THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1886. NUMBER 334

A BREATH OF DEATH

Wild Winds Work Desolation and Destruction in Their Furious Course.

CITIES AND TOWNS LAID WASTE.

Many Mangled Victims and Ghastly Corpses Lying in Their Wake.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED KILLED,

With Twice As Many Persons Seriously and Fatally Injured.

MINNESOTA AND IOWA SUFFER.

St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids Almost Wiped Out of Existence—Extensive Damage in Western Iowa.

A Fearful Calamity.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn., were swept by a terrible and destructive cyclone about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The first knowledge of the disaster was contained in the following telegram sent to Mayor Ames from St. Cloud asking help:

"To MAYOR AMES, Minneapolis:—Terrible destructive cyclone passed over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids late this afternoon. Terrible destruction here. Please send up all the assistance you can immediately by special train. Send physicians and surgeons."

Telegrams to the following effect were received from Sauk Rapids:

"To MAYOR AMES, Minneapolis:—Can you send special train with physicians to this city? A cyclone passed over the city this afternoon. A great many are believed to have been killed, but the number is not yet known. (Signed) SAUK RAPIDS."

Immediately upon receipt of this news preparations were made to respond to the call for help. A train for St. Cloud left at 6 o'clock. Information is very meagre, and sensational reports are current. It is reported that one hundred people were killed at St. Cloud. It is believed at least forty persons have been killed, and about seventy-five wounded. It is impossible to get much information at this hour. All is excitement and the streets are filled with excited men, frightened and weeping women and children. The disaster is certainly very appalling. Scores of houses have been entirely wrecked and the extent of the loss of life cannot now be stated. The city is full of rumors and it is very difficult to obtain reliable news.

The storm struck St. Cloud between the round house and freight depot and swept a path 600 yards wide through the city, leveling between 150 and 200 houses.

N. R. Clark a well-known lumberman who lives in St. Cloud, says ninety persons were killed in St. Cloud and more than a hundred injured, many of them seriously.

Superintendent Wakeman of the Manitoba road says that between thirty and forty persons were killed at Sauk Rapids, a small town on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads, a few miles southeast of St. Cloud, and nearly double that number injured.

The telegraph wires northwest of this city are all down, and no news either direct from St. Cloud or Sauk Rapids has been received since 7 o'clock.

A terrific thunder storm passed over St. Paul and Minneapolis about 6 o'clock, and a heavy hail storm followed, though of but short duration. In fact, one storm cloud after another has swept across the state ever since last evening, and the rain fall has been heavy. The storm is the worst ever known in the state since 1883, when Rochester and Elgin were devastated by a tornado.

The latest reports give the number killed in St. Cloud as fifteen and the injured at about twenty-five, and at Sauk Rapids fifteen killed and twenty injured. Another terrific thunder storm is now prevailing here which interferes greatly with the wires.

MORE OF THE DETAILS.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Inter-Ocean special says the cyclone began about 3 o'clock in the bosom of the Masonic cemetery, forming a whirlwind about 1,000 feet in diameter. It took almost every tree in the circle from the ground or twisted it off at the trunk. Great stones were torn up and carried along with the wind, moving slowly along in a northeasterly direction. It wrecked the Catholic chapel and several houses in its course across the prairie adjoining the town. It completely demolished John Schwartz's large brick house and fifty or more smaller frame houses like so many feathers. In most cases nothing was left to mark the site of the dwellings but the cellars.

The prairies were strewn with timbers, furniture and clothing. The freight depot of the Manitoba was a total wreck. Numerous cars, loaded with freight, were blown half a mile and the rails wrenched from the track.

It passed the limits of the town just west of Lieutenant Governor Gilman's residence, killing several horses.

It crossed the Mississippi at the Sauk Rapids wagon bridge, which it demolished. It here widened to 600 feet and levelled Stanton's grist mill. From there it swept through the centre of the town, taking the best of the business part of it, including the court house, hotel, public school and every important business building in town except Wood's store. The village is virtually wiped out, four-fifths of the buildings being levelled.

The fatalities in St. Cloud, though great, are not equal in number to those in Sauk Rapids. In every house the inmates were more or less hurt.

THE DEAD AT ST. CLOUD.

so far as known, are as follows: Nick Junmann; Mrs. Weisman and little girl; a son, 4 years old, of B. O. Werski; a son, 7 years old, of Frank Geinskoffski; Mrs. Stein, a widow; a son, 4 years old, of P. Waldorf; Shortridge Young, a railroad man; his brother William had both legs smashed, since amputated; Vanhousen, an unknown railroad man; two young children of Mr. Cens; baby of August Knott.

DEAD AT SAUK RAPIDS.

