THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1886. NUMBER 266

A SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURE.

Gladstone's Propounds His Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons.

WHAT THE SCHEME PROPOSES.

Details of the Plan to Purchase the Land From the Landlords—Not Favorably Received by the Irish.

The Irish Land Bill.

LONDON, April 16.—Gladstone propounded his Irish land bill to the house of commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the enthusiasm which attended the proceedings of yesterday week, when the home rule measure was proposed. At 4 o'clock the house was crowded to its utmost.

Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 p. m., and was greeted with cheers. He said the aim of the present endeavors of the government was directed toward securing contentment among the people of Ireland and a permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal objects of the measure, although he thought many of these landlords were most hostile to the government's policy. At the outset the speaker wished to make a most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was a long indictment against its land owners. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing.

The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the home rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with landed estates, and act between the vendor and the purchaser. Purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 at 3 per cent, the stock being issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could be issued forthwith, a script of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its actions were confined to agricultural holdings, and do not include mansions. The state authorities, acting between peasant and land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equalled the purchase money. The state would not force small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide wether expropriation of too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except immediate landlords would have the option to sell to incumbrancer, and then he must sell by foreclosure and not at an option for himself. Application to sell would have to be made by all tenants on an estate, and all these applications and bills would be registered. The applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. Land commissioners would be empowered to refuse applications.

The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of one and to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases one and a commission would have the power to arrive at the price by comparing other judicial rentals with Griffith's valuation.

The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning the estates for ten years back. Twenty years rental would be the nominal purchase. In exceptional cases twenty-two years rental would make a purchase.

Applications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of stock would be issued during 1887. Twenty million pounds in 1888—£20,000,000 in 1889. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum. And this sum would be the first charge on rents and taxes raised by the Irish government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland, would be £6,340,000 per annum, secured on the revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer.

The present contribution of Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in civil service and in the service of collection, £4,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for the army, and navy national debt and imperial civil changes, was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance she sent an army of 25,000 men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000—£915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

Following Gladstone, Chamberlain read a letter which he sent to Gladstone tendering his resignation as a member of the cabinet. In the letter Chamberlain stated that Gladstone's policy would throw heavy burdens on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase separation. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain without sufficient security for the loans advanced. In conclusion, Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified, he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

Parnell said that it appeared to him that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the promised statement, the receipts from customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the imperial exchequer. Would it not be sufficient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by Irish authority in event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the imperial charges. The appointment of a receiver general would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Irishmen even for such a small sum as £20,000.

Morley announced that the bill would be in the members' hands on Monday, and permission was given to introduce the bill, and the second reading was fixed for May 13.

From opinions gathered in the lobby of the house of commons it is learned that some Irish members are willing to pay for the riddance of landlords, but the majority consider that eight or ten years is long enough time in which to complete the purchase. Many radicals are pleased with the reduction of the sum, and consider the security good. Others consider the amount extravagant and predict that the bill will not pass in its present form.

Parnell Returns Thanks.

DETROIT, April 16.—The following cablegram was received in this city to-day:

"LONDON, April 16.—Reverend Charles Reilly, treasurer Irish National League, Detroit.—I thank you for your encouraging message advising of the dispatch of the magnificent subscription of £12,000. We here attach no credence whatever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any ill feeling on the part of the National League of America or its leaders towards our movement. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American league. We value their exertion and help most highly, and we trust that our organization may be maintained, and extend in its influence and high efficiency until victory of the Irish cause is secured. PARNELL."

A MUSICAL RAKE.

