# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1886. NUMBER 269.


## THEIR PROMISES UNKEPT.

Hepburn of Iowa Tells the House About the Democratic Party.

A FEW INCIDENTS RELATED.

**How Greenback Weaver Has Been Compelled to Humiliate Himself and Eat His Words—The People Becoming Distrustful.**

**The House Proceedings.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the house today the senate bill was passed extending for two months from April 30, 1886, the duties of the clerk of the late court of commissioners on Alabama claims.

Mr. Bennett of South Carolina, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely the bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title or owning lands within the United States. Placed on the house calendar.

A number of committee reports were presented, and the bill to establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky., was called up. Messrs. Morrison of Illinois and Dingley of Maine opposed it, and, after further discussion, the consideration of the bill was postponed until May 15.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Wellborn of Texas in the chair, on the river and harbor bill. The paragraph accepting from the state of Ohio the Muskingum river improvement, gave rise to much opposition, and Mr. Regan of Texas moved to strike it from the bill.

Mr. Hewitt of New York supported the motion.

Mr. Henderson of Illinois opposed the motion to strike out.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa thought the appropriations in the pending bill would have little effect in bringing distress or relief to the country. One or the causes for distress was the fact that the people were afraid of those who were now in authority. There had been so much of promise and so little of performance on the part of the democratic party that the people looked to the future with distrust. To enumerate a few of its pledges, people had been told, especially by his colleague (Weaver), that heretofore the government had been run in the interest of the men of wealth and great corporations, but that now the people were to be conserved in their interest. As proof of this the gentleman had called attention to the fact that the president sympathized with the settlers on the frontier who were standing around the territory of Oklahoma; that monopolies were in there under the rule of the republican party, and that now they were to be turned out and settlers were to go in. A few days ago his colleague had been compelled to say, with humiliation in his manner, that all those loud sounding promises had been untrue; that the settlers were still standing outside, looking into the land of promise, from which presidential orders prevented their entering. The people had been told that the volume of currency was to be enlarged, but instead of that, before the president had taken his seat, he had recommended that the silver branch of the currency should be stricken down. Not content with that, in the very first report made by the secretary of the treasury, that officer had recommended that all the greenbacks should be destroyed. Immediately after, that gentlemen from Illinois (Morrison) had come in with a proposition to disturb all the labor interests of the country. No man knew where that would end. No man could tell where the disturbance was to cease. No man could forecast the future.

The motion to strike out was lost, and the committee rose and the house adjourned.

**In the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The chair laid before the senate a communication from the clerk of the house of representatives of Ohio, transmitting a transcript of the testimony taken by a committee of that house and a report of the same committee on the subject of the charges against the official integrity of certain members of that house in connection with the election of Henry B. Payne as United States senator.

Mr. Whithorn was appointed a member of the following committees: On claims, on pensions, and on the tenth census; also on naval affairs during the temporary absence of Senator Jones, of Florida.

The bill providing for an extension of the executive mansion was passed. It appropriates $300,000 for the purpose.

The following bills authorizing the construction of bridges were reported favorably from the committee on commerce, and were passed: Railroad bridges across the Missouri river at or near Kansas City, Missouri; Council Bluffs, Iowa; on the line of the railroad between either Clay or Jackson county, Missouri, and the county of Wyandotte, Kansas, near Atchison, Kansas; at or near Saline City, Missouri; near St. Charles, Missouri; and at or near St. Joseph, Missouri; also railroad bridges across the St. Croix river or the lake between Prescott, Wisconsin, and Stillwater, Minnesota.

The inter-state commerce bill was then taken up. The pending question was on Mr. Camden's proposed amendment to strike out the words "from the same point of departure" from the long and short haul clause of the bill.

Mr. Cullom defended the bill. The committee had given the subject of long and short hauls a good deal of consideration, and had not felt it safe to go further than the state of Massachusetts had gone in that matter. No country in the world had an absolute long and short haul law for her railroads. There was in this country a belief that the short haul people were swindled in order to make up for losses on long hauls. The committee had endeavored, by this bill, to prevent the possibility of railroads recouping themselves out of short haul people for losses on long hauls. The committee, he said, had not been able to bring their judgment to the conclusion that it would be wise to insist that there should never be greater charges for shorter than for longer hauls. He wished such a law could wisely be passed, but if passed as things were such a law would be greatly injurious to the business of the country.

