THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1886. NUMBER 331

A CALM FOLLOWS THE STORM

The Military Hold Complete Control at East St. Louis Sunday.

FUNERAL OF FIVE VICTIMS.

People Prohibited From Crossing the River—No Effort Made to Move Trains—To Prosecute the Murderous Deputies.

A Quiet Sunday.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The day has been one of absolute quiet. General Reese, with his force increased by seven additional companies, which arrived late last night and this morning, has been able to systematically cover every point in the city, and any fear which may have been felt from the torch of the incendiary has almost ceased. The funeral of three victims of the tragedy of last Friday—Driscoll, Washington and Noner—occurred this morning from St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. Mass was celebrated early in the forenoon, and about 9:30 o'clock the funeral column proceeded to the cemetery. In the afternoon the funeral of Major Ryckman and Mrs. Pfeiffer, two other victims, occurred.

Having received information that a large crowd of people from St. Louis contemplated crossing to East St. Louis during the day, General Reese issued a peremptory order to prevent anyone crossing to this side of the river, either by bridge or ferries, unless provided with passes of the bridge company or from the military. This was not to include any through passengers on railroad trains. The order was issued only to cover Sunday.

None of the roads centering here made any serious effort to move trains to-day. Arrangements will be actively entered upon to-morrow, when it is expected a fair test will be made of the inclination of the men to return to work when afforded protection.

Mr. Bailey, and other members of the general executive board, as well as prominent local Knights of Labor, state quite emphatically that the deputy sheriffs who fired on the people in East St. Louis Friday, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, that plenty of money will be forthcoming for that purpose, and that the best legal talent obtainable will be employed. Large amounts of money are coming here now to relieve whatever distress may exist among the striking knights.

Gould Again Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In an interview with Jay Gould which the Tribune will publish to-morrow, Gould, referring to an interview between himself and Powderly, quotes the latter as saying of District No. 101, Knights of Labor:

"They are outlaws. They are one of the worst set of men I ever saw. When I was out there among them, I was really afraid for my life. They have broken the laws of the order. They have begun the strike without authority, and to-morrow I intend to issue a circular righting myself and placing those men in their true light."

"What will be the outcome of the Southwestern strikes?" inquired the Tribune reporter.

"They will break down through their own weight. These organizations, through their boycotts and their strikes, will make themselves so unpopular, that public opinion will no longer support them, and their power will be gone."

THE SITUATION SATURDAY.

The Fires and Mob Fury Subsides Somewhat by Day.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 10.—At 5 a. m. the fires were got under control. Fifty freight cars, the scale houses and lumber yard were completely destroyed by fire. The round house and shops were partially saved. No railroad officials were around to direct troops where they were most needed. The fires were all incendiaries, started about 9 o'clock last night. Large crowds of strikers and citizens collected in groups all over the city, still determined to have revenge for yesterday's massacre. Public sentiment is running high. The firemen and engineers were sent from St. Louis to help extinguish the fire, but the hose was cut and the men intimidated and they returned without assisting.

ASSISTANCE FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The following message was sent at 6 o'clock this morning:

"ST. LOUIS, April 10.—To J. W. Vance, Adjutant General, East St. Louis: Your request for aid of our fire department was received at 3:45 a. m. In response to an alarm at 11 o'clock last evening and to the request of Mayor Joyce, three engines and one truck went to East St. Louis and I quickly followed myself, remaining there until 1 o'clock when, being unable to find the mayor or any of the authorities able to protect us, and after repeated cutting of our hose and continuous intimidation of our men, I ordered their return. Immediately on receipt of your telegram, I ordered Assistant Chief Grass to report to you in person, to place several engines at your disposal with the service of himself and seven men. He will see you before the receipt of this, and if necessary, will have already furnished you the aid you request if you can protect his men and machinery.

(Signed.) D. R. FRANCE, Mayor.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, when the news of the shooting reached them, proceeded at once to East St. Louis, and conferred with a number of citizens, and got the general opinion as to the terrible affair. After advising every one against violence the board returned to this side and prepared the following telegram and sent it out:

"The following advertisement appeared in most of the leading papers of the 7th inst.:

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., Office of Agent, April 9.—Notice: Ten good men from here wanted as deputy marshals in East St. Louis, to protect Louisville & Nashville employes. Five dollars per day and board will be paid. Also a number of platform men can be given employment. Only men who have plenty of grit and mean business need apply. Apply at once to J. S. Gentung, agent.

"How well this advertisement has been answered is seen by their work of to-day in East St. Louis. Six men and one woman were murdered by 'those who had plenty of grit and meant business.' By your action in refusing peaceful negotiations solicited by the board for arbitration, you alone must be responsible to the world for the lives of those innocent people."