J. Berg, merchant, and two children; John Kenard, county auditor; George Lindley, county treasurer; two children of C. G. Wood, merchant; Abner St. Cyr, fatally hurt; child of Carpenter, clerk of court; P. Beaupore, judge of probate court, badly hurt; Edgar Hill, President of German American National bank.

DEADLY WORK AT RICE'S STATION.

From Sauk Rapids the storm struck Rice's station, Benton county, demolishing the village and killing or injuring nearly the entire population. Wires are down and no definite information is obtainable from here.

AID ASKED FOR.

ST. PAUL, April 14.—Nearly all the buildings in St. Cloud demolished by the cyclone were small frame houses occupied by workingmen who were absent, and only their wives and children were in the houses. The pecuniary loss will reach about $60,000 t St. Cloud.

More damage was done at Sauk Rapids, where the property destroyed was of a more valuable character. It is impossible to obtain details from there to-night.

Governor Hubbard to-night received the following message from State Senator Buckman:

SAUK RAPIDS, MINNESOTA—Our town is in ruins. Send us aid. [Signed.]

BUCKMAN.

Governor Hubbard at once sent messages to mayors of all cities and large towns in the state asking that steps be taken to at once secure money and things needed and forward them as speedily as possible to Senator Buckman for the destitute.

A brief dispatch has just been received, saying that between forty and fifty

BODIES HAD BEEN RECOVERED

from the ruins at St. Cloud, and the search is not completed. The town presents a scene of the utmost desolation as seen by the light of flickering lanterns, and the groans of the wounded and lamentations of those who have lost relatives are heart-rending in the extreme. Not before daylight will the full extent be known. Among the injured is ex-Senator Ely Halbert, formerly of Binghampton, N. Y., but at present the northwestern agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company. He is not expected to live.

THE STORM IN IOWA.

The Village of Coon Rapids Demoralized—One Fatality.

PANAMA, Iowa, April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—A frightful cyclone struck Coon Rapids at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, doing widespread damage and utterly demolishing the east side of the town. One boy was instantly killed, and many persons badly injured. Twenty-five residences were leveled to the ground, beside two churches, the school house and a blacksmith shop. A freight train going west was lifted from the track by the furious wind and blown into an adjoining field. Only the locomotive and two cars were left on the rails. The cars and their contents were badly wrecked and scattered in all directions. A number of cars standing on the sidetrack were also thrown off and demolished.

Devastation Marks Its Path.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—A devastating cyclone, accompanied by hail and rain, passed east of Atlantic at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is supposed that the cyclone started about three miles east of Griswold, then passed north and slightly east, then after going about nine miles northwest of here, turned west and passed two and a half miles east of Bragton. The cyclone was very peculiar in appearance. A large revolving cloud was seen, one-fourth of a mile wide, which sent funnel shaped shoots, resembling an elephant's trunk, down to the ground. The whole cloud, however, was very destructive. Southeast of Atlantic, about five miles, Henry Rogers' house was blown to atoms and the hired man badly injured. John Kirk's barn, 300 feet long, was shattered and the house partially destroyed. The storm then passed northeast, taking everything in its path. In Benton township ten houses were totally destroyed, one woman was badly hurt, and probably will not recover. The storm passed twenty-two miles east of Bragton, destroying the dwellings of James Reynolds, William Brintner, and Donald, and the Brintner school house. The scholars escaped by running with the family into Brintner's cave. Mr. Worthyraves was dangerously hurt. Much stock was killed.

Damage at Story City.

DES MOINES, April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—Advices from Story City, Story county, forty miles north of here, say a tornado passed over that region, moving north, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and unroofed several houses and blowing down barns. Some persons were slightly injured, but no deaths. The cloud was accompanied by a frightful roaring as it moved north along the line of the river.

A Dishonest Railway Clerk.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14.—J. L. Biggs, clerk in the auditor's office of the Lake Erie & Western railway, was arrested this afternoon on his return from Sandusky, Ohio. His house had been searched during his absence and a lot of missing tickets found there. The company claims to have had stolen from them 285 California and other western tickets, worth from $5,000 to $10,000, together with an official stamp. It is charged that Biggs had sold twenty-five tickets to Kansas City and St. Louis scalpers, and that he was receiving registered letters under the name of "L. James." He has a wife and two children.

Increased Rates to California.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe made another advance in its schedule of passenger rates to-day, the reason for it being given out as the impossibility of handling the present rush of traffic over the road. The rates over that road will now be as follows: First class $30, with $15 rebate, or net $15, from the Missouri river to California common points; second and third classes $20, with $10 rebate; round trip tickets from the Missouri river to San Francisco and return, ninety days limit, $60—an advance of $22 on the present rates. Neither the Union Pacific nor B. & M. have yet paid any attention to the advance by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Give Him a Medal.

