapidly settled up with a fine class of limit

HE OBJECTS TO THE SCHEME.

Chamberlain Talks Against Gladstone's Bill For the Government of Ireland.

THE METHOD HE WOULD ADOPT

Healy Ridicules Chambertain's Plan -A Variety of Comments on the Proposed Measure - Kicks and Commendations.

The Day in the Commons. LONDON, April 9.—The house of commons was again crowded. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge and many peers and ambassadors. Although the attendance showed the intense interest that is taken in the progress of the debate on the Irish bill, the public excitement has somewhat abated. Gladstone was heartily cheered when he arose and said that the debate would be continued until Monday, when he hoped to close the discus-

sion. He announced that the budget would be introduced on Tuesday and the Irish land bill on Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the home rule bill. He proposed that the house adjourn for a week's holiday at Easter.

Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said that he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with the conditions of full guarantees bers, with the conditions of full guarantees for the security of the empire, and Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Gladstone on January 3, in which he explained that he could not consent to a separate parliament in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the cabinet. He had presumed from what Gladstone had told him that the whole cabinet would praceed step by stem in consultation

Gladstone had told him that the whole cabinet would proceed step by step, in consultation, to build a scheme of home rule not involving separation. It was not until March 13 that Gladstone startled the cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of £150,000,000 in consols.

At this point Gladstone, interrupting, reminded Chamberlain that he had not received permission of her majesty's government to the several land proposals.

Chamberlain, continuing, said that he would reserve his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he explain his position if his hands were tied. [Conservative cheers.] He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Gladstone.

Here an angry discussion to place between Chamberlain and Gladstone, The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Chamberlain, who

clared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to his home and country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. His first was the proposal to exclude Irish members from Westminster, His second objection was the renouncing, as proposed, the excreise of the right of imperial taxation. In the third place he ojected to the surrender of the appointments of judges and mayistrates; and, linally, he objected to the surrender authority given to the Irish parliament in matters not especially excluded from its ters not especially excluded from its authority. Since he had left the cabinet, he aid, an important change had been made by retaining the power over customs and excise duties, which proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with principle. Direct taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer a tremendous liability, with excessive risk, af such a project could only be looked upon as a bribe to modify the hostility of Irishland owners to home rule.

As for himself, rather than face the future action which would be certain to prevail between the two countries rather than face the tween the two countries, rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi-independent goverment, he would vote for separation pure and simple. [Loud cheers.] Opponents of the government's scheme were told that the only alternative was cercion. That was not his alternative, Agrarian discontent had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive landlords of the power to evict for six months—guaranteeing them six months—the rent of the land being security for the sum advanced. During this period the peace commission, composed of members tween the two countries, rather than face the the peace commission, composed of members of every section represented in parliament, could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this he looked for the solution of the home rule matter in the irection of federation.

Healy taunted Chamberlain with using his

five years' experience to attack the minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Chamberlain as impracticable and as involving an indefinite postponement of

HOW IT TAKES.

Newspaper Comments on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill' LONDON, April 9.—Newspapers throughout Great Britain and Ireland comment at great

length on Gladstone's scheme for Irish gov ernment. The Liverpool Post says, whether Glad stone is successful or not in carrying his bill

through parliament, he has forever killed oppression and coercion in Ireland. The Manchester Guardian says it is a scheme substantially for the repeal of legis-

lation between Great Britain and Ireland Representation of Ireland at Westminster must be retained. With this modification the measure may pay. The Newcastle Journal says: "Though the

measure may admit of improvement in detail, it is the best scheme ever presented in parliament."

The Edinburg Scotchman says: "The bill will not do as it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Gladstone has approached the subject with heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland carried him too far. He was asked to give home rule, and he proposed to give repeal. It is safe to say the country will not sanction the scheme. The Edin burg Daily Review is disappointed at the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament.