Mr. Sherman could not see how the committee, having recognized the long and short haul principle, could resist the amendment proposed by Camden. It was impossible to stop short of extending the long and short haul principle to interior points on railroads. If it was to be applied to the great terminal points on the same railroad. It was said it would cost more for a short haul than a long one. That was not so. It could not be so. It never can be shown to be so. There was no ground of equity for a larger charge on a short than on a long one. Any other rule would utterly destroy all intermediate towns and cities.

Mr. Miller opposed the amendment and Messrs. Harris and Beck advocated it. Mr. Conger also favored it.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

**Confirmations.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Samuel Flower, assistant treasurer, New Orleans; C. W. West, governor of Utah; C. P. Shepard, register of lands, Worthington, Minn. Collectors of internal revenue—A. H. Kuechelmayer, Fourth district of Iowa; W. C. Thompson, Second district of Iowa; B. Webster, Third district of Iowa. Postmasters—John C. Allen, Olney, Ill.; Matthew Weismartel, Naperville, Ill.; T. J. Carroll, Bunker Hill, Ill.; Patrick Cann, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Oscar B. Harriman, Hampton, Iowa; E. B. Gavin, Corning, Iowa; John D. Smith, Bedford, Iowa; T. M. Lynn, Grundy Center, Iowa; Marshal Birdsall, Emporia, Kan.; David Graff, Orleans, Neb.; C. T. Marsh, Oregon, Ill.; J. K. Wright, Merinette, Wis., and a number of army nominations.

**Dement Doomed.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The senate committee on public lands decided unanimously to report adversely upon the nomination of Dement to be surveyor general of Utah.

## THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

**A Strong Effort to Have Its Fate Decided at Once.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special Telegram.]—Representative Wilkins, of Ohio, who introduced a resolution in the house yesterday, declaring that it is the sense of the house that the duty on wools should not be reduced, was seen by your correspondent and asked what his object was in introducing this resolution when Morrison's tariff bill which places wool on the free list was on the calendar. "It is to determine whether we are to have free wool, and to determine it at once," replied Mr. Wilkins. "If that resolution can be adopted, it will have an immediate effect upon the wool market, pushing the prices right up, and this would be fortunate for all wool growers. Just now the prices are very low on account of the possibility, if not probability, of the passage of the Morrison tariff bill."

"But your resolution was referred to the committee on ways and means, the majority of which is pronounced in favor of free wool. Will it ever be reported back to the house?"

"Don't be too sure," replied Mr. Wilkins, "that the democratic members of ways and means are in favor of free wool. I have been securing opinions, and I believe the bill will be reported back to the house, if not favorably. However, I shall not wait long upon the committee. It is my intention to introduce another resolution of similar import on next Monday if this one does not come back by that time."

"Do you think the house will pass it?"

"Yes; I think so. I have made diligent inquiry, and find very many democrats who are opposed to free wool. My proposition is stronger than the tariff bill. I think Mr. Morrison sees he has made a mistake in putting it in his bill, and thereby striking at the chief industry in Ohio and Iowa and an important interest in several other states. You may advise the wool growers of these states not to dispose of their wool till it is ascertained what will become of this resolution, for I believe that it will be adopted within a few days. And if it is they will get better prices than they are now offered."

There is no probability whatever that the committee on ways and means will report upon Mr. Wilkins' resolution, but it is probable that he may succeed in securing an expression directly from the house, as a strong demand is being made by the farmers of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and some of the other states to have the question of free wool disposed of before they sell their spring crops of wool.

## THE PAYNE BRIBERY.

**Ohio Republicans Demand a Full Investigation of the Charges.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special Telegram.]—The report of the committee which investigated the charges of bribery in the election of Senator Payne, of Ohio, was referred to-day to the committee on privileges and election. The Ohio democrats, allied with the coal oil crowd, were predicting this afternoon that nothing further would be heard of the matter. They vehemently insisted that nothing had been shown of a damaging nature against Senator Payne, and that the committee on privileges and elections would take this view of the matter. Those who have read the reports and compared them with similar cases back to the beginning of the government say that a stronger presentment has never been made to the United States senate. The Ohio republicans are confident that the committee on privileges and elections will recommend a senatorial investigation in order to sustain the dignity of that body.