CINCINNATI, O., April 14.—Alanzo P. Kendall, 70 years old, living in a cottage at Lockland, Ohio, shot and killed a burglar who with two others was entering his rooms shortly after midnight last night. The mayor will not arrest Kendall.

Destructive Fire.

PAITA, Peru, April 14.—A destructive fire occurred here Monday night. Seven houses were destroyed and two women were burned to death.

Memorial Service.

A memorial service in memory of the late John B. Gough was held in the North Presbyterian church last Sabbath evening by the Good Templars of that part of the city. The devotional ceremony was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Henderson, in a most beautiful and impressive manner. The speaker, Mr. G. W. Kyle, was then introduced by the W. C. T., J. W. Taylor. He held the audience in rapt attention by his eloquent tribute paid to the illustrious dead. Mr. O. H. Ballon, representing the Good Templars, made a short and well appreciated speech. The choir, composed of fifteen young gentlemen and ladies, members of the order, sang most beautiful and appropriate selections. A crayon portrait of J. B. Gough was heavily draped in mourning, as well as the charters of both subordinate and district lodges. Flowers and plants were profusely and artistically arranged. The Blue Ribbon club joined in the service, also the colored Good Templars.

A BOLD DEMAND FOR JUSTICE.

Powderly's Letter to Gould Urging a Settlement of the Strike.

PREGNANT WITH UGLY FACTS.

The Railroad Magnate Challenged to Bring the Matter Into the Courts—The Latter's Lengthy Reply.

Powderly to Gould.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A voluminous correspondence has passed between Gould and Powderly, consisting of one letter from Powderly dated Scranton, Pa., April 11, and a reply from Gould of this date. The following is the substance of Powderly's letter:

JAY GOULD, Esq., President Missouri Pacific Railroad.—Dear Sir: The events of the past forty-eight hours must have demonstrated to you the absolute necessity of bringing this terrible struggle in the southwest to a speedy termination. You have the power, authority and means to bring the strike to an end. I have done everything in my power to end the strike. The gentlemen associated with me have done the same. Everything consistent with honor and manhood has been done in the interest of peace. No false notions of pride or dignity have swayed us with our dealings with you or the gentlemen associated with you.

Powderly then refers to the celebrated conference with Gould on Sunday, March 28, and reviews the already published features of that conference, together with his (Powderley's) constructions upon Gould's language and the telegram sent by him to Hoxie; to his own order directing the strikers to return to work, and to the misunderstanding and complications which ensued. In this connection Powderly declares that Gould's after-statements that the letter sent Powderly on the day of the conference, enclosing the dispatch to Hoxie, had been prepared several days, was not correct, inasmuch as Gould had changed it in one particular after the matter had been talked over. Powderly reviews other features of that conference, and also one held March 30, and then says:

"I did not hear either you or Mr. Hopkins say that the present troubles along your road would be arbitrated with men who were not at work. It was my firm belief, when I left you that night, that you meant to have the entire affair submitted to arbitration at the first possible moment. That belief is shared in by McDowell, who was present during the interview. When you sent the telegram to Hoxie, you sent it as president of the Missouri Pacific railroad company. You sent it as the chief sends a message to an inferior officer, and it meant as much to a sensible man as the most imperative order could possibly mean. When I, as chief officer of the Knights of Labor, send a message such as that, it is understood to be my wishes, and those wishes are respected by the subordinate officer to whom they are sent. It is not his place to put a different construction on them and give them his own interpretation. His duty is to obey the spirit of the instructions. The man in power need not be an autocrat in order to have his wishes respected. That was the idea I entertained when I left your house that night."

After devoting some space to defining the relation of a district assembly to the general assembly, Powderly says: "When on Monday, March 29, you sent me a letter marked 'personal,' you at the same time told the newspaper correspondent that you had done so. What your motive was in marking your letter 'personal' and at the same time informing representatives of the press that you had done so, I do not know, nor do I question your motive. I felt it to be my duty to let the public see the letter, which contained nothing of a personal nature whatever. There are people who might be uncharitable enough to say that your intention was to give the impression that there was something between you and me which would not bear the light of public scrutiny. I have nothing to conceal. You can settle this strike. Its longer continuance rests with you and you alone. Every act of violence, every drop of blood that may be shed from this time forth, must be laid at your door. The Knights of Labor were not founded to promote or shield wrong doing, and to-day the order of the Knights of Labor stand between your property and ruin. You have said that the order of the Knights of Labor was a conspiracy, a secret menace, etc. I am willing, as chief officer, to lay everything connected with our order bare to the world if you will on the other hand, lay open to the public the means and methods whereby you have piled up the wealth which you control, and allow the tribunal of public opinion to pass judgment on the two and say which is conspiring. Do you accept the challenge?