He Imposes on His Friends and Loses Them.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 16.—About two years ago a female minstrel party went to pieces in this city, and among those who were left high and dry was the leader of the orchestra. "Prof. Theodore A. Marlin" was his signature, which he soon changed to Metz, claiming that the latter was his real name. Being a good musician he was engaged by T. J. Grover to take the leadership of the opera house orchestra. He was prosperous, and soon began to have outside engagements, Henderson being the principal point. Recently he hired a hall for musical and social purposes, which he christened the Metz hall. At the dedication of this temple he sought the services of one of the prominent ministers to do the honors of the occasion, but he met with a rebuff. Having opened his temple of music he managed to persuade several newspapers to puff up the enterprise and aid him on the road to fortune. He still owes for the same. In the meantime his wife left on a visit to friends in Janesville, Wis. During her absence he became enamored of one of the demi-monde and lavished considerable money upon her. A week ago Thursday night he was professionally called to Henderson, and he took the woman along with him, introducing her as his cousin. They put up at the leading hotel there, and the woman was introduced to many of the best people and went to supper with them. During the evening she was recognized by one of the Henderson bloods. He informed the proprietor of the hotel, whose wife was chatting with the woman, of the character of the "cousin." Prof. Metz was called down into the lobby, and as he landed on the ground floor the proprietor struck him between the eyes, and knocked him about fifty feet. If an officer and other men had not interfered, he would have been killed. The professor fled and left his cousin behind. They both met on Water street, and in the rain and mud they walked to the depot, a sadly broken up pair. Since the matter became public in this city Metz has not been seen on the street. A friend yesterday purchased a large package-box, and Metz at once commenced packing all his effects and was seen on the Evansville & Terre Haute train which left at midnight for Chicago. He was lying down on the seat, evidently endeavoring to avoid recognition. Manager Groves has been handed a note from Metz, to the effect that he had left for parts unknown, but would return in time for the fall opening. Metz is well known in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and other places where he has worked.

Cholera at Brindisi.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—The Herald's Rome cable says: For some days past it has been rumored that cholera had appeared at Brindisi. To-day I have information that there have been sixty-two undoubted cases with several deaths, of which three are undoubtedly from Asiatic cholera. There are also some cases in the country immediately around Brindisi, but it is difficult to get at the precise facts on account of the reticence of local authorities.

BRINDISI, April 16.—Sixty-eight cases of cholera have occurred here, ten fatal. The officials declare the disease sporadic.

PARIS, April 16.—The development of cholera at Brindisi causes alarm in France, especially along the Italian frontier. Precautions of the most stringent kind are being instituted to prevent the scourge entering France.

ALEXANDRIA, April 16.—A quarantine of seven days has been ordered here against all arrivals from Brindisi, Venice and Ancona.

Central Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, April 17.—At a meeting to-day of the Central Traffic association it adopted a resolution requesting Commissioner Midgely, of the Northwestern Railway association, and Commissioner Blanchard to prepare a plan for taking care of the business going through cross points between St. Louis and Peoria and Peoria and Chicago, so as to avert inharmonious action by lines having routes through Seneca, Beardstown and like points. A telegram was received from Commissioner Fink saying that the Lehigh Valley had given him assurance that it would positively maintain tariff rates. The special committee, to whom was assigned the task of appointing an executive, will meet in New York next Thursday. Commissioner Richardson was authorized to confer with the successors who were selected to take the place of Arbitrator Riddle and ascertain if they would accept. The association then adjourned, subject to call.

Yesterday's Base Ball Games.

The base ball games played by the leading clubs of the country yesterday resulted as follows:

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannahs 4, Chicagos 2.
At Augusta—Augustas 8, Nashvilles 6.
At Washington—Nationals 6, Jersey Citys 1.
At Charleston, S. C.—Atlantas 5, Charlestons 2.
At Macon—Macons 6, Memphis 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimores 9, Detroits 2.
At Philadelphia — Athletics 3, Philadelphia 4.

The Penn Bank Frauds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.—The jury in the case of McMullen vs. the Penn bank directors found for the plaintiff this morning in the sum of $24,823.41. This was an action, in deceit, the plaintiff claiming $68,000, because the directors had induced him to leave his money in the bank when they knew it was involved. The result will open up a number of other cases involving several hundred thousand dollars, which were waiting on the result in the McMullen case.

A Bad Deal For Payne.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 16.—The consideration of the report of the Payne investigating committee was resumed in the house this morning. A motion to postpone it till next Thursday for the purpose of printing the evidence was defeated, as was also that to substitute the minority for the majority report. The majority report was adopted by a party vote, together with a resolution ordering the same forwarded to the United States senate for its consideration by that body.

Government Directors of the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president has appointed F. R. Eandert, of New York city; Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Edward P. Alexander, of Augusta, Ga.; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and James W. Savage, of Omaha, Neb., government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company.

Another Railroad War Probable.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Rock Island today reduced rates to Watertown, Dak., to $12, a reduction of $1.40, and to Emmetsburg to $9, a reduction of $2, to meet the alleged cutting of the Northwestern and St. Paul roads. Rock Island officials intimate that a general passenger war between the three roads is by no means improbable.