The Edenburg Scottish commends the scheme and pleads for Scotch home rule, The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the proposals repulsive to every instinct of the British people and faial to Gladstone's repu-

Dispatches from all-over Great Britain and Ireland show everywhere the popular in terest was absorbed in the outcome of yes terday evening's proceedings in the commons. Extra editions of various daily papers were got out in all provincial towns as rapidly as the news could be obtained from London and printed, and the sales everywhere were reported as enormous. The liberal papers—the Aberdeen Free Press, Glasgow Herald, Belfast Whig, and London

Daily Standard, all oppose the bill. The Leeds Mercury says it is ingenious able and original. The Dublin Freeman's Journal approves

The Dublin Irish Times and Dublin Ex press both disapprove of it. In Cork there is much excitement over Gradstone's proposals, but the general opinon of the people is favorable to them. This atternoon's London Globe pronounces

the bill "a thinly veiled project for total seperation," and says the measure is already doomed to fallure

The Pall Mall Gazette devotes its leading article to the bill and heads it, "This Won't Do." The editor repudiates the scheme, and says that as it stands it places a premium on eparation.

The Echo says it sees the liberal ranks disorganized, and the party enfeebled and broken through Gladstone's egotism in undertaking a scheme on his sole responsibility.

Plans for the Future. LONDON, April 9.-Lord Hartington, in an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day, arranged that no motion should be made against the home rule bill until its second reading. Lord Hartington does not intend reading. Lord Hartington does not intend to propose an alternative scheme, though he will oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill, root and branch. He continues to be averse to the formation of a coalition government in the event of Mr. Gladstone's being defeated. Mr. Chamberlain has also rejected the overtures from the conservatives for a coalition.

A Fatal Riot in France. Lyons, France, April 9,-A fatal riot oc-curred to-day at Giraud's silk mills. The sub-perfect and a number of gendarmes attempted to close up the chapel connected with the mills and were resisted by the oper atives and local residents, and an open fight ensued. The populace, the major portion of whom were women, used stones and sticks, and the soldiers used their fire arms. One woman was shot dead and a number were wounded. The sub-perfect and gendarmes were wounded.

Placing a Duty on Grain. PARIS, April 9.-The committee of the chamber of deputies of custom duties has voted in favor of imposing a duty of three francs on foreign maize, excepting such as is used in making starch.

NEW YORK'S FORTY THIEVES. Twenty-two Aldermen and an Equal

Number of Outsiders Charged With Bribery. NEW YORK, April 9.-District Attorney Martine said to-day that Ex-Alderman Waite nad implicated all of twenty-two aldermen who voted for the Broadway franchise, one who voted for the Broadway franchise, one outsider absolutely and five others inferentially. Keenan and Maloney he thought were in Canada, Miller in Florida, and he thought Dempsey was there also. Rothman, he thought, had sailed for Germany. He said he believed there were just twenty-two aldermen mixed up in the bribery business and of the outsiders, middlemen or others, almost as manymore. At least six outsiders were involved. siders, middlemen or others, almost as many more. At least six outsiders were involved, according to the evidence in his possession. "We have," said he, "evidence of corruption and bribery in connection with other franchises than that of the Broadway railroad, a mass of it, I think, sufficient to convict without any Broadway evidence at all."

James Richmond was arrested this morning on an Indictment charging him with being connected with the Broadway franchise bribery. He is president of the Eleventh avenue and Broadway Surface railroad. ExAlderman Miller was arrested ai Pulatski, Florida, yesterday, and is now on his way to New York in custody of officers.

A Mail Car Mystery. CHICAGO, April 9.—The Daily News this evening publishes a startling article from dispatches received from Sandusky, Ohio, in connection with the burning of the buffet car on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway yesterday. The article relates that, contrary to the first reports that the two corpses which were being sent east were totally consumed, the bodies were in reality only partly destroyed. The bodies were those of Mrs. Jenuie Nettleton and her babe, en route from St. Paul to Newport. Connecticut. Mr. Nettleton was aboard the train, and when he made an examination he found that a diamond ring, worth several thousand dollars, which he had placed on his wife's finger before the body was shipped, had disappeared. No trace of the ring has been found, and Mr. Nettleton has offered \$1,000 reward for its recovery, and is having the matter investigated. A suspicious feature is that Mr. Nettleton remained in ignorance of the catastrophe until the train reached Cleveland, where he delars the trainment fold him the bodies were om St. Paul to Newport, Conne clares the trainmen told him the bodies were entirely consumed.