Numerous telegrams have been received to-day by Senator Sherman and the republican members of the Ohio delegation, telling them to give countenance to the report of the lagislative committee. The republicans in Ohio are thoroughly aroused on the subject, and will stand no word that looks to a suppression of this clear case of bribery.

Senator Hoar, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, was assured to-night by the Ohio republican members, after a meeting, that his earnest co-operation was expected in the matter.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

State Senator C. H. Gatch, of Des Moines, was at the capitol to-day. He has business before the supreme court of the United States.

Information has been received here to the effect that Z. H. Gurley, of Pleasanton, Iowa, who has been a prominent member of the Reform Church of Latter Day Saints, and who, in the Forty-seventh congress, materially aided Senator Edmunds in securing the passage of the anti-Mormon bill, has withdrawn from the Reform Church and renounced the faith.

NEBRASKANS IN WASHINGTON.

A. W. Crites, of Plattsmouth; C. J. Brownley, of Crete; S. H. Calhoun, of Nebraska City, and A. Bear, of Norfolk, are at the Ebbitt.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS.

Patents were issued as follows to-day: William R. Browne, Fort Madison, Iowa, spring cultivator and beam lifter; Charles G. Gilman, Eldora, Iowa, sidewalk and roof; August Jahnke, Osceola, Iowa, horseshoe; L. C. Loomis, assignor of one-half to T. G. McClure, Doud's Station, Iowa, neck yoke; Benjamin F. Roberts, Dunlap, Iowa, cultivator blade; Thomas Seevers, Oskaloosa, Iowa, boiler.

**Senator Payne Explains.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The report of the committee of the Ohio legislature regarding the investigation of Senator Payne's election was submitted to the senate, and Payne made a short speech charging the majority of the committee with unfairness, in refusing to notify him of testimony prejudical to him, and omitting to call on him for his private papers, he having notified the chairman of the committee in advance that he would be prepared to meet every charge made against him. He entered a most emphatic denial of the charges and invited the most exhaustive scrutiny of all his acts and private correspondence. The whole thing, he said, was an attempt to circulate baseless gossip and scandal. Everything substantial in the way of charges had been discredited and disproved by testimony. He was willing to leave the matter with the committee on privileges and elections of the senate, to which committee it was referred.

Col. W. T. Dowdall, of Peoria, was yesterday nominated for the postmastership at the above mentioned city.

**Historians in Convention.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The first session of the third annual meeting of the American Historical association was held in the lecture room of the Columbia university this morning. President George Bancroft, the eminent American historian, delivered an address of welcome.

At the conclusion of the address a letter was read from Leopold Von Banke, the venerable historian of Berlin, in reply to a letter from President Bancroft asking him to consent to become an honorary member of the association. Von Banke signified his grateful acceptance of the membership, and said it gave him great satisfaction to belong to a society pursuing the same aims beyond the ocean that they on the other side were striving to achieve. After reading several interesting papers the meeting adjourned until evening.

**Gold For Europe.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—Two firms today ordered $550,000 in gold bars each for shipment.

## A BLOODY KANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Fiend in Human Form Outrages and Murders a Defenseless Woman.