The Great Moral Persuader.

NEW CASTLE, Del., April 16.—Charles Robinson (colored) was hanged here this afternoon for a criminal assault upon Mrs. Ella F. Gardner, wife of a farmer near Clairont, last October.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The total number of business failures occurring throughout the United States and Canada during the last seven days was 182.

Tennessee's New Senator.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—Governor Bate has appointed Hon. W. C. Whitthorn to succeed Howell E. Jackson as United States senator.

Weather for To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY.—Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; variable winds, generally westerly.

STRIKES STILL SPREADING.

Switchmen on the Baltimore & Ohio at Chicago Stop Work.

WITH OTHERS TO FOLLOW TO-DAY

They Ask That Non-Union Men Be Discharged—New York's Street Car Strike—Knights to be Arrested.

Chicago Switchmen Go Out.

CHICAGO, April 16.—There is no freight entering or leaving Chicago on the Baltimore & Ohio lines to-night. About sixty switchmen employed by that company struck at noon to-day and only a sufficient number are still on duty to care for arriving and departing passenger trains. Division Superintendent F. H. Britton said to-night: "The striking switchmen sent in a petition requesting the discharge of eight men whom they alleged to be unfit associates for them, and giving the company till to-day to answer them. At 10 o'clock this morning General Manager Dunham, Superintendent Foracre and myself went into consultation with a committee of the men. After we had heard their statement, and they had acknowledged that their real reason for desiring the discharge of eight of their fellows was that they worked during the strike of 1881, the committee went out. While we were considering what to do 12 o'clock arrived and shortly we were notified that the men had quit work."

Superintendent Britton said the company was prepared to make no concessions, but as some of the objectionable men were already leaving the company's employ of their own accord, matters would perhaps adjust themselves shortly. It is said that the switchmen of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern companies, who presented similar resolutions, will go out to-morrow noon. The statement that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy men had struck is now found to be incorrect.

All the indications are that there will be a strike of switchmen on the Lake Shore road to-morrow. To-day General Manager Wright arrived in the city, and after a conference with the officers of the road decided not to grant the request that a number of non-union men be discharged. Wright refused positively to give any information to the press as to the course the road would pursue in case of a strike.

Matters at East St. Louis.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Late last night the sentinels patrolling the railroad yards were startled by hearing several shots fired, it is supposed, at them, from the direction of the houses near the junction of the Cairo short line and Pittsburg railroads. This sort of attack upon guards has been frequent, but no one has yet been injured. General Reece, commanding the militia force here, issued orders that hereafter if shots are fired from any building in east St. Louis, the guards shall surround such houses, raid them and arrest all guilty or suspected persons found therein. Two deputy sheriffs last night, while guarding the Vandalia yards, were approached by a number of men supposed to be strikers, who engaged them in conversation, during the progress of which they attacked the deputies and beat them badly. Upon the approach of several sentinels the assailants escaped, leaving the victims in an unconscious condition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Last night an unknown man occupying a position made vacant by one of the strikers of the Burlington road, was attacked by a party of men, who knocked him down and beat him severely before he could escape. During the fight a shot was fired by some one, which had no effect.

St. Louis Citizens Snubbed by Hoxie.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—H. M. Hoxie to-day addressed a letter to Dr. Thomas O'Reilly acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 15th inst., inclosing a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted at the citizens' meeting held on the 13th, requesting him to appoint a committee of three resident directors of the southwestern railroad system to confer with six others, three each, representing citizens and unemployed railroad men, the committee to devise means to put an end to the labor troubles. Hoxie, in the letter, calls attention to the fact that the railroads are now in full operation and that the action of such a committee would necessarily relate entirely to the methods by which ex-employes might be restored to the places they voluntarily abandoned and would not benefit the public at large.

Knights to be Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of Martin Irons, chairman of the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101; A. C. Coughlan, chairman of executive committee District Assembly No. 93; George M. Jackson, formerly a prominent local politician, and S. M. Nichols, telegraph operator, on a charge of felony for interfering with the telegraph wires in connection with wire tapping alleged to have been done two weeks for the purpose of intercepting telegraph dispatches between Gould and Vice-President Hoxie.