The Military Changes. Cuicago, April 9.—[Special Telegram.]— General and Mrs. Sheridan, with Colonel Kellogg, the former's aid de camp, arrived at the Palmer house last night. General Sheridan is here to personally supervise the change of commanders for this military department, General Terry, promoted after General Hancock's death, succeeds General Schofield here, General and Mrs. Sheridan will remain here about a week. General Schofield will leave Chicago next Sunday afternoon and go direct to New York City, where he will assume command of the department of the Atlantic. General Terry will return at once to Fort Snelling to complete the arrangements necessary to the taking up of his residence in Chicago. In honor of the military transfer of to-day, Generals Sheridan, Schoffeld and Terry were tendered a reception, under the auspices of the Illinois Commandery Loyal Legion of the United States.

An Important Decision.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 9.-The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the celebrated injunction case of one Fletcher against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. An injunction had been granted in the New York and other district courts at the instance of Fletcher, a stockholder, restraining the Santa Fe from paying the in-terest on certain bonds issued by the Sonora railway, which had been granted by the Santa Fe. The decision is, in effect, that the company's guaranty as to interest on the Sonora bonds was binding under the laws, and that the court or judge should not grant an injunction in an action involving a large pecuniary interest without notice, when the party to be affected thereby is easily accessible, such injunctions not being in accordance with the fair and orderly administration of justice.

Warring Railroads

Chicago, April 9.—[Special Telegram.]— All the Northwestern traffic roads were again this morning making the phenomenal rate of 10 cents on first, second and third classes and 8 cents on fourth and fifth. The rates de cided on at the meetings at Commissioner Carman's office did not hold twenty-four hours. In fact, the Illinois Central and Burlington did not advance the 10-cent rate at all. It is almost certain too, now, that the war at is almost certain too, now, that the war will extend to other pools, especially to the Omaha pool. The teching between the Burlin ton and the Northwestern is very bitter, the former accusing the latter of invading the Northwestern's territory at St. Paul and the Burlington charging the Northwestern with guerila business in Nebraska.

CRICAGO, April 9.— Press. — Owing to the refusal of the Burlington to accede to the advance in freight rates to St. Paul unless the Milwaukee & St. Paul road would consent to a pooling arrangement on western

sent to a pooling arrangement on western dressed beef traffic, the St. Paul roads this morning are continuing to quote a ten cent rate for first class freight and eight cents for all other classes of freight from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

They Deny the Charge. WASHINGTON, April 9.—The acting secretary of the treasury is in receipt of telegrams from the collector, surveyor and superinten-cent of the mint at San Francisco disclaim-

ing the alleged discourteous treatment of the Chinese embassy. Strike Against Non-Union Men. CHICAGO, April 9.- Four hundred and fifty employes in the Brunswick Balke Billiard manufactory went on a strike this morning, owing to the refusal of the company to dis-charge certain non-union men.

A BADLY SPOTTED ADVISER.

Garland's Venality Fully Exposed By the Pan-Electric Investigation.

CLEVELAND IN A PREDICAMENT

Murphy of Iowa Still Sulks Over Captain Lake's Appointment-Other Sympathizers-Washington Notes.

Worrying Him to Death.

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- | Special Tele gram. |-It is no longer a secret here that the Pan-Electric situation is worrying Attorney General Garland almost to death. His attempt to brazen the matter out before the people of the country has proved to be a ghastly failure. The testimony of the two Rogers-father and son-stripped from him the last rag of defensive covering, and has left him stark naked and without any armor to turn aside the jeers and sneers of the mocking populace, because the latter knows now-all the testimony being in-that the Pan-Electric company, from the start, was a scheme to use the power and influence of the department of the interior to fill the pockets of a band of the administration's supporters at the expense of a rival company, and of the government also. It is now well under-stood in the circle more immediately in confact with the executive mansion, that President Cleveland is very restive under the exposures of the Pan-Electric business, and would like to rid himself of the Arkansas cabob, if he could only do it decently. For he cannot but remember that to please him Garland resigned a full term, almost, in the senate, in order to take a seat in his cabinet. thus sacrificing six years in the senate for a possible four years in the cabinet. It is this fact that has tied the president's hands in this matter. Some of his intimate friends have insisted that this fact has nothing whatever to do with his duty in this matter; that if Garland voluntarily placed himself in a position inimical to the best interests of the administration, he cannot complain if the president should act as the changed situation would justify him in acting, and should demand the resignation of his spotted adviser. Garland, in short, say these men, voluntarily put himself in a position that destroys his isefulness as a cabinet officer, and should be allowed to reap the reward he has thus carned for himself. He is not now the Garland that Cleveland took into his cabinet, and the latter is not bound to retain in office the shadow after the reality has departed.