HER HUSBAND, CRAZED, SUICIDES

**A Mob Lariats the Murderer, Ties Him to a Spirited Horse Which Drags Him to His Death.**

**A Horrible Affair.**

KANSAS CITY, April 27.—The Times' Topeka, Kans., special says: Last Saturday the wife of Jacob Freimuth, a homesteader in Seward county, was cruelly murdered and outraged by Fritz Rupin, a half witted German. Rupin had been for some time enjoying the hospitality of Freimuth. He was homeless and without friends, and they had taken him until he could find work. On the day mentioned, during the temporary absence of Freimuth, Rupin overpowered his benefactor's wife and brutally outraged her person. Not content with this, he bound the lady and cut her throat from ear to ear. The brute then secured an old, rusty hoe, and while the woman was yet writhing in the death struggle he disemboweled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was enciente, and when discovered the unborn babe lay a few feet from the body of the mother cut in two. Freimuth returned Sunday, and when he discovered the mutilated body of his wife became a raving maniac. A neighbor in that sparsely settled region happened to be passing that way shortly after 12 o'clock, and found him, but dared not approach for fear of his personal safety. He rode rapidly to a settlement some miles distant, and told the terrible tale. A party was at once organized and they returned to the scene of the outrage and found Freimuth weltering in his own blood. A grave was dug and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. A posse then set out to scour the country for the murderer and found him secreted in a small ravine, several miles away from the scene of his crime, near the Cimarron river. Some speculation was indulged in as to the proper method of ridding the world of him, but not much time was consumed in deliberating. A fractious and spirited horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was then fastened around his neck and the other securely attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started, and amid the shouting of the men and the crack of revolvers and rifles, the frightened animal tore away. After a run of nearly five miles the beast fell exhausted. The lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as soon as the men came up. The lariat had drawn so tight that his head was almost severed from his body. His features showed that he had died a terrible death. The body was left on the prairie uncovered.

## A MISSOURI LYNCHING.

**A Wife Murderer Stretched for the Good of the Community.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 27.—At 1:30 this morning a mob of 400 armed men surrounded the county jail and began parleying with the sheriff for the surrender of George E. Graham, the wife murderer. The sheriff would not comply with their demands and they soon battered the doors in and secured the prisoner. At 2 o'clock the mob started out of town on the Boonville street, Graham in their midst. When they unlocked the cell he said: "You can hang me, but, by ——, you can't scare me." They tied his hands behind him and marched him through the hall with a rope around his neck. He was as white as a sheet, but never flinched. He recovered his composure and replied with his old audacity, when he got out he would give them "straight talk." He was led out of the jail, placed in a wagon and the procession moved in a northerly direction. A crowd of spectators, numbering about fifty, began following, but they were halted and warned not to do so, and only a few of the most venturesome did so, keeping in the shadows of fences and trees. About two miles north of the city they halted by a small scrub oak tree. Pickets were thrown out to keep all curious followers at a distance, and preparations for the hanging hurriedly made. Graham was asked if he had anything further to say in regard to the murder of his wife. Exactly what his reply was is not known. A cloth was tied over his face, his hands tied behind him, the rope was then thrown over the limb of the stunted tree, and a dozen strong arms dangled the body of the wife murderer in mid-air. He was literally strangled to death. A notice was pinned to his body, saying: "We recognize the fact that our criminal statutes are not equal to all occasions, therefore we resolved to remove from our midst the worst criminal who ever infested our country, that we might hereafter and forever live and be without his presence and vicious influence. We heartily welcome all strangers to citizenship who are worthy of it. To Sheriff Donnell: Keep your mouth shut. If you recognize any of us you die the death of a dog."

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Post-Dispatch's Springfield (Mo.) special states the coroner of Green county held an inquest over the body of George E. Graham, lynched last night. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by strangulation at the hands of persons unknown.

Cora Lee, Graham's alleged accomplice, had been informed that an attempt to lynch him would be made, but she failed to notify the sheriff or make any attempt to save her lover's life.

## RED DEVILS LOOSE.

**Indian Outrages in Arizona and Mexico—Troops in Pursuit.**

TUCSON, Ariz., April 27.—The Citizen this evening publishes the following telegram from the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express agent at Nogales: About forty Apaches passed up the Santa Cruz valley early this morning, killing several Mexicans and Americans. They passed Calabaras about 7 o'clock. In answer to a call for help, about forty volunteers, well-armed, left here at 8 o'clock on a special train for Calabaras. Scouting parties were organized and the hostiles discovered in camp about two miles north of Calabaras. A second train of volunteers left at 10, and word was shortly received that the hostiles were being corrolled and would be held for the arrival of troops. At noon a detachment of the Tenth cavalry, under Captain Love, passed here en route for the scene of action. A company of cavalry also passed Crittenden about 11 o'clock, headed for the same place. A third train left here this afternoon with supplies. There was intense excitement in town all day and business was practically suspended.

A dispatch from Guaymas, Mexico, says ten persons are reported killed near Calabaras, and that dispatches to Governor Forrest state that over thirty persons have been killed on ranches near Casita. Mexican troops go forward to-morrow.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 27.—The wife and child of A. L. Peck were killed by Indians and a niece taken prisoner. Peck was crippled, but escaped. Owen Bros., prominent ranchers, were killed.