(Signed) JOHN W. HAYES.

By Order of the Board.

THE DAMAGE BY FIRE.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 10—8:30 a. m.—The city has been in a state of panic during the entire night owing to the numerous incendiary fires, but with the presence of the military, which is guarding all main lines of the track diverging from the railway depot something like order appears to promise for the day. It is not possible at this hour to more than approximate the damage by the night's fires. They were all confined to railroad property. The officers sent with troops report that about twenty to thirty cars in all were destroyed. These were loaded with merchandise and coal. The greatest damage occurred at the Short Line yards, about one mile from the relay depot, where probably fifteen cars were destroyed, and the flames for a time threatened the destruction of one or two hundred cars in the immediate vicinity. The yards were unprotected by the presence of an active deputy or officer of any kind, and until Company D, of Champaign, arrived at the scene, the fire was permitted to burn at its will. Two members of this company were found who could fire and run a locomotive and a switch engine being placed at their disposal they succeeded in dragging away from the burning cars fully 100 box and coal cars. Three companies of troops from Greenville, Paris and Champaign, are now stationed at the Louisville, Nashville & Cairo Short Line yards. The main body of troops, beyond a few sentries, stationed at the railroad switches, remain in the vicinity of the relay depot. No serious opposition of any character beset the troops.

THE MILITIA.

The first companies to arrive in the city, were Company K of the Eighth regiment, from Nashville, and Company H of the Fifth from Decatur, and were temporarily quartered in the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association building near the relay depot. The crowd offered a little wordy opposition but nothing further. The troops after divesting themselves of their clothing, bags and blankets, left to take their allotted stations, which were at first confined to the switches near the depot. The troops arrested one man in the Cairo Short Line yards, who refused to quit the premises, early this morning. He was turned over to the local authorities. Col. Riley Smith is in command of the forces on the ground, eight companies in all. He has his headquarters at the Martelle house, immediately opposite the relay depot, where Adjutant General Vance is also staying. Brig. Gen. Reece, commander of the second brigade, arrived this morning, but will not assume command unless other troops are ordered here, which, at present does not appear probable. The troops on the grounds number about 300 muskets.

THE STRIKERS QUIET.

10:10 a. m.—No disturbances of any character occurred since 5 o'clock this morning. At a few of the railroad crossings and street corners there have been small gatherings of discontented men, but they are quietly dispersed by sentinels. The sheriff has dismissed all his deputies with the exception of three or four men, depending entirely upon troops. Under their protection all platform men and yardmen of the Burlington road have returned and a freight train left this morning without molestation. Two freight trains arrived over the same road this morning. A portion of the men employed in the Chicago & Alton and Ohio & Mississippi returned and are handling without difficulty all freight offered. The incoming passenger trains over all the roads without exception arrived close to schedule time and were sent over the bridge into the city. The transfer company also sent over to St. Louis a train of twenty coal cars. The bridge company has all its twenty switch engines fully manned, and but for the absence of their yard switchmen would be able to handle both freight and passenger trains without delay. The superintendent of the bridge company stated this morning that had Governor Oglesby sent a small body of troops here when first requested, none of the men would have been intimidated and would have remained at their posts. A few railroad officials have remained here on duty, but in the confusion and alarm occasioned by the fires last night, there were very few people in authority who could even guide the troops to the scene of the burning cars, but for which little of the railroad property would have been consumed.

IMPRISONED CLERKS RESCUED.

General Manager Stone, of the Burlington road, who remained on the scene, personally dispatched all men in his employ at 3 o'clock yesterday and in the capacity of deputy sheriffs went to the Louisville & Nashville freight depot, where forty unarmed clerks were imprisoned and were afraid to leave the building to encounter the angry crowds which remained in the vicinity. They found no difficulty in leaving the scene under the guidance of these armed civilians. Both the sheriff and mayor hold the views that the presence of the soldiers was all that was required to restore peace and order. City authority is confessedly weak and the sentiment of the community is illustrated somewhat in the fact that some the strikers arrested a few days ago by the sheriff, when released on bail, were sworn in as city policemen, and came in conflict with the state officers represented by the deputy sheriffs. In this crisis there appears to have been no alternative than the one resorted to, that of ordering state troops to the scene.

No arrests have occurred since the one mentioned early this morning and the streets of the city and particularly the railroad yards have been shorn of the excitement which prevailed all yesterday afternoon and night.

THE CITY QUIET.