Against Non-Union Men.

NEW YORK, April 16.—This morning all cars operated by the Third Avenue company "tied up." These lines are the Third avenue main line, Lexington avenue and Grand Central depot, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, cross town and cable road, which runs up to the avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and beyond. This is owing to the refusal of the company to accede to the demands of the Empire Protective association that the company discharge a few non-union men. Third avenue from early this morning between the stable at Sixty-fifth street and the Bowery, was lined with police to prevent interference on the part of the strikers if the company should proceed to run cars. Policemen were held in reserve at headquarters and police stations along the route of the road. The superintendent of police had a conference with the officers of the road at which it was decided to make no attempt to run beyond Sixtieth street stables, or below Grand street, and to keep up communication between these two points to the greatest practicable extent. The company has decided to run as many cars as they can get drivers for between the stables at Sixty-fifth street and Broome street, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning.

A RAID ON RATS.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 16.—Last night the strikers or sympathizers attacked three new employes of the Missouri Pacific railroad. One escaped without injury, but the other two were badly beaten. No arrests were made.

Milwaukee Tailors' Scheme.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Some of the clothing manufacturers of Milwaukee whose men struck for an advance in wages last Tuesday have been compelled to send their goods to Chicago to be made up. To prevent this the Milwaukee union sent two representatives here to-day who are endeavoring to induce the Chicago union to refuse to work on jobs sent from Milwaukee. The local union will hold a meeting to-morrow night to discuss the matter.

A Reduction of Wages.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Inter-Ocean's Centralia, Ill., special says that Superintendent Bent, of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, served notice to-day on all station agents and foremen that their wages would be reduced in consequence of business depression resulting from the southwestern railroad strike. The cutting of wages of the station agents varies from $5 to $15 per month.

Endorsing Gladstone and Home Rule.

MONTREAL, April 16.—A large representative meeting was held here last night, which endorsed Gladstone and the home rule bill.

MURDER AT CHADRON.

A Farmer Shot and Robbed on the Highway.

CHADRON, Neb., April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—A settler of Dawes county, named McDermott, was found lying unconscious on the bank of the White river, four miles west of this place, last Sunday morning. He was immediately brought to this place and placed under the care of a physician, when it was discovered that he had been shot through the leg and body, and that his life was in a dangerous condition. At 2 o'clock this afternoon McDermott breathed his last. Before he died he said that while crossing the White river bridge Saturday night with a team, some unknown person fired at him with a Winchester rifle, the shot of which took effect and he fell from the wagon on the bank. He also stated that he was robbed of $250.

The coroner's inquest, held this evening, resulted in a verdict that McDermott came to his death by a gun-shot wound supposed to have been done by a person named Woodard, who now lies in jail at this place. Woodard's wife is also supposed to have been implicated in the affair and will be placed under arrest. The latter person lives in Dawes county, five miles west of here.

FRAGMENTS OF THE CYCLONE.

Additional Deaths and Burial of the Victims.

ST. CLOUD, April 16.—Solemn requiem mass was held in the cathedral this morning over the remains of thirteen victims of the cyclone. Father Stemper officiated, and similar services took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception over the remains of four victims. The services were conducted by Fathers Gross and J. Casper. Both churches were heavily draped. The funeral cortege passed on its way to the cemetery through the devastated districts. About 2,000 persons were present who came from all over the country. The dead were buried in two large graves—nine adults in one, and eight children in the other. Mrs. Stein was buried yesterday and Mrs. Fehr to-day, in the North Star Protestant cemetery.

ADDITIONAL FATALITIES.

Annie Ziebald, 3 years of age, died from the effect of a fracture of the skull in the hospital this evening. Wilbur Dahlmaer, a farmer of Buckmantown, twenty-five miles from here was killed, and a workingman named Clark on Senator Buckman's farm, was also killed. Fifty-four wounded have been attended to at the hospital. There are thirty there at present, and five at the convent. Every house in the vicinity has one or more wounded, and there are close on 100 injured in the two towns.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ST. PAUL, April 16.—Nothing further has been received from the scene of Wednesday's cyclone. This afternoon seventy-one dead bodies were reported in all. It is believed no others were killed. Cash, provisions and clothing are being rapidly forwarded from all points.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—The city council to-day passed a resolution appropriating $25,000 for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

The Storm in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 16.—Reports from points visited by the storm of Wednesday show a vast amount of property destroyed, and a number of persons killed or injured. At Coon Rapids forty buildings were wrecked valued at $100,000. The railroad track was covered with mud three feet deep, and the country around for miles was covered with debris. Seven year old boy named Rogers was killed. Two men, a woman and a child were seriously injured. Many persons are entirely homeless.