CALABASAS, Ariz., April 27.—Thirty Indians who raided near here yesterday, killed one Mexican and wounded another. A posse of citizens started in pursuit, but when a mile from town were attacked and driven back.

**Just Five Thousand Ahead.**

MONTREAL, April 27.—Lawyers spent the day trying to arrive at a compromise in the case of Smart, the absconding agent of Fowler & Co., the Kansas City packers. It is expected Smart will give up $35,000 he holds in bonds and be allowed to keep $5,000 in money.

## GREECE GIVES IN.

**The Royal Decree Issued Disbanding the Reserve Forces.**

VIENNA, April 27.—A dispatch says it is understood France intends to propose a conference for the purpose of making concessions to Greece. A telegram from Athens states the combined fleet of the powers will probably return to Piraeus to-day to embark the foreign ministers. Italy desired an ultimatum to order Greece to disarm within forty-eight hours. This was rejected by the other powers as too peremptory.

LONDON, April 27.—News from Greece is conflicting. One dispatch states that France did all in her power to secure a favorable settlement for Greece by individual mediation, but failed. It is also said that France did not sign the ultimatum in which the powers joined, ordering Greece to disarm, and if she eventually does, the fact will be communicated to Greece in a separate note. Greece, it is averred, is arranging to seek from the powers certain concessions in return for disarming. Other dispatches say Greece disarmed before receiving the ultimatum, which ordered the disarming to take place within a specified time.

ATHENS, April 27.—All the foreign representatives except Count De Moly, French minister, were at a long conference this evening with the commanders of foreign men-of-war, now lying at Piraeus. They discussed measures to be taken in the event of Greece not complying with the ultimatum. Cabinet meetings have been held constantly. The minister of war will not agree to the disarming of the troops, and will tender his resignation if that course is decided upon. At a mass meeting of the war party to-day disarmament was denounced. Several more foreign men-of-war have arrived in offing.

LATER—A royal decree has been issued disbanding the reserve forces. The minister of war is returning to Athens from Thessaly.

The minister of the interior has notified the prefects throughout the kingdom of the decision of the government to yield to the powers, who, he says, will consider the demands of Greece at the proper time.

## THE POPE AND PRUSSIA.

**The Holy Father's Proposal to Revise the May Laws.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Sun prints the full translation of the official note from the holy see to the Prussian government in which the pope says, respecting the proposed revision of the May laws: "The holy father, impressed by the gravity of this painful situation, would propose to the Prussian government, as a means of diminishing difficulty on both sides, to complete the present bill by revising the former dispositions not mentioned in this bill, so as to afford ground to hope for complete restoration of religious peace," and then goes on to say: "If, nevertheless, the revision of the May laws cannot be accomplished in the manner aforesaid, as soon as the pope has received assurance that this revision will be undertaken in the near future, the Holy See will grant permanent notification restoring parish priests. Nearly all parishes in Prusia representing a Catholic population of ten millions, have been deprived of all regular pastoral ministrations since 1872.

**Cholera Devastates British Troops.**

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Dufferin has telegraphed from Mandalay that all was quiet there. The country and central districts, however, were much infested with rebels. Cholera attacked the Forty-third regiment with such virulence while ascending the Irrawaddy river that the whole regiment had to be disembarked. Fourteen deaths occurred. The report that the British outpost at Suakim had been surprised and fifteen Indian soldiers captured was incorrect. The Emir of Harran, who massacred the Italian scientists, captured these Indian soldiers, but afterwards released them.

**Gladstone's Scheme Denounced.**

LONDON, April 27.—O'Donoghue publishes a letter in which he denounces Mr. Gladstone's insidious proposals, which, if adopted, will result in seriously diminishing the strength, prosperity and glory of England, and absolutely rending the Irish social system.

**A Little Testimonial.**

BERLIN, April 27.—Emperor William has sent the pope a costly gold cross, mounted with jewels, as a souvenir of German gratitude for the friendly offices rendered by his holiness in arbitrating the Caroline islands dispute.