1:30 p. m.—The city remains quiet. A walk through the business and residence streets gives the impression that it is deserted and dead, except that now and then sullen men are to be seen at the street corners, watching at a distance the movements of troops. The saloons are closed and nearly every store, with windows and doors barred. The troops have now been distributed in platoons and companies, at the principal yards and shops, and in the vicinity of the large elevators on the levee along the Mississippi river.

VIEWING THE RUIN.

From personal survey of the yards this morning in which the incendiary fires of last night occurred, the following is a summary of the destruction in the Cairo Short Line yards: Two empty box cars of the Burlington road were burned and one caboose car and six box cars of the Cairo Short Line road. The property was completely destroyed, only the trucks remaining. The track scales, and scale house of the Cairo road were also burned. In yards of the Illinois & St. Louis road near the rolling mill, fourteen box cars, three of which were loaded with oak bridge ties and one with coal, were completely burned. Some further damage occurred in the Cairo Short Line yards, further out, but its exact character has not yet been learned.

TOO PRETTY TO SHOOT.

12:30 p. m.—The strikers had approached near the relay depot in squads throughout the forenoon and watched the movements of the trops. Some of these, known to the railroad officials as leaders of the violent section, have been pointed out and placed under arrest. Seven or eight of these men are now under armed guard near the relay depot. Shortly after 12 o'clock a striker named Alexander Sweeney was challenged by a sentry named Kent, a private in company C, Fifth infantry. To the injunction to "move on," he drew a revolver remarking, "you are too pretty to shoot," turned to walk away, but returned and turning abruptly fired at Kent. The latter simply clubbed his musket, knocking away the revolver, and took the man in charge. He was placed among the others arrested. The affair created no especial excitement, although the shot was fired directly in line of the troops and civillians about the depot. It transpired that a young man named Andrew Jones, a Knight of Labor, was shot yesterday and is not expected to live through the day. He will make the eighth one killed so far.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

2 p. m.—Everything remains quiet up to this hour. The chief dread is the night. To protect miles of railroad cars, will require, in the opinion of the commanding officers who have been over the ground, a larger force of troops than is now on the ground, as even now the squads are widely separated and in very small detachments. The hotels of the city and all the proprietors of shops have been warned not to entertain or harbor any of the soldiers or non-strikers.

A RINGLEADER KILLED.

The body of J. E. Thompson, who was shot by an East St. Louis deputy sheriff yesterday forenoon on the bridge, and died last evening at 7:20 p. m. at the city hospital, was taken to the morgue to-day. Dr. Dean, in his statement to the coroner, says that he asked Thompson to make a statement of the occurrence, so that it could be used in case of his death, but the wounded man would not make any. Thompson was a Scotchman by birth, and had lived in St. Louis but six months. This afternoon H. B. Stone, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, called at the morgue and identified the body as that of the ringleader in the strike across the river. He said; "I recognize him as the man I stopped in our yards last Wednesday leading a gang of 200 strikers."

A QUIET NIGHT.

Reports from every portion of the city show that absolute quiet prevailed Saturday night. The streets were deserted and there were no arrests of trespassers upon railroad property. The night was stormy.

Ten Firemen Killed.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 10.—During the fire at Pemberton Mill this afternoon the rear walls of the building fell burying ten firemen, killing them all.

Death of Ex-Minister Welsh.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—John W. Welsh, ex-minister to England, died at 11 o'clock this morning.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

The Two Reports On the Morrison Tariff Bill to be Made To-Day.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

The Republicans On the Committee Assert That the Bill is Born of Party Necessity and is Un-American.

Favoring the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hewitt, of the committee on ways and means, have completed the report of the majority of that committee to accompany the tariff bill. It will be reported to the house to-morrow. The following are the principal features of the report:

The rate of duty or tax on imported goods subject to duty is as low as 5 on some and higher than 200 per cent on others. The average rate for the fiscal year 1885 little exceeded 47 per cent, or $40 of tax on $100 worth of goods. This is the highest rate paid in any year since 1868, and above the average rate of the war period, from 1862 to 1868.

After quotations from Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, setting forth the necessity of a tariff revision, the report continues: The treasury receipts for the fiscal year 1885 were $333,690,706. The increased receipts from customs and internal taxes, the principal sources of revenue for the months of the fiscal year 1886 already passed, over the receipts of the same months last year, justify the estimate that the receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed $335,000,000. Nor may our annual treasury receipts be expected again to fall below that sum without reduced taxation, inasmuch as these receipts result chiefly from the taxes on articles of necessity and comfort to be consumed in continually increasing quantities with our ever growing population. The expenditures for the fiscal year 1885, including pensions and the legal requirements of the public debt, were $305,830,970.54. Neither the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, nor the patriotic expectations of the people, justify any increase of this enormous annual expenditure, and we may safely estimate the annual surplus to exceed $30,000,000. The reductions to result from the proposed bill are within this estimated surplus and little exceed $24,000,000 on the basis of last year's importations.