MURPHY STILL MAD. When Jerry Murphy, or the Second Iowa fistrict, appeared in the house to-day, he ooked sore and thoroughly subdued. As one of his friends put it, in a jocular way, he looked "like he had a pain in his head." After learning of the appointment of Captain C. S. Lake to be United States pension agent for Iowa and Nebraska, it is said Jerry be came very weary, and it is probable he did not sleep well last night. He steadily re-fused to be interviewed on the subject of the appointment to-day, and was in a sulking mood. Ben Hall continued to be in bad humor over the matter and General Weaver was not seen to smile. It is said the appointment of Lake is almost as distasteful to Weaver as to Murphy, although the wily greenbacker is more diplomatic than Murphy and has not expressed his views in anything like as positive language as the latter. Weaver, however, is classed as one of the leading kickers, and shakes his head ominously. He may, however, eat his crow without further protest. Representative Frederick rested on his laurels to-day. He did not appear in his seat in the house, not wishing to taunt his democratic coll agues, but was out in the city with Captain Lake, who is here receiving instructions, and who expects to be prepared when he leaves here to enter immediately upon the discharge of his official duties. Captain Lake is not a well-known democrat compared with some others who aspired to the position he has secured, but he was not in the least surprised at his appointment. He expected it confidently. He acknowledges material assistance from General Black in procuring the appointment, but gives the credit of finally securing it to Mr. Frederick, where it is al most universally placed here. It is stated that Murphy and Weaver feel such deep chagrin over Lake's appointment that they would probably try to defeat his confirmation were it not for the well-known fact that he is a man of untainted character.

A local newspaper says of the appointment this evening: "One of the best appointments that has yet been made in the pension service, is that of Captain C. S. Lake, of Iowa, as agent at Des Moines for Iowa and Nebraska. General Black is to be congratulated upon the president's selection. Captain Lake is a resident of Representative Freder ick's district, and of course received that gentleman's hearty support. The democracy of Iowa and citizens generally will concur as to the excellence of the choice."

WORKING FOR THEIR CONSTITUENTS. Senator Allison said this afternoon that it was the intention to call up in the 'senate early next week the vetoed bill to quiet title to settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa, and he was quite hopeful of success. Both of the Iowa senators have been working for the final success of this measure and have proven their faithfulness in behalf of their constituents. The Iowa members in the house are confident they will succeed in getting a two-thirds majority there if the bill gets through the senate. The Navigation company has not been sleeping since efforts were begun to pass the bill over the president's veto. It has attorneys here who have been importuning senators and representatives constantly, visiting their residences at night, and making a strong fight against the bill. In the face of all this, however, the lowa senators and members have made headway and hope to succeed in defeating their ef-

NOTES AND PERSONALS. George Phelps and wife, of Iowa, are here

seeing the sights. The president has appointed Fred M. Knoll, W. J. Cantillon and Peter Kein, jr., to be commissioners for the appraisement and sale of certain lots in Peru, Iowa, under the act of congress of March 3, 1885.

Lemuel P. Stanton, of Iowa, has been ap

pointed to a \$1,000 clerkship under the civil service rule in the office of the third assistan postmaster general. The president to-day detailed First Lieuten

ant Samuel S. Payne, Fifteenth infantry, as professor of military science and tactics at the state college, Centre county, Pennsylva nia, to relieve Lieutenant James A. Leyden Fourth infantry, who will join his company at Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

NEBRASKA POSTAL AFFAIRS. Commissions were issued to-day for the following Nebraska postmasters: William E. Brobst, Creswell; Michael Kane, Elkton; John B. Ring, Gibbon. The Star mail ser vice from Bedford to Holt, Iowa, has been ordered discontinued after the 25th inst. A mall messenger service has been established at Emerson, Dixon county, Nebraska, from the C., St. P., M. & O. railway. - The postoffice site at Longwood, Custer county, has

been removed one and one-half miles son Postoffices have been established at Butter Staunton county, and Mars, Knox county.