## THE UNREPENTANT REBEL.

**Jeff Davis Receives the Greatest Ovation of His Life.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 27.—Jefferson Davis left his home at Beauvoir, Miss., accompanied by his youngest daughter, in a special car, at 11 o'clock this morning. They were in charge of a committee of citizens of Montgomery, who went to escort them. At stopping places between this city and Mobile great crowds gathered. Local military companies fired salutes, children waved handkerchiefs and shouted, and all pressed to the car to shake the hand of the man who led the cause of the south during war times. The train reached here at 8 o'clock to-night. The scene has never been equalled and eclipsed the inaugural reception in '61. Houses were illuminated, fireworks brightened the heavens, artillery boomed, and a dozen bands played, while shouts of thousands mingled with the roar. Governor O'Neal and staff were at the depot to receive Mr. Davis. It was difficult for the carriage in which he sat to make its way through the surging mass of humanity that blocked the streets. The ovation was the grandest of his life. The decorations on houses are elaborate, and United States flags float from every window. Mr. Davis' speech to-morrow will be short. The occasion is a lecture by him and speech by General Gordon in aid of the monument to be erected here to the soldiers of Alabama who fell in the war.

**The Transcontinental War**

NEW YORK, April 27.—[Special Telegram.]—The transcontinental railroad companies are gradually trying to get something better than war rates for their services. Managers of all of them agree that the war has not been settled yet, but they are all putting their rates up. The Atchison company made the first move to put its nominal freight rates up to figures that were equal to about one-half of the rates that were on the schedule when the war began. Its reason for this was a rush of business, more than it could handle. But the other companies said that the real reason was that the company was tired of doing business at a loss, and more recently it has been discovered that the traffic of the road has been interrupted by washouts. The Union Pacific has followed suit, and so has the Northern Pacific, and yesterday the "Sunset" route, which made a dead set for all the business before the war broke out, announced an advance to 50 cents per hundred pounds from New York to San Francisco for second class and 75 cents for first class. As the nominal rates of the other companies are about twice these figures, they are, for the moment, practically out of the market.

**National Vine Growers' Convention.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The national convention of American vine growers will open at the agricultural department in this city May 18, and continue four days. The commissioner is preparing an address for the occasion, on vine culture as a national industry. Professor Riley will read papers on the vine pests.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The exports of domestic cottons the past week were 3,639 packages, and for the portion of the year, 71,373 packages, as against 61,301 packages at the same time last year. For a rainy Tuesday the demand has been of moderate proportions, and as usual confined to the requirements of the current demand.

## RUMORS OF MORE TO FOLLOW.

Manufacturers Express Fears of Increased Labor Troubles on May First.

WHAT THE RESULT WILL BE.

**Progress of the Various Strikes Throughout the Country—Wage Disputes and the Eight Hour Movement.**

**Big Strikes Anticipated.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—[Special Telegram.]—The Herald says: There is a general feeling among manufacturers in this city that a great strike will take place in New York about May 1, and that over 100,000 men will be thrown out of work. At present all branches of the piano-making trade, the manufacturing trade, including upholsterers, wood carvers, polishers, etc., have made a demand for shorter hours. What the result will be remains to be seen. As yet, the question of wages has not been settled, and the men have not decided whether with the reduction of hours will come the reduction of wages or not. The feeling among manufacturers is that they cannot comply with the request of the unions, and the matter may end in a compromise. In nearly all branches, except building, this is a dull season of the year, and manufacturers, at least so some of them say, have been hard at work getting a full supply of stock on hand in anticipation of trouble on May 1.

**Business Men On Labor.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The chamber of commerce held a special meeting this afternoon to take action on the labor question in relation to strikes. A large number of business men attended. Resolutions were presented declaring minor differences between employers and employes should be settled by mutual concessions, without the interference of third parties. Important differences, affecting public interest or convenience, ought to be settled by arbitration. Questions as to rates of wages, hours of labor and the kind of service to be rendered, are proper subjects for arbitration. The chamber fully recognized the rights of all classes of citizens to unite on trade or labor, to use all moral and legal means in the furtherance of their interests. Any employe leaving his business vacates his place absolutely. Any man resorting to violence to prevent another man from working should receive the full penalty of the law, and every association which endeavored by intimidation to abridge the liberty of choice, or the action of those not its members, deserves the severest censure of every American citizen. The resolutions were discussed at great length, nearly all present making strong speeches in favor of their adoption. A resolution presented by Gustav Schwab, calling upon citizens of America to support the guardians of law in maintaining peace and order, was added to the list of resolutions presented. The entire list was then adopted by the board with much enthusiasm.