Reference is made to Secretary Manning's views, as expressed in his first annual report, touching the ill effects of the maintainance of war duties, pointing out inequalities in the present law, and favoring the admission, free of duty, of raw materials, of which the report says: "These views of Secretary Manning as to the existing condition of the customs service and tariff taxation, are not partisan, but are in accordance with the views pressed on congress by his predecessors—Secretaries Folger and McCullough. It is the purpose of the bill reported to correct the same of classifications, rid custom laws of the complications of which the secretary complains, and so change these laws for the better that they will be capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants.

Some of the materials upon which great industries are built, such as wood, salt, hemp and wool, are placed on the free list. In the past twenty years we have obtained from the tax on imported wood an amount estimated at less than $20,000,000 to encourage the felling of our trees and destroying our forests. In a much shorter period we have given more than 35,000,000 acres of land in the bounty to encourage the planting of other trees. The tax on imported salt is remitted to those who catch and trade in fish, and to those who pack meat, for foreign markets. It is believed this tax should be remitted to all. After a century of failure to make hemp either a profitable crop or a successful industry through protective taxations, further efforts should be abandoned.

The price of wool has been downward for many years. It declined when the tax was highest and protection the greatest. It has been shown by statements of wool-growers that the duty imposed by General Garfield's associates, successors and school of economists did not promote the growth of sheep husbandry, and it is proposed to remove it. For the last year this duty on imported wool was $3,164,295.96. The specific duty imposed on woolen goods, says General Garfield (treating of the tariff commission scheme) as near as possible equal to the duty put upon wool which entered into the manufacture, was $11,500,000. This, with the $3,164,295.96 equivalent duty, is to be removed and the duty of 35 per centum ad valorem on woolen goods, as a protection to manufacturers against foreign competition, remains and will yet be a needed revenue.

Other articles, the rate on which are so to be reduced, as cotton yarns, threads and coarser cotton cloths and sugar, are now dutiable at unnecessarily and unreasonably high rates. These will find compensation in the burdens of taxation sought to be remedied for reductions far greater than any proposed by the bill. We get from the duties on cotton goods $10,900,000. The rates on goods from which we collect $2,100,000 of this amount are slightly reduced, while the rates on which we collect the other $8,800,000 are unchanged.

Sugar, with the present low price, is left at the high but revenue rate, equivalent to 66 per centum. At the present higher rate we collect on sugar more than one-fourth of all the revenue derived from customs. With the still existing high, if not unwarrantable, scale of current ordinary expenditure, and one-half of the money obligations of the late civil war yet to be paid, the high rate of taxation must be long maintained. And in submitting the proposed bill, affecting the cost of the shelter, of part of the food and of all the clothing of the people, it has been the effort of your committee to adopt such rates of taxation as will be permanent and as will only need to be disturbed by an unforeseen national emergency and at the same time to exempt the necessary articles from taxation, and thereby promote domestic industries. All that congress can do in the absence of a general revision of the tariff, with a new and simple classification, is to provide for each cause of complaint as it arises. In the bill proposed the most pressing and prominent of grievances are dealt with.

A limitation or $500 has been imposed upon the value of wearing apparel and other property which may be brought in free of duty by passengers, excepting tourists arriving in the United States from abroad. This provision, taken in connection with the proposed sections making it a crime either to give or receive any money for the passage of baggage through the custom house, will, it is believed, bring to an end the great abuse in regard to the excessive amounts of baggage brought in free in competition with the merchandise of importers who have to pay duties.

The Minority Report.

The report of the republican minority, which has been prepared by Representative McKinley of Ohio, begins with the statement that the substitute agreed upon by the majority, is a new creation and embodies little matter that was included in the original bill as introduced by the chairman. After reciting in detail the various articles which it is proposed to place upon the free list, and the reduction to be made on manufactured goods, the minority report says:

Nothing is more unsound and fallacious than to assume that a reduction of duties is demanded when the average advalorem reports show a high percentage. In times of business depression and low prices the advalorems, corresponding with specific duties, show increased percentage over periods of high prices, because the given specific duty is a larger percentage of the low value than it is of the high one. There is no attempt in this bill to equalize the duties upon imported goods upon any just principle or to make equitable reductions throughout the tariff list. Of thirty-one or more articles dutiable at from 10 to 50 per cent, not one is dealt with in this bill, while other articles, upon which is imposed a duty from 1 to 20 per cent, are cut down or transferred to the free list.