The house of F. O. Lee, five miles from Lennox, was picked up and scattered in splinters over the country. Ten persons were in the house at the time, but none of them were killed outright, three of them received fatal injuries.

The residence of a farmer named Nobles, near Prescott, was demolished, but the family escaped with slight injuries.

A vast amount of property was destroyed in Adams county, but no lives lost. The barn of Mr. Schaefler was wrecked and two horses were killed. Numbers of houses were unroofed, barns and sheds wrecked, and trees, fences and outhouses levelled.

In Taylor county a farm house, five miles from Bedford, was carried 300 yards. A boy of 14 and a girl of 11 were severely bruised, while the mother and babe escaped without a scratch.

The damage to property in Story City and vicinity is estimated at $5,000.

Four farm houses and a school house were wrecked near Exira.

Emmetsburg had six hours of rain and hail, doing great damage to windows.

Science for the Sick.

Popular Science Monthly: Invalids, as a rule, have a great deal of time on their hands—more of it than they like—and to fill this time pleasantly is a question involving a good deal more than mere amusement. The importance of mental distraction to invalids is a fact too universally recognized to call for comment here, my object in this paper being merely to suggest a mode of distraction that, in my own experience, has not only been attended with the happiest results physically but has proved a source of intense and never-falling pleasure. I allude to the study of botany, not the tiresome, profitless study of text-books, but of the woods and fields and meadows. The beauty of this pursuit is that it takes the student of doors, and throat and lung troubles, as has been truly said, are house diseases. I am speaking, of course, to those who have begun to fight the enemy before he has captured the inner defenses, and who are supposed to be strong enough to do a reasonable amount of walking and some solid thinking. For botany, though the simplest of the sciences, cannot be mastered without some effort. You are met right at the threshold by that fearful, technical vocabulary which must be conquered before advancing a single step—a labor so formidable and repellent, when undertaken according to the old school-book method, that I do not wonder so many have shrunk away from it in disgust or in despair.

There are no Lead-Pencils.

New York Mail and Express: There is no lead-pencil in existence to-day, and there have been none for more than forty years past. There was a time when a spirale of lead cut from the bar of sheet sufficed to make marks on white paper or some roughed abrading material. The name lead-pencil comes from the old notion that the products of the Cumberland mines in England are lead, instead of being plumbago or graphite, a carbonate of iron, capable of leaving a lead-colored mark. With the original lead-pencil or strip, and with the earlier styles of the lead-pencil made direct from Cumberland mines, the wetting of the pencil was a necessary preliminary of writing. But since it has become a manufacture, the lead-pencil is adapted by numbers of letters to each particular design. There are all grades of hardness, from the pencil that can be sharpened down to a needle point to the one which can not make other than a broad mark. Between these two extremes are number of gradations which cover all the uses of the lead-pencil. These gradations are made by taking the original carbonate and grinding and mixing it with a fine quality of clay, in different proportions, according to the quality of the pencil required to be produced. The mixture is made thoroughly, and then squeezed through dies to form and size it, after which it is dried and incased in its wooden envelope.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Legislation for the Benefit of Nebraska and Nebraska People.

NEW LAND OFFICES CREATED.

Dorsey Makes a Talk Against Imitation Butter—Judge Savage's Reappointment—The President too Poor to Marry.

Senator Van Wyck's Work.

WASHINGON, April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—Senator Van Wyck reported with favorable recommendation from the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river, to the senate to-day, his bill making appropriations of $50,000 for the improvement of Eastport, opposite Nebraska City. He added an amendment appropriating $50,000 for improvement of the Missouri river at Plattsmouth and $50,000 at or near Omaha.

NEBRASKA'S TWO NEW LAND OFFICES.

The house to-day passed Mr. Dorsey's bill, which was passed by the senate some time ago, creating two land districts in Nebraska—the northwest land district and the Sidney district. The bill only needs the president's signature to make it a law. The president will immediately designate the location of the offices, and then there will be a scramble among Nebraska mugwumps for the four offices it creates.