**The Street Car Strike.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Third avenue road ran an increased number of cars on its various lines to-day, and many of the strikers were driven off the street by the rain It has been decided by the company to fix the day after which none of the strikers will be taken back under any consideration. It has also been decided to run night cars beginning to-morrow night.

President Lyon, of the Third avenue company, says he will have no more conferences with the strikers. Experienced drivers are being sought in other cities, and when the running of night cars is resumed, if the police are unable to keep order, the governor may be called on for military protection.

**No Advance in Wages.**

CHICAGO, April 27.—Some days ago the employes of the Chicago & Northwestern car shops at Cicero, requested an advance in wages and the adoption of the eight-hour system. The officers of the company, after fully considering the request, have declined to grant it on the ground that the business of the road did not justify such an expenditure. General Manager Hewitt hopes for an amicable settlement.

**Strikers Return to Work.**

ST. LOUIS, April 26—Seventy-five boys employed by the Great Western Glass Co., who struck yesterday, returned to work this morning. Thirty-five more employes of the Missouri Car and Foundry Co. returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the entire number of men are now at work.

**A Strike for Eight Hours.**

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Several of the largest furniture factories closed today in consequence of the strike by 300 or more finishers and wood carvers, whose demand for ten hours pay for eight hours work was refused.

**Arrest of Boycotters.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—Thirty boycotters were arrested this morning on warrants issued by Recorder Smythe for interfering with the business of Cavanagh, Sanford & Co., manufacturing clothiers.

Later they were arraigned in court where the specific charge of conspiracy and coercion was preferred against them. Each pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea and enter another or demur to the indictment. Bail was fixed in $500 each.

**An Unsuccessful Strike.**

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The strike of railway car drivers ended to-day. Many of the old drivers have been taken back, but new men will not be discharged to give places to the strikers. The pay will be $1.65 for twelve hours work, the company refusing to give $2.00 for which the strike was inaugurated.

**Arrest of Train Robbers.**

CAIRO, Ill., April 26.—Three men got on the Illinois Central passenger train while lying at Incline, bound south, last night, and robbed two or three passengers. One passenger is supposed to have been shot by them. Two robbers were arrested and identified.

**A Strike Closes a Mill.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—Three hundred men struck for an advance in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent in Oliver Bros. & Phillips' south Tenth street rolling mills, and the mill was closed this morning.

**He Was Offered a Bribe.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 27.—S. E. Kemp, republican member for the Dayton district, rose to a question of privilege this afternoon, and, commenting on the report that bribes had been offered to vote against the re-election of Senator Sherman, said he had been approached by a democrat prior to a republican caucus, who said he would have enough money to buy a farm if he would vote against Sherman. He declined, and had intended to use the matter in the interest of Sherman had occasion required.

**Nothing Illegal Discovered.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Anderson, of Ohio, to-day submitted to the house the report of the committee on the expenditures of the war department as to the alleged illegal and unauthorized expenditure of money by the chief signal officer. The committee is unable to find any instances where there was a fraudulent disappropriation of public monies.

**A Schooner Sinks.**

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The schooner Olive Leaf capsized and sunk in the Potomac river off Swan's Point Sunday night. Captain Bailey, Gerrett Gault and an unknown boy were drowned.

## THE PAN-ELECTRIC.

**The President of the Bell Company on the Stand.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—William H. Forbes, president of the Bell Telephone company, was examined by the telephone investigating committee to-day. Witness did not know that any officer of the government or member of congress had been connected with the original company or had stock at the present time in the National Bell company. The stock lists showed Mr. Ranney's name as a stockholder, but that was several years ago and he was no longer a stockholder. Secretary Manning, who held stock in the Troy company, was the only government officer he knew of who held local stock. No newspapers owned any stock in the company.

Mr. Ranney inquired if any member of congress represented his company as attorney?

Witness replied that Patrick Collins had been retained several years ago to look after certain matters, and had been consulted several times since.