The free list is peculiarly an assault upon the agricultural interests of the country, seeking out from 4,000 articles in the tariff their leading products to be driven out by ruinous competition from abroad. The first effort in the direction of free trade is aimed at the organized farmers of the country who are removed from centres of trade, busy on their farms and plantations, unused to meeting committees of congress, and unadvised that their interests were to be dealt an unfriendly blow. They are to be the first victims of British policy, through the agency of the American congress. Flax growers and spinners of America protest against the unjust and unreasonable action of the committee in taking flax from the dutiable list, and at the convention held in Chicago in February, 1886, declared that the reduction of duty on foreign fabrics would be disastrous to the domestic industry.

The committee have accepted and adopted the secretary's politic creed "that the first duties to be safely discarded are those upon materials used by our manufacturers," and its free list discards, salt, lumber, hemp and all fibres. The second step will be to discard all duties, upon imported articles competing with our own, and then, at least duts will be levied upon articles not produced in the United States, among which are tea and coffee. We must dissent wholly from this doctrine and its conclusions and insist that the true method of levying duties upon imports to raise the requisite revenues for the government, is to impose upon those imported articles which compete with the products of our own industries and labor; and while such duties will secure the necessary revenues, they will, at the same time, encourage home productions, create a home market, and furnish employment for American workingmen, without increasing the burdens of the people.

The minority declare that the bill is born of party necessity. It is here because the democratic party is in control. The people of the country are not asking for it. It is in response to no public sentiment or national requirement. In the judgment of the minority, it will increase, rather than diminish our customs receipts; that it will answer no sentiment for the reduction of the surplus; it will help no American interest it will cripple, if not destroy, all it touches.

FOR EIGHT HOURS.

A Big Demonstration by Chicago Laborers in its Favor.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Fully 8,000 workingmen crowded into the great armory of the Sixth cavalry on the lake front last night, and possibly 4,000 more gathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an eight-hour demonstration under the auspices of the trades assemblies of Chicago. A large procession of the assemblage came in organized bodies, preceded by fife and drum, and carrying huge transparencies. Few of the men wore any regalia, and apparently no attempt at display was made except in numbers. Neither was there anything resembling a procession. The various unions came trooping in from all directions, and first come first served was the rule as to the seats within. Nevertheless excellent order was maintained. Hats were promptly removed at the first tap of the chairman's gavel, and two or three hundred of the men's wives and sweethearts who occupied tiers of seats in the place of honor were shown marked consideration by the abandonment of pipes and cigars in their vicinity. There were not to exceed a dozen police to be seen in or about the hall. The interest centered in the transparencies, and as union after union at irregular intervals marched into the hall and the crowd caught sight o fthe mottoes, the speakers' voices were lost in rounds of cheers that were renewed again and again. "Eight Hours and No Drones," "Work Eight Hours Only and Boom the Labor Market," and "Oppose Child Labor," were fair samples. Among the trades represented were carpenters, plasterers, clothing cutters and cigar makers; but a long list of others were not far behind in point of numbers. George A. Schilling acted as chairman. Ranged about him on the platform were the leaders of local unions and men prominent in the labor movement. Among the latter was Judge Richard Prendergast, of the state bench. Alexander Sullivan also occupied a seat on the platform. The addresses of the evening were delivered by Thomas E. Hall, who spoke of the progress of the eight-hour movement; W. X. Salter, on the economic bearing of the movement on society, and L. H. Sawyer, on its material advantages to the wage workers. The crowds on the outside were held together by speeches from Richard Powers and several other Knights of Labor. Just as the overflow meeting was fully under headway, there emerged from the hall in which the eight-hour demonstration was being held a file of men bearing a red flag with a German inscription which had been carried into the hall during the progress of the meeting, concealed. Sam Fielding, the anarchist, delivered a harangue to the crowd, which numbered about 1,000. The speaker's negro wife sat at his feet. The crowd was composed largely of the foreign element and the two men who bore the red flag could not speak English. Fielding was succeeded by Parsons, the noted anarchist, who violently assailed the Knights of Labor, after which his hearers marched to the hall of the International society. The eight-hour meeting was prolonged to a late hour and but few references were made by the speakers to the existing railway strikes, and then principally to point a moral in their argument for the masses to organize till strikes should be made practically impossible and steady work at reasonable pay could be obtained by measures such as the general adoption of the eight-hour system.