"You have instructed your legal adviser to proceed against every man connected with the Knights of Labor for damages sustained since the strike began. Two weeks ago I said: 'Do not do this.' To-day I say: 'Begin at once; lay claims for damages in every court within whose jurisdiction a knight exists; proceed at once, and in every state where you can recover damages, do so if the law will sustain you. Let the majesty of the law be vindicated. It is just and right that it should be so. We are willing to face you before the law, and will use no other weapons. If you have at all times obeyed the law in your dealings, in the methods by which you have acquired your immense fortune, then it is time that the many offenses with which you are charged should be refuted. You have remained silent under the many damaging charges of injuring the state. We will be your avengers. If you have been wronged, we will let it be known to the world through the medium of the courts of justice, and let me say right here that no money will buy a verdict at the hands of these courts. This certainly means war, but it's a war between legitimate capital, honest enterprise and honest labor on the one hand, and illegitimate on the other hand. There will be no mobs in this supreme hour to silence any man's opinion. No converts will be made by physical force.

"You have been warned that your life is in danger. Pay no attention to such talk. No man who has the interest of his country at heart would harm a hair of your head. But the system which reaches out on all sides gathering in millions of treasure, and keeping them out of the legitimate channels of commerce, must die. I have taken counsel from the best legal minds of the United States. We are prepared to face you before the courts and now await your action in the matter. This is not a threat. I speak for 500,000 organized men who are ready to pay out the last farthing in order that justice may prevail. You have it in your power to make friends of these men by acting the part of a man, and by taking this matter into your own hands. Will you do so, and end this strike in the interest of humanity and our common country?"

Powderly's letter was sent to Gould through W. O. McDowell, with instructions that if Gould, to whom these written instructions were also submitted, did not consent to an honorable settlement of the difficulty before 5 o'clock of the day the letters were delivered, or at that hour still preserved silence, to allow the letters to be published.

GOULD'S ANSWER.

At the opening of his reply to Powderly, Gould quotes this letter of instructions to McDowell, and acknowledges the receipt of Powderly's letter, the substance of which is given above. Gould then proceeds to construe Powderly's letter as an official declaration that the Knights of Labor had determined to pursue him personally unless the Missouri Pacific company should yield to its demand in what they called the strike on that road. In answer to these personal threats he would say that he was still a free American citizen. Gould then refers to his low beginning in life and to his success through habits of temperance and industry, and that if, as Powderly says, he is now to be destroyed by the Knights of Labor, it is fortunate he has retained his early habits of industry. Gould then says he is quite content to leave his personal records in the hands of his neighbors and business associates. If they have aught to complain of he will be glad to submit to any arbitration. Gould then recounts the fact that when the strike commenced he was far away from the scene of the trouble, and quotes a telegram from his subordinates describing the difficulty and other messages heretofore published during the early part of the troubles. The last dispatch quoted is one from A. L. Hopkins to Powderly earnestly urging that the strike is unjust to both sides, as the road is in the hands of receivers.

"This dispatch," says Gould, "you never answered. This correspondence places the continuance of the strike on your shoulders. You sat still and was silent after Mr. Hopkin's urgent appeal, and allowed the strike to go on—allowed the company's property to be forcibly seized, and the citizens of four states and one territory to be deprived of their rightful railroad facilities. Thus forced, the board of directors, before my return, placed the matter in Mr. Hoxie's hand by a formal resolution, and that disposition has never been changed."

Gould then enters into a long review of the features of the difficulty already published and republished, maintaining that the company's offer to take back the strikers who had not destroyed property had been strictly lived up to, and adds that the company is still ready to live up to its agreement in that regard.

In conclusion Gould says: "In the face of all this, you notify me that unless by 5 o'clock I personally consent to do something—precisely what, I do not see, then personal consequences of a sort vaguely expressed, but not hard to understand, will, at the hands of your order, be visited upon me. Let me again remind you that it is an American citizen whom you and your order thus propose to destroy. The contest is not between your order and me, but between your order and the laws of the land. Your order has already defied those laws in preventing, by violence, this company from operating its roads. You held, then, that this company should not operate its roads under the conditions prescribed by the law, but only under the conditions prescribed by you. You now declare, in effect, that I hold my individual property and rights not as other men hold theirs, but only at the peril of your letting loose irrevocably, after 5 o'clock, your order upon me. If this is true of this company, and of me, it is true of all other men and companies. If so, you and your secret order are the law, and an American citizen is such only in name. Already for weeks your order has, in your attack upon this company, not hesitated to disable it by violence from rendering its duty to the public, and from doing work and paying wages to men at least three times your own number, who, working as they were by your side, were at least deserving of your sympathy. Having published this violence beyond even the great forbearance of the public, and found in this direction the cause to hesitate, you now turn upon me and propose that wrongs you have hitherto inflicted upon the public shall now culminate in an attack upon an individual. In this, as I have said, the real issue is between you and the laws of the land. It may be, before you are through, those laws will efficiently advise you that I, as an individual citizen, am not beyond their care. Very respectfully,

JAY GOULD."