NUMBER 329

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 9,-In the senate today Mr. Frey took the floor in support of a resolution heretofore submitted by him in relation to fisheries. The resolution declares it to be the sens e of the senate that congress ought not to provide for the appointment of a commission in which the government of the United States and Great Britain should be represented, charged with the considera-tion and settlement of the fishing rights of the two governments on the coasts of the United States and British America. He contended that Great Britain had always had the best of the United States in negotiating treaties, and that this government had never received any benefit from the treaty of Washington. Our fishermen, he said, heard with amazement and indignation that Secretary Bayard was making, without the interposition of the senate, a new treaty, and recommending a joint commission. The fault of the secretary was that he should take counted only of the energy. new treaty, and recommending a joint commission. The fault of the secretary was that he should take counsel only of the enemy that he should not have consulted George Steel, of the American Fishery Union, who was very desirous of presenting the case of the American fishermen. If this hearing had been granted, neither the president nor Bayard would have fallen into diplomatic traps. The Washington territory admission bill was then placed before the senate, the pending question being on Mr. Eustis' proposed amendment limiting the right of suffrage in the proposed new state to qualified male electors only. After debate the amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 25.

Adjourned till to morrow.

Adjourned till to morrow.

House. WASHINGTON, April 9.- In the house today Mr. O'Neill asked the unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of resolution to the effect that the house of representatives of the United States sympa-thizes with Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of treland and congratulating the people on the prospect.

Mr. Cox objected, and the resolutions were

not received.

The house, at its evening session, passed twenty-five pension bills and adjourned till

To Inspect Export Meat. WASHINGTON, April 9.-The house committee on comn erce to-day instructed Representative Dunham to report favorably his bill to authorize the president to appoint in-spectors of live stock, dressed meat and hog products intended for foreign shipment, to number not exceeding lifteen for any one custom district.

Indian Commissioner Appointed .: 1 WASHINGTON, April 9.- The president has appointed William H. Waldy, of Adrian, Mich., to be a member of the board of Indian

Death in the Flames. DENVER, Colo., April 9.-The Times' Socorro, New Mexico, special, reports a fire at that place at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by which ten stores and business places were completely destroyed. G. E. Ward, an old citizen, and one of the candidates for United States marshal for that territory, was burned to death in his place of business. He could states marshal for that territory, was burned to death in his place of business. He could have easily escaped, but returned to his sleeping room to save a little dog. His remains, which consist of a few charred bones, have been recovered. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$52,000 on which there was only \$5,000 insurance.

Wouldn't Take the Raise.

PITTSBURG, April 9.-The coal miners of e Pittsburg district, who were recent granted an advance from 234 cents to 234 cents per bushel for mining, have voluntarily notified their employers that they will not accept the increase until May 1, when a general demand for the 2% cents raise will be

Resolutions of Thanks. At a meeting of members of the Loval Thursday, the following was

Whereas, On invitation of Companion Cap-tain S. T. Smith, the Omaha members of Nebraska Commandery M. O. L. L. U. S. have been permitted to enjoy a most delightful trip to and from Lincoln in attendance upon a meeting of the Commandery, which upon a meeting of the Commandery, which courtesy we fully appreciate; therefore be it Resolved, That our hearty thanks be and they are hereby tendered Companion Smith for his thoughtful kindness in extending to us the hospitality of his home on wheels, thus adding to the case and pleasure of our trip. May he "live long and prosper."

The New Premium List. Secretary Wheeler, of the Omaha Fair association, is at present working upon the proof sheets of the new premium list which is to be issued about May 10. The new list will contain about the same num ber of pages as the one last year, but Considerably more matter.

Wheeler says that the agricultural premiums to be paid by the association this year will exceed by 40 per cent those to be paid by the Lincoln association, while the speed premiums will be more than 100 per cent higher.

A man named Smith has been making considerable trouble lately for the county commissioners of the poor. He has a son on whose leg there is a very dangertaken to the hospital, but he won't stay, as he does not want his leg cut off, which the county physician, and several others, say is necessary. His father will not let him go to the poor farm, either and the best the commissioners will do is to pay \$3 a week for the lad's board if he can find a doctor who will undertake to cure him without amputating the diseased member. They both seem to think county ought to do more than this, how-

The names of the "four Americans" recently ordered out of Germany do not have an altogether Plymouth Rock sound. They are Baren, Jens, Jurgeasen

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Jessen.

best blood-parifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am eured." Mrs. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies 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. Barntagros, 150 Bank Street, New York City.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Deses One Dellar