Though the strikes were practically left untouched by the speakers, an expression of feeling of the multitude was given in the following, which was adopted by acclamation amid the wildest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this mass meeting of citizens of Chicago denounces the perfidy of Jay Gould in breaking his agreement with the Knights of Labor to settle the causes of the present strike in the southwest by arbitration. In his letter of Sunday, March 28 last, to T. V. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, Gould stated in substance that the grievances of the men now on a strike on the southwestern railroad system would be submitted to arbitration. This letter was written to Powderly after two interviews on that Sunday at Gould's house, and as part of the agreement between Gould and the Knights of Labor. In accordance with this agreement Grand Master Workman Powderly telegraphed the men on the strike to return to work at once. Gould next day, by falsehood and double-dealing, violated this plainly for the purpose of demoralizing the Knights of Labor. We therefore declare that the conduct of Gould in this matter is base in the extreme and we call upon the public everywhere to familiarize themselves with the facts in the case and judge who is to blame for the continuance of the strike, Gould or the Knights of Labor. Some of the city papers estimate that the gathering numbered between 15,000 and 20,000 men. It wsa probaly the largest labor demonstration ever held in this city.

He Loves the World More.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, yesterday forwarded to the secretary of state his resignation as representative in congress from the Ninth district of New York, stating that it was impossible for him to perform the duties pertaining to the position without neglecting his newspaper.

Wants Cheaper News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—A Mandan (Dak.) special to the Pioneer Press says: The Pioneer Publishing company has sued the Western Union Telegraph company for $5,000 damages for raising rates on news dispatches contrary to the terms of a contract made in 1884.

Weather for To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Increasing cloudiness and in southern portion local rains; winds generally warmer, southerly.

A POLITICAL PREDICTION.

The National Capital's Press Prophesies the Fall of the Democratic House.

MORRISON WANTS HURD SEATED

He Needs a Tariff-Reform Orator For His Bill—A Queer Rumor About Manning's Illness—National News.

A Divided House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—Nearly all of to-day's local papers prophesy the loss of the next house of representatives to the democrats on account of the disturbed condition of politics throughout the country and the dissatisfaction of the party with the present administration. The present house has 184 democratic members, of whom 108 are from the south, 32 from the east and 44 from the west, considering all the late slave states south, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania east, and the rest of the states west. The dividing line between the parties runs now as it has for years, east and west, the democrats carrying the house because their members from the north outnumber the republican members from the south. Formerly this same line was drawn in all important votes in congress. Latterly, however, and especially now, the line is purely imaginary, and, if drawn at all, is rather north and south than east and west, thus tending to divide both parties instead of welding together the discordant element in each.

FRANK HURD AND THE TARIFF.

It is the programme in the house on Tuesday to antagonize the special order of a month ago to take up the Reagan inter-state commerce bill with the Hurd-Romeis contested election from the tenth district of Ohio. The opinion seems to prevail that the effort will fail. The antagonism will be largely one between the tariff reformers and the anti-tariff reformers, but there are those of the former class, it is reported, who will oppose the seating of Hurd because the majority of the committee on elections—eleven out of fifteen, which includes four democrats—have reported against the seating of Hurd. If it becomes apparent that it will hurt Hurd's chances before the house the scheme will be abandoned. The fight, if it ensues, is expected to be a terrific one, and will show the strength of the Morrison tariff bill tolerably well. The assistance of Hurd is very much desired by Morrison and his followers before the tariff bill is taken up. There are no tariff reform orators in the house now. If they should succeed in seating him, it is the intention to call up the tariff bill next week. This morning's Post, which is Morrison's organ, says: "Mr. Frank Hurd is to be seen daily around the house. He is deeply interested in his contest with Mr. Romeis, which will probably begin on the floor next Tuesday and continue for several days."

READY TO CUT THROATS.

The results of last Monday's elections in the western states are received differently by classes of people here. The republicans are, of course, jubilant over the sweeping victories they won almost everywhere, more especially in Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The anti-administration democrats received the news with a placid calmness that was intermixed with a sort of "I-told-you-so" expression of countenance that shows that the antis are not wasting any great amount of grief over their party's defeats. The administration democrats, on the other hand, received the news with red-not wrath. They say the party has been betrayed and defeated by the old fogy antis because President Cleveland is honestly endeavoring to carry out the platform which these very bourbons and fogies passed at the national conventions of 1880 and 1884. The administration democrats, however, console themselves by saying: "Well, beaal, we can stand it if the bourbons can. We are not all office-seekers, while they are, and if the party goes out of power in 1888 we will not be any worse off than we have been, while they will lose even what little hope they have now of getting into office under the government." This sort of talk can be heard wherever the friends of the president congregate, and it shows that throat-cutting time in the party is close at hand, if it has not already arrived.

A CURIOUS SUSPICION.