Aid for the Strikers.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 14.—Master Workman Powderly has written to Secretary Turner, of the Knights of Labor, saying a spirited circular should go out at once to the order, asking them to turn every dollar they can raise into the hands of the southwest Knights in support of the fight against the Gould system.

THE SITUATION IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The situation in East St. Louis is unchanged, with the exception that various roads are in better shape to do business and are doing more. Switch engines in the various yards are busy and a resumption of business seems more probable than at any time since the beginning of the strike. The great drawback to the various companies fully resuming is the inability of the St. Louis Bridge company and Belt line to afford sufficient transferring facilities across the bridge and river from the levee to the various yards. The Bridge company employed a few more men yesterday and a few more this morning. The Belt line and the Bridge company require sixteen switchmen on each side of the river, and the number of men now employed is inadequate. The officials say this state of affairs is not because the men do not desire to return to work, but because they are afraid to do so for fear of the consequences after the militia is ordered away. The business of the various roads yesterday exceeded that of any previous day since the strike, and from appearances to-day it is safe to predict still more complete resumption of freight traffic. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Chicago & Alton roads seem to be in the best condition so far as their ability is concerned to handle freight, and the men in these yards have been busy all morning making up trains. Fifty men, eight of whom are old hands, returned to work this morning, giving this road a full force of platform men. One freight train was sent out over this road this morning. At the Burlington & Quincy yards and freight depot the condition of affairs is the same as at the Alton yards and depot, and freight trains on that road were sent out this morning. Men in other yards, excepting the Louisville & Nashville and Cairo short line, are busy making up trains, and it is expected they will succeed in sending them out later in the day.

The situation at the Indianapolis & St. Louis yards in East St. Louis is reported to be in a promising condition. The company had all the men needed, and was doing business in earnest, one train having been sent out. The Carlo Short line has two switch engines at work making up trains and moving freight. The Vandalia agent claims they are receiving and handling large amounts of freight.

HOXIE'S MORNING BLOW.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A dispatch was received at the Missouri Pacific offices to-day from Hoxie in St. Louis says: The following dispatch was received this morning from Springfield, Ill.: "There is little or no probability of the coal miners making any trouble as they are anxious to work."

Among the persons killed at East St. Louis last Friday was the ringleader of the last strike at the Springfield iron works and the leader of the riot in which three iron works men were killed.

STRIKE FOR A RAISE.

KITTANNING, Pa., April 14.—The employes of the Kittanning Iron company's Rebecca furnace struck for an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

A RISE IN FURNITURE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—The furniture manufacturers received formal notice that the cabinet makers and upholsters demand an advance of 20 per cent on all piece work and a reduction of daily labor to eight hours a day after May 1. The movement is general throughout the country. The demands will be granted and the price of furniture advanced.

CAR DRIVERS' STRIKE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—The drivers employed on the Brick line street cars struck to-day for $2 per day of twelve hours work, and at 11 all cars were "tied up." The men were making but $1.50 per day.

ALL QUIET.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 14.—The city to-day is perfectly quiet. All trains are running as usual. Old, who caused the outbreak last night, was not arrested.

Hoosier Hanna Offends a Nation.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special Telegram.] The World's Washington special says: A private letter was received here to-day from a prominent gentleman engaged in business in the Argentine Republic. It says that the president of the republic has just sent a note to Secretary Bayard asking him to have Minister Hanna recalled. Hanna has, it is said, taken pleasure in trampling on what are considered the forms of necessary politeness between a lady and gentleman in the Argentine Republic. His business ventures in the republic and his invitation to Indiana financiers to come down there and reap a harvest of dollars has outraged polite officials and have made the request for his recall a very urgent one.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The senate today confirmed the following: To be collectors of internal revenue: G. A. Wilson, Fifth district of Illinois; R. Stone, First district of Illinois; Maurice Kelly, Fourth district of Illinois; W. B. Anderson, Thirteenth district of Illinois.

DOWN THE DEADLY FRAUD.

A Call to the Dairymen to Arise and Exterminate Imitation Butter.

CONGRESS WILL PASS THE BILL.

General Logan to Attend the Nebraska G. A. R. Reunion, and Possibly President Cleveland May Be Present—Capital Gossip.