DORSEY TALKS AGAINST BUTTERINE.

Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, to-day appeared before a sub-committee of the house committee on commerce, which has for some time been considering a bill to tax the manufacture of imitation butter. Mr. Dorsey frankly stated that he was largely interested in the manufacture of pure butter, being a third owner of a dairying association, but he was the better prepared, by reason of that interest, to represent the evil effects of the imitation butter now imposed upon the public for the genuine article. He made a very convincing argument, described the manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine, etc. The committee has decided to report a bill to tax oleomargarine, and all imitations of butter, 10 cents a pound, and Mr. Dorsey is confident of its passage.

JUDGE SAVAGE'S REAPPOINTMENT.

Colonel James W. Savage's reappointment to be a director of the Union Pacific railway to-day was no surprise here. Mr. Savage is a well known citizen of Omaha among the politicians here and in New York, and it is said the president received indorsements of him from the latter city as well as the former. Secretary of War Endicott, who is an old personal friend, secured the reappointment, however.

TOO POOR TO MARRY.

A local newspaper, speaking of the report that President Cleveland is engaged to be married, says to-day: "One of the lady patronesses of a leading charity organization is said to have been told by Miss Cleveland that she (Miss Cleveland) expected that there would be a new mistress in the white house within a year, and the lady says that Miss Cleveland spoke as though the coming change would not afford her any great amount of pleasure. The president is amused at the way gossips are making a benedict of him, and does not mean to pay any attention to the stories. He goes on working, and does not seem so particularly fond of ladies' society. While Miss Cleveland had some friends visiting her recently the latter are said to have seen the president but twice in a two weeks' stay. To a friend who asked him about the rumors of his approaching marriage, the president responded: 'I cannot afford to get married. I am a poor man.'"

FOR THE PROTECTION OF SETTLERS.

The senate, upon motion of Senator Van Wyck, has directed the committee on public lands to ascertain by what authority timber cut upon the public domain, by the consent and knowledge and under the rulings of the interior department, is seized by the agents of that department and ordered to be sold without judgment or execution of court directing the same. This resolution is not directed at the Montana Improvement company, which is charged with having shipped a large area of timber, and there is no complaint that the proceedings against it are irregular. But it is intended to protect citizens and miners of the frontier, to whom the timber on the lands is absolutely necessary. An act of congress passed in 1878 permits actual settlers to cut timber on mineral lands for actual use. Secretary Schurz construed the law to mean that timber could be cut only for domestic purposes, and that every man must cut it for his own use, and that it could not be sold. When Secretary Teller came into the interior department he modified that order so that timber could be cut by persons who did not require it for their own use and could be sold by them for domestic purposes and for use at mines. But he prohibited its being cut for shipment out of the country. It has been claimed in the interior department that miners and settlers in the northwest have exceeded the authority given them by Secretary Teller, and are exporting large quantities of timber, and Secretary Lamar has returned to the construction originally given the law by Secretary Schurz, which is said to be working very great hardships among the settlers on the frontier.

SAM RANDALL'S SCHEME.

Mr. Randall says he proposes to do what he can one of these days to dispose of the appropriation bills in the house and that he will not be responsible for a long session of congress. But for some reason, which no one has been able so far to name, Mr. Randall's committee has done less in four months than it has been in the habit of doing in six weeks. The work of that committee is away behind, notwithstanding half of its labors were distributed to other committees. It is plain, therefore, that the reason the committee on appropriations is so late with its bills is a desire upon its part to have a hold on the proposed legislation of the house. For many years it has been the tactics of the chairmen of the committee on appropriations to hold back a sufficient number of the thirteen to fifteen appropriation bills to control the work of the house. Appropriation bills are privileged, and can successfully antagonize the consideration of any other measure. The scheme has been to call up an appropriation bill whenever an effort was made to secure consideration of a measure objectionable to the majority of the committee on appropriations, and thus jockey all measures with appropriations until they were worn out. It is said that Mr. Randall is "lying low" with his appropriations to defeat the tariff bill. So far no one has been able to get an impression from him regarding his proposed action on the tariff bill.

LEGISLATION FOR THE FARMERS.