A curious suspicion has taken possession of many men here, who are accounted to be very "ly" in regard to everything concerning the administration, in regard to Secretary Manning's illness. These astute gentlemen assert that Secretary Manning is not now, and never has been seriously ill. They say that President Cleveland and Manning quarrelled in regard to the latter's management of the treasury and he has shut himself up at his residence, and will never again assume charge of the treasury department. These suspicious men are all democrats, and may know more than is given out to the public. A few days will show whether they do or not.

ANXIOUS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

Since Secretary Manning's mishap, many of the intimate friends of President Cleveland are becoming very anxious in regard to his health. The president is very much of his secretary's build and temperament, and the habits of the two men are precisely alike. They toil and work all day at their desks, eat abundantly of the heartiest food, but take no exercise whatever, or next to none. The consequence is that both have gained heavily in avoirdupois since they came here, and that, therefore, what has happened to the secretary may also befall his chief at any moment. Close observers who have resided here for years—and this includes many of our most eminent medical men—say that in a malaria-ridden city men cannot safely perform the same amount of brain work that they can elsewhere, unless they are extremely careful as to diet, exercise, and other matters esteemted to be necessary to the enjoyment of good health. Hence this class of people here are indulging in doleful prognostications in regard to the health of the president, and are constantly advising him to take better care of his health, in order that he may be spared to fill out the full measure of his term. It is to be hoped that he will heed the advice, for we want no more accidencies.

GORMAN ON TOP YET.

Notwithstanding all that has been said against Senator Gorman and his methods he is still evidently on top. Of the appointments already made in Maryland Gorman has secured three of every four, and the plums he gets for his friends are all of the very choicest, while he graciously permits the other faction to gather only the unsound, sour and gnarly specimens. This man Gorman's influence with Cleveland will be better understood when the fact is recalled that it was through his unscrupulous manipulation of the "count," which took place in New York city after the election in 1884, that secured the electoral vote of the Empire city to the democratic candidate, and thus made Grover Cleveland president of the United States. The facts in regard to this stupendous piece of rascality have only become known within the last three months, and they show that the introduction by Gorman of his Maryland tactics into the New York count cheated James G. Blaine out of enough votes to secure his apparent defeat. Therefore Gorman is paramount to all others in influence with the present administration, and will continue so to the end. His unsavory henchman, Eugene Higgins, will also stick, despite the curses of Cleveland's warmest friends and of the protest of the more decent portion of Maryland democrats, and there will be more Higgineses appointed if Senator Gorman demands it.

A HIT AT WESTERN WOOL MEN.

Within the last forty-eight hours it has leaked out that the democratic delegation in congress from Louisana have been negotiating with Morrison, who is anxious to secure their support for his destructive tariff reform bill. Heretofore the Louisana democrats have resented all free trade measures in order to retain the protection to their sugar growing interests which the republicans secured for them years ago. Morrison offered to leave them about one-half the present protection if they would vote with him as to the rest, but they demanded that it remain as it is, promising that if no change is made they will vote to cut down protection on all northern interests generally, and to help cut off all protection to the wool growers of the west and north. Now will the democratic wool growers swallow this attempt of their southern brthren to sell them out in exchange for a little sweetening? Nor is this all. The rice growers of the south are also endeavoring to make the same kind of a trade with Morrison—offering to aid him in making a raid upon all northern industries if he will only permit the protection the republicans threw around the rice interest to remain untouched. These facts are commended to the careful and prayerful consideration of democratic wool growers of Ohio, Indiana and other sheep-keeping states. Their southern brothers are trying to rob them. The remedy is in their own hands. They have only to vote with their real friends in the future, and the pestiferous Morrison and his free trade gang will be rendered unable to further prosecute their raids upon the producers of wool in the future.

ANTI-MORMONS AFRAID OF WEST.

Among the anti-Mormons here there is no satisfaction over the appointment of West to the governorship Utah. Speaker Carlisle is the influence which secured West's success, and the fact that the Mormon's like it is regarded as a bad sign. One of the Salt Lake gentiles said to-day: "Of course, we are disappointed. We are afraid of the new man. He may be all right, but things are in such a condition in Utah that there will be a great deal of anxiety until we know he is. The fact that he is Speaker Carlisle's choice does not reassure us. Carlisle has presidential aspirations, and the political influence of the Mormons is very great and reaches in a great many directions. What a man with that sort of an ambition will do, one can never tell. I suppose he controls West, and he certainly has the chance of making an excellent deal with such a factor. Will we oppose the confirmation? Oh, no; we will take what we can get, and try to get along with it as best we can.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—At 1:30 p. m. yesterday, the Washington territory admission bill was passed without substantial amendment—yeas 39, nays 3.

The senate then adjourned till Monday.