Drive Out Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—Joseph H. Reall, president of the American Agricultural and Dairying association, issued a circular to-day addressed to the farmers and dairymen of the United States, in which he says: "The enemies of the dairy and of consumers of butter are organizing to defeat our movement in behalf of honest industry and pure food. Manufacturers of counterfeit butter have held a meeting and agreed to raise $500,000 to defeat our bill now before congress. Realizing a profit, as they state themselves, of $5,000,000 per year on the manufacture, they could well afford to do this, and retailers of the stuff could give ten times as much, for their profits are ten times greater. Thank God that we have a congress of the United States that recognizes the importance in the value of the agricultural and dairy interests of the country as paramount to all others, and that, so far as ascertained, are in full sympathy with our demand. There is no man in either the senate or the house who could be bought to assist in this monumental fraud, and the purpose to raise money for this object should of itself be sufficient grounds for condemning the whole enterprise. On the contrary, I believe the members all want to protect dairy farmers and consumers of butter. No sum of money could have placed our measure in the favorable position it now occupies, nor secure its passage, and no amount, however great, can defeat it on a square issue. But the trickery and sharp practic, that surrounds the entire traffic in imitation butter will be resorted to, and nothing left undone that rascality and shrewdness can accomplish. The sharpest and most unprincipled lawyers and lobbyists in the country will be employed to conspire against us, and every known method resorted to that could defeat or delay us. Dairymen of America, we have a terrible enemy to deal with. He strikes in the dark as he works in the dark. Arise in our might and crush him out. Meet in every village, town and hamlet at once, and organize to assist us by bringing your direct influence to bear upon congress. Adopt resolutions showing what you feel and suffer. Demand that the fraud be exterminated root and branch. Denounce every article produced or sold by the concerns making or selling the stuff, and taboo all interested in any way, or who sympathize with or countenances them. Those who make or sell imitation butter are enemies—square enemies—of the public weal, and should be classed as criminals of the lowest and most dangerous order."

WHEN CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN.

Congressman Blunt, of Georgia, says he believes congress will adjourn in about ninety days. "I believe," he said, talking of the work of congress, "that we are through now with silver and labor legislation for this congress. The tariff and inter-state commerce bills are the only measures that are liable to consume any more time, and I think the former stands a pretty good show of being passed by the Forty-ninth congress, as there are propositions in it which commend themselves favorably to the majority. The appropriation committee in the house has been backward in reporting some of the bills referred to it, and naturally the naval committee has been forced to adopt the same course on account of the agitation regarding the improvement of the navy. Still, I do not see any necessity for the session of congress to be prolonged beyond the middle of July at the farthest."

THE POPULAR SPEECHES.

There is a greater demand for speeches on the silver question than for any speeches that have been made in the senate on political issues. The largest orders received at the government printing office this session was for William L. Scott's speech in support of the compromise on the silver question. The next largest order was for Black's speech attacking the financial policy of the administration, which was called for by members of both parties.

NOTABLES TO VISIT NEBRASKA.

Ex-Senator Thayer, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Nebraska, is here, and in company with Representative Dorsey called upon President Cleveland to-day and extended to him an invitation to the reunion of the G. A. R. at Grand Island in August next. The president received his visitors very cordially and said that he would like very much to visit Nebraska; that he had heard a great deal of the growth of the state and had a desire to meet the enterprising people there, but he could not promise to-day to do so. If his business was in a condition to admit of his absence, he would be present at the reunion he said. Messrs. Thayer and Dorsey called upon Senator Logan and extended him a similar invitation. He immediately replied that he would try to meet his old comrades in Nebraska at their reunion; that he had made several efforts to do so heretofore, but had been disappointed each time. He hoped sincerely that he could be present, and stated that it was altogether probable that he would be. Thayer and Dorsey are well satisfied with their work in this direction, and are confident of at least the attendance of General Logan.

TARIFF REFORM.

It is probable that the work of the tariff reformers has had some effect in the house, and it is not altogether improbable that the Morrison bill will be passed. Every measure has been relegated to give advantage to the tariff bill. Trades upon everything and for everything have been made to get votes for the bill and it is stated that it will be supported by nearly all of the democrats—all excepting eight or ten in Ohio, who will oppose it on account of its black eye to wool.

Some surprise was expressed to-day when it was announced that Mr. Randall had consented to vote for the bill. I am told, however, he has not promised to supported the bill, but on the contrary has been thinking of pouring into the house a number of appropriations bills, and defeating the consideration of the measure for some time, and then finally rallying his forces and defeating it on a vote.

Many believe that Mr. Randall cannot maintain a sincere and consistent attitude on the tariff, and vote for the Morrison bill; that if he votes to reduce protection on the articles enumerated in this bill, he cannot consistently ask anti-reformers to help him defeat bills which may heretofore be brought in affecting iron ore and metals generally. Mr. Randall is placed in somewhat embarrassing situation by this bill, and many people are wondering what he will do, for he has refused to express an opinion one way or another.

ITS DEFEAT ASSURED.