A member of the house committee on agriculture said this afternoon that he did not believe the bill establishing a distinct department or cabinet office out of the agriculture would be passed by this congress, notwithstanding the fact that it was proposed to attach a bureau of labor with it, and make the department one of agriculture and labor. This, notwithstanding the fact that any suggestion for the labor interests gives strength to any measure and makes cowards out of members. He believed, however, that the bill to tax oleomargarine and place it in the control of the commissioner of internal revenue would be passed, as he never saw such a demand for the enactment of any law as this one to protect dairy and farming interests.

THE HOUSE MAKES A SPURT.

The session of the house of representatives to-night, which was devoted to the consideration of pension bills, lasted forty-nine minutes, in which brief period forty-seven bills were passed.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—After routine business, at 2 o'clock, the inter-state commerce bill was passed before the senate and Mr. Camden took the floor. The bill before the senate would, in the main features, Mr. Camden thought, meet the views of the senate and the people. The public sentiment of the country, he said, was daily becoming more and more impressed with the necessity and propriety of a national commission to regulate inter-state commerce. Mr. Camden thought the bill defective, however, in the fourth section, which dealt with the question of long and short haul. Mr. Camden suggested an amendment omitting the words "from the same original point of departure," and omitting any permission to the commission to make exceptions. His amendment would prohibit any greater charge for shorter than for longer distances, which includes the shorter distance on any one railroad, the term "one railroad" to include all roads under the control of one company, whether or not operated under lease.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, appointing Mr. George to the membership of the senate committee on judiciary in place of Mr. Jackson, resigned.

After an executive session, the senate adjourned until Monday.

House.

Mr. Worthington called up for consideration the senate bill to provide for the sale of the Bridewell property in Chicago to the Chicago & Great Western Railroad company. The bill passed with the amendment that all non-competing railroads not having the right of way into Chicago, desiring to use the tracks, switches, depots and terminal facilities of the Chicago & Great Western railroad, be permitted to do so, to the extent of the capacity of that company to furnish railroad terminal facilities, upon fair and equitable terms and regulations.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the senate bill was passed for the establishment of two additional land districts in Nebraska.

The committee on foreign affairs reported back the Dingley resolution calling on the president for any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies, or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of the United States; also requesting the president to inform the house what steps had been taken to bring such unwarranted and unfriendly acts of the dominion authorities to the attention of the British government. Adopted.

The house, at its evening session, passed forty-five pension bills, and adjourned until to-morrow.

A DARKY DISAGREEMENT.

A Split on an Emancipation Celebration.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—To-day was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the event was celebrated in a somewhat unusual manner. The colored people disagreed among themselves as to how the celebration should be conducted, and as a result divided into two factions. Each party made elaborate arrangements for a parade and public meeting at night, and each endeavored to excel the display of the other. Party feeling ran high, and it was feared that trouble would ensue in case the two processions should come together. Fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. In view of the lack of harmony between the two parties, the president positively refused to review either procession. Both passed in front of the white house, but mounted policemen guarded the gates and prevented their entering the grounds. The president, through his private secretary, had previously notified the chairmen of the opposing committees that it would give him pleasure to accept a joint invitation to review one procession in which all could possibly participate, but that he could not take sides in the quarrel, and therefore declined to accept either invitations to review the parade.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The senate today confirmed the following: Army—Colonel H. J. Potter to be brigadier general; Colonel J. H. Ruger to be brigadier general. J. T. Gregory to be Indian agent at Lapointe agency, Wisconsin. Postmasters—O. P. Gibbons, Keokuk, Iowa; G. J. Evans, Hastings, Neb.; H. C. Hunt, Delavan, Wis.; F. C. Sharp, Oconto, Wis.

Approved the Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president has approved the act for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river near Alton, Ill, and the act for the construction of a dam across the Mississippi river near Brainerd, Minn.

Rumored Change of Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—There is a rumor that General W. F. Rodgers, of Buffalo, member of the late congress, is to be appointed public printer in place of Rounds. Rodgers is a practical printer and successful man of affairs.

Garland Will Testify.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Attorney General Garland will appear before the telephone investigating committee on Monday.

IOWA PARTISANS INDIGNANT.

Judge Kinne, the Leading State Democrat, Gets a Very Small Appointment.

AND A HOWL OF RAGE GOES UP.

He Aspired to a Cabinet Position, and President Cleveland Gives Him a Job of Counting Ties.