The democrats voting with the republicans in the affirmative on the Washington territory admission bill were Messrs. Butler, George, Jones of Arkansas, and Morgan. The negative votes were all democratic, among them being that of Hearst, whose first vote was cast on this bill. The bill as passed authorizes the inhabitants of the territory of Washington and the adjacent part of the territory of Idaho to form a state government with the name of the state of Washington. It provides for a convention to formulate and adopt a constitution which shall be republican in form and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States or the principles of the declaration of independence. The persons who shall be entitled to vote for members of the convention are described by the bill to be the qualified electors resident within the said boundaries.

House.

Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges as follows: Across the Mississippi river near Alton, Illinois; across the Mississippi river near Keithsburg, Illinois; across the Illinois and Des Moines rivers by the New York and Council Bluffs railroad company; across the St. Croix river at some accessible point between Prescott, Wisconsin, and Taylor Falls, Minnesota; across the Mississippi river at Winona, Minnesota; across the Mississippi river at St. Joseph, Missouri; across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, Iowa; across the Missouri river near Chamberlain, Dakota; across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dakota.

Adjourned.

The Bohannon Case.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—[Special Telegram.]—Attorney General Leese, of Nebraska, is here to argue the Bohannon case before the supreme court of the United States.

Providing for Possibilities.

BIRMINGHAM, April 11.—Reports are in circulation here that if Gladstone's Irish bill is rejected Lord Salisbury will be called upon to form a ministry to continue until next year and that Chamberlain and Lord Hartington will consent to this, provided Lord Salisbury agrees to introduce no contentious schemes. This arrangement is said to be based upon the anxiety of both parties to avoid an election at the present time.

Protesting Orangemen.

DUBLIN, April 11.—The orangemen of Armagh made a public demonstration yesterday against Gladstone's proposal. They adopted resolutions denouncing the premier, and declaring their allegiance to the empire.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

IN UTTER CONDEMNATION.

Gladstone's Scheme Received With Unbiased Disfavor Except By Parnellites.

BUT HE IS STILL CONFIDENT.

Chamberlain Causes a Tremendous Sensation by a Personal Thrust at the Prime Minister—The Public Opinion.

The World His Audience.

LONDON, April 11.—[Special Cablegram.]—Englishmen of all parties agree with pride that no parliamentary incident anywhere in the world was ever more dramatic than Thursday's. Gladstone produced his home rule scheme as upon a stage visible to the universe. London was seething with excitement. The house of commons presented a spectacle without precedent. The country was one with interest, surpassing in intensity anything remembered by this generation. Gladstone's speech, by general consent, though wanting in some of his highest oratorical qualities, was a masterpiece of lucid exposition. All concur that the scheme which was developed by him is, whatever else may be thought of it, a great effort of constructive legislation, a work of unequalled power. But the most devoted Gladstoneians are alleged to admit that the speech and scheme have failed alike to conciliate the opponents for home rule, to unite the liberal party, or to convince English opinion. Its sole success is with the Parnellites. During the greater portion of the speech they alone cheered. Parnell's approval of the scheme, though qualified, is sufficient to induce himself and his followers to strain every effort to secure its acceptance. In no other quarter whatever can the reception of the proposals be deemed cordial. Every important journal in London is dead against it, the Daily News excepted. And even that journal discusses it despondingly. The two most powerful journals in Great Britain, outside of London, are the Manchester Guardian and the Scotchman. Both condemn the measure. Both regard it as equivalent to a separation. Both predict its rejection by the country. Such provincial papers as adhere to Gladstone temper their support with conditions and with demands for the modification of various features of the scheme. All three of Gladstone's recent colleagues took an attitude of uncompromising hostility. Trevelyan spoke on Thursday evening amid continuous Irish interruptions, but when he sat down the house felt that the question had been taken once for all beyond the region of mere personal and party attachment to Gladstone. Chamberlain, Friday night, in a speech of extraordinary acuteness and power, closed every door to compromise. He described Gladstone's bill as embodying the maximum of risk and the minimum of advantage. He objected to the termination of Irish representation at Westminster because sole representation at Dublin could mean only a parliament with ordinate and equal authority with the imperial parliament. He objected to the surrender of the right of imperial taxation to Ireland. He objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates. He objected to many other things, and insisted that the scheme, as a whole, was one for ultimate separation, not home rule. During his tilt with Gladstone Chamberlain caused a tremendous sensation by referring to the premier's sentiments toward the United States during the war of the rebellion.

"Sir," said he, "I remember that time when, in its greatest crisis, when it was in the most terrible moment of its fate, my right honorable friend counselled disintegration of the United States."

Mr. G