A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, who has been here studying the situation regarding the tariff bill, telegraphs his paper that with the determined opposition of the Ohio wool men, the Louisiana sugar men and the Michigan members, all lead by Randall, the defeat of Morrison's new tariff bill is assured. He says Randall will certainly oppose the bill, he regarding the attack upon salt and sugar as unjust and uncalled for at the present time, and that in his opposition he will have the assistance of Michigan, Ohio, Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

ITS CHANCES GOOD.

Friends of the bill confirming titles of land in the Des Moines river valley hope to get the bill up in the senate this week, and will try to pass it over the president's veto. They think the chances of its passage are very good.

NEBRASKA POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The time schdule on the Star route from Axtell to Keene, Neb., has been ordered changed as follows: Leave Axtell daily, except Sundays, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Keene by 11:30 a. m.; leave Keene daily, except Sundays, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Axtell by 9:30 a. m. John H. Morehead has been commissioned postmaster at Barada, Neb.

The president to-day nominated Wm. B. Beck to be postmaster at Tekamah, Neb., and W. K. Comb at Guthrie Center, Iowa.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

The bill to reconstruct the navy, build new ships, complete those partially finished, etc. will not come up for consideration in the house till some time in May. It is calculated that it will occupy about two weeks' time when the debate is begun, although it is not known that it will encounter any formidable opposition. A disposition seems to prevail to give the country a great deal of information on the subject of the navy in justification of what congress proposes to do—spend about $20,000,000, finally, for new ships. The arrangements that are being made for a long debate make a presupposed acknowledgement that the propriety of the work is questioned

THE PRESIDENT'S INTENDED.

His Marriage With Miss Folsom Fixed for Next Summer.

NEW YORK, April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—The Tribune's Albany correspondent writes: Assemblyman John I. Platte returned from Buffalo to-day, where he has been at the head of an investigating committee. He said: "While in Buffalo a leading lawyer said to me: 'I have just received a letter in which you, as a newspaper man, may have an interest.' I took the letter and read it. It was from Mrs Folsom, wife of President Cleveland's law partner. In this letter, which was dated at Genoa, Italy, she said that her daughter, Miss Folsom, would be married to President Cleveland next summer."

It is said that Mrs. Folsom and her daughter are poor, and that their expenses in Europe are paid by President Cleveland. The marriage, it is rumored, will take place during the president's vacation next summer.

The Pension Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The senate committee on expenditures of public monies resumed the examination of Commissioner Black to-day. Senator Plumb called up the case of Lieutenant Eastwood, of the Twenty-second Kentucky volunteers. General Black said, in reply to Plumb, that the claimant's regiment was mustered in for thirty days service. Twenty days later the claimant was allowed to go home on account of illness, where he remained until he was mustered out. He was never in action, and never in the presence of the enemy, and never slept out doors but one night. The records of the adjutant general and surgeon general's office show no record of any disability. The claim was not filed till 1889. The evidence secured in a subsequent examination showed the man had rheumatism before he entered the service. In 1856 he cut himself severely with an adze, and later he fell from a house and injured himself permanently. The case was allowed by Commissioner Clark.

When the present administration came into power, this man had received as arrears of pension $10,155. Among the papers in the the case was a letter written by a man named Ewing, to General J. S. Williams, then senator, urging speedy action on the case. The letter concluded: "By giving him this assistance you will favor one of your warmest friends in past contests." General Williams endorsed the letter: "I hope the commissioner of pensions will make this a special case."

Black stated that there was absolutely no valid evidence in support of the claim, and the $10,000 might as well have been allowed for any other character of fraud. He stated his understanding was that Ewing was a strong partisan, but in reply to a series of searching questions by Mr. Plumb, said there was nothing in the records to show whether Ewing and other claimants were republicans or democrats, or that the knowledge of their politics ever reached the pension office, nor was there any evidence that the letter of Ewing, with the demands of extortion, ever got beyond the decision of the pension office, or that it influenced the decision of the case. During the progress of the inquiry there were several controversies between the members of the committee as to the scope and course of the investigation. The majority of the members claimed that the proceedings should be confined to the examination of the records until they were disposed of, while the minority maintained that Black ought to be allowed to bring in such outside matters as had led or assisted him in the formation of his opinion that the office, under his predecessors, was managed as a political machine. What these outside matters are have not yet transpired. The committee will probably meet again Saturday and try to bring the examination of the record cases submitted by Black to an end very soon.