An Iowan Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The president has appointed L. G. Kinne, of Toledo, Iowa, one of the commissioners to examine into and report upon forty miles of railroad contracted by the Northern Pacific company in Yakima valley in Washington territory.

WHICH CAUSES A BIG KICK.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—The democrats of this vicinity are very indignant at the president for putting the favorite, Judge Kinne, off with the little appointment given him to-day as inspecter of forty miles of track on the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Kinne has twice been the democratic candidate for governor, and is present chairman of the democratic state committee. Soon after Cleveland was elected the democrats of the state pressed Kinne for a cabinet position. Then they insisted that he should have a foreign mission; then the governorship of a territory; then the head of an executive bureau at Washington. Then they were sure that he would be appointed pension agent, and when the last place failed a week ago they tied their hopes to a place on the Utah commission; but after all these disappointments he is now appointed tie counter on forty miles of track. They feel insulted that the president should treat so niggardly the leading democrat of the state, and their indignation knows no bounds. It is rumored that Kinne will not accept the appointment.

A SALVE FOR WOUNDED FEELINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—It was stated in Hawkeye circles here to-night that the appointment of L. G. Kinne, of Toledo, Iowa, to be one of the commissioners on inspection of forty miles of railrord constructed by the Northern Pacific company in the Yakima valley, on the Cascade branch of that company's road in Washington territory, was given to mollify the disappointment on account of the appointment of C. S. Lake to be United States pension agent for Iowa and Nebraska. Kinne, it is said, felt very keenly his failure in that campaign, and it is hoped he will come around all right now. The pay of these railroad examiners is $10 a day, traveling expenses and certain perquisites which make it possible for an examiner to net from $600 to $800 by a trip like the one Kinne has been given.

Murdered by a Friend.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.—[Special Telegram.]—Eldorado advices report one Elliott murdered near there yesterday by a companion named Daniels. The two had been working together in the field, when Elliott was assaulted with an ax and foully murdered. Daniels has given evidences of insanity before and it is supposed that while insane he committed the murder. He has not been found.

Grinnell Has Been There.

GRINNELL, Ia., April 16.—The cyclone disaster in Minnesota awakens deep sympathy here. A public meeting will be called by Mayor Lyman to-morrow and some sum will be sent to the sufferers.

Parcel Delivery company removed to 307 S 11th st. We are now prepared to check baggage to and from railroad depots.

In 5th Denio.

New York Tribune: Stories of Gen. George A. Sheridan, the stump speaker and lecturer, who is generally paraded as "of Louisiana," are often to be heard in places where public men gather. He is said to have once declared the axiom that the one thing which a stump orator does not need to burden himself is facts. It is the general's idea that a facile speaker can create all the facts he wants as he goes along in his speech. In illustration of his meaning he told a story of an occurrence when he was out on a tour with Gen. Garfield. He had made an assertion with reference to the tariff which seemed to him to need some bolstering, and he said that his statement had been based on the decision of the highest court of the state of New York. He was about to pass on, when a young man in the audience interrupted him and begged permission to ask where this decision could be found. The general was "up a stump," and as a fight for time in the hope that Garfield might help him out he asked the inquirer, "Are you a lawyer?" The stranger replied in the affirmative. "I thought so," said Sheridan. "You look like a lawyer, and like a smart and intelligent one at that. You have doubtless read this decision yourself many times." By this time it became apparent to Sheridan that Garfield was enjoying his discomfiture and that he must get out of the scrape the best he could. It flashed across his mind that there was a report in New York known as Denio's, and he said: "The report is in 5th Denio, page so and so. The young lawyer wavered a minute and then sat down, saying meekly, "Ah, yes, I do remember now having read it myself." Sheridan says that he had curiosity years afterward to look up the particular page to which he referred the inquisitive young fellow, and found that it was the middle of a report of a case involving questions of idiocy.

Spring Medicine

That extreme tired feeling which is so distressing and often so unaccountable in the spring months, is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the whole body, purifies the blood, cures scrofula and all humors, cures dyspepsia, creates an appetite, rouses the torpid liver, braces up the nerves, and clears the mind. We solicit a comparison of Hood's Sarsaparilla with any other blood purifier in the market for purity, economy, strength, and medicinal merit.

Tired all the Time

"I had no