Discussing Dakota's Admission.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The proposed admission of Dakota into the Union was considered by the house committee on territories to-day without conclusion. The Harrison bill, which has already passed the senate, to divide the territory on the forty-sixth parallel; the Springer bill, to divide the territory north and south on the line of the Missouri river, and various other propositions, all found adherents to press their favorable report. During the discussion some republican members said they regretted to find a disposition on the part of democratic members not to admit Dakota as a state for political reasons. The democrats took exception to this, and an animated discussion took place. The committee then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

Nominations and Land Frauds.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Postmasters—Guthrie Center, Iowa, W. H Camp; Warren, Ill., Jacob P. Kerlin; Tekamah, Neb., William B. Beck; Dell Rapids, Dak., H. C. Brierly.

Special Agent De Ligore, of the general land office, stationed in Minnesota, reports to the commissioner that 99 per cent of the homestead and pre emption entries of that state are made as pretexts for obtaining the timber on the land, with no intention of permanent settlement.

Laws for Imitation Butter.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representatives Hatch, Green, of North Carolina, and White, of Minnesota, were to-day appointed a subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture to draft a bill regulating the sale of oleomargarine, but before this was done a discussion occurred upon the proposition, upon which the members of the committee generally expressed themselves as favorable, to the taxation and labeling of imitation butter.

Death of an Illinois Pioneer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14.—Lewis Bunn died this morning, aged 81. He came to Bloomington fifty-three years ago, was father of Postmaster T. J. Bunn, and one of the oldest Masons in Illinois.

A FATAL BLUE RIVER BATH.

Many Passengers Injured in a Wreck on the Republican Valley.

ONLY ONE FATALITY REPORTED.

Particulars of the Accident—The Injured—A Bad Man Disappears With Two Married Women—Other State News.

Rolled Into the River.

BEATRICE, Nebr., April 14.—[Special Telegram.]—This morning, about 7 o'clock, passenger train No. 42, Conductor Rogers, was ditched two miles north of Oneta, a station twenty-five miles south of here, by the spreading of a rail. Where the accident occurred is a curve with a high bluff on one side of the track and the Blue river immediately on the other side. The engine and whole train of four cars left the track and the smoker and coach overturned and rolled into the river, the other cars and engine lying on the dump. John Brady, brakeman, was slightly hurt, Bridge Division Supt. Jasen Marledge, had an artery in his arm cut which bled freely. A boy and girl named Smith of Wymore were hurt. The boy will probably die. H. A. Koster of Cleveland, salesman, had his right leg kurt. He lost a gold watch and grip. A. Rayshael of Detroit, salesman, had his left arm badly bruised. A Groscup of Freeport, Ills., salesman, was slightly bruised. An unknown man had his arm broken. There were fourteen passengers on board, most of whom went into the river. One hundred yards of track were torn up. The third coach was demolished entirely. The smoker is bottom side up in the river. This is Conductor Rogers' third accident this spring. Union Pacific Surgeon D. A. Walden, of Beatrice, went to the wreck as soon as the news was known with a special train. The wounded were brought here and cared for by the company at the Grand Central hotel. All the passengers lost their grips and handbaggage.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 14.—[Special.]—The north bound passenger train on the Omaha & Republican Valley branch of the Union Pacific, due here at 9:58 a. m., left Barneston on time yesterday morning under charge of Conductor Rogers. When about midway between Barneston and Oketo, the train was suddenly derailed, and the two forward coaches, a smoker and day car, rolled down a steep embankment into the river. In the smoker were Foreman Morridge, and a gang of bridge men, all of whom were more of less injured. Morridge was caught in the wreck, and had his left arm nearly cut off at the shoulder, so that amputation will be necessary. Six other men, badly injured, were taken to Beatrice for treatment. One or two of them are in a serious condition.

A little girl named Smith, about ten years of age, who was riding in the day coach, had her head smashed, and was dead when taken out. All the passengers were bruised considably, and it is feared that some of them have sustained severe internal injuries that have not yet come to the notice of the physicians.

The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails, one on the outside having been split in some unknown way.

Later—The girl killed lives at Oketo. She was but four years old. Conductor Rogers was hurt about the legs severely, but did not give up until all the passengers were cared for. Following is the full list of the injured:

Ida Smith, aged 29, injured internally.
Paul Smith, chest and back hurt.
George Heath, back hurt.
J. M. Conn, shoulder dislocated.
E. H. Alden, ribs broken.
J. A. Grasscup, general bruises.
H. A. Koster, general bruises.
A. Raphael, general bruises.
Fred Huysenbach, general bruises.

It is impossible to get the places of residence of the injured, most of whom were left at Beatrice. The place where the accident occurred is on a sharp curve near a bridge. The embankment is only six feet high, but the cars rolled over on their tops in going down, and are still stuck in the creek. Railway men in talking about the accident say that it is the first time a passenger was killed on the Union Pacific except through gross contributory negligence.

HIGH LICENSE AT HASTINGS.

The New City Officers Determined to Strictly Enforce the Law.

HASTINGS,