The examination was then directed by Chairman Boyle, toward an interview witness had with the president. Witness said that, understanding that the government proposed to bring suit against the Bell company, he thought proper to state to the president the facts as he understood them. He thought the president was proposing to take an unusual course to bring suit. The Bell lawyers had expressed the opinion that there was no authority for such a suit. Then it had been proposed to bring the suit in a remote part of the country. He went on to say he had presented to the president a statement of the question of jurisdiction. He had pointed out to him that the suit about to come up in the supreme court would be decided before the government suit could be heard. He had pointed out to the president that it was the manifest intention of the Pan-Electric associates to secure delay—not to get the Bell patents tried, but to leave them untried—and he thought the government ought not to lend its name to a scheme of that sort. He showed that the pendency of the government suit would be used to effect the proceeding in other courts—that they would be asked to grant stays in injunction proceedings during the long and tedious litigation in the name of the government.

"I explained the motive of that whole gang so he might understand it, for I wanted him to know what the government's name was to be used for," exclaimed the witness.

He had held that the Bell company should not be subjected to a long and tedious litigation, and it would insist that it could not be held outside of Massachusetts. He had asked that the scope of the inquiry be very carefully considered before the government entered into such plans as the one proposed.

"I saw an attempt was being made to influence persons associated with the administration to use the name of the government against us, and the president did not appear to understand the justice or injustice of the proceedings."

Chairman—Did you discuss the conduct of the attorney general, or make any allusion to it?

Witness—Simply to state an attempt was being made to use a government office near the administration in the interest of one of the parties to the suit, and that a great deal would be gained if they were allowed to have no voice in the suit.

To-morrow it is expected Prof. Bell will be put on the stand.

## AN IRISH-AMERICAN-INDIAN.

**A Squaw's Husband Causes a Novel Question to Arise.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special Telegram.]—The house Indian committee submitted the following novel question to the attorney general: "Can congress constitutionally enact a law cutting off the tribal relations of Indian women who marry citizens of the United States?" The official committee that investigated Indian matters this summer discovered that a large number of white men marry squaws in order to obtain the annuities and rations that are granted to the members of the tribe, and it is believed that a law that would make the squaw who married a white man lose her tribal relations would break up a large proportion of such marriages in the future." Under the existing circumstances a good many men who marry squaws, so far as drawing annuities are concerned, are Indians. But they also claim the right to vote and act generally as citizens. A case has just been discovered in the interior department which involves some of the points at issue. An Irishman named Donahue, who was also an American citizen, married a squaw, was adopted by the tribe, and got his annuities like an Indian. Finally he had a row with the tribe and was thrown out, and the tribe notified the Indian agent that he was no longer a member of the tribe. He appealed his case, and the Indian commissioner reinstated him. But the secretary overruled this decision, holding that as the tribe originally granted him the right to belong to the tribe, it alone could take that right away. He further held that there was no tribunal in the United States that could review the proceedings of an Indian council.

**A Thief and Bigamist.**

PATCHOGUE, L. I., April 27.—Mrs. Eloise Biggs, who claims to be the first wife of J. L. Biggs, now in jail at Bloomington, Ill., on the charge of stealing $25,000 worth of railroad tickets, was interviewed by an Associated press reporter to-day. Mrs. Biggs said she saw an account of his arrest in the papers, and believed the man to be Isaac Leslie Biggs, whom she married in 1878. She wrote the railroad auditor to discover whether the statement that he had another wife in Fostoria, Ohio, was true. "I have not seen my husband," said she, "since he was sent to Clinton prison, in 1882 for forgery. I have had frequent letters from him since then, but never answered them. I have never tried to get a divorce because I have been happy as I was."

**Two New York Failures.**

NEW YORK, April 27.—The schedules of G. W. Bennett & Co., bankers, show liabilities of $256,397; actual assets, $35,820. The schedules of Joseph & Samuel Sidenberg, cigar manufacturers, show liabilities of $253,602; actual assets, $138,600.

## HONORING THE DEAD HERO.

General Grant's Sixty-Fourth Birthday Celebrated in Washington.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES HELD.

**Legislators, Diplomats and Soldiers Pay Tribute to His Career, Under the Auspices of Grant Memorial University.**

**The Hero of Appomattox.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The 64th birthday of General Grant was celebrated this evening in the Metropolitan church, at which the general, when president, was a regular attendant. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Grant Memorial university, of Athens, Tenn., the purpose being to make known the works and objects of the institution, in the support of which the hero of Appomattox was the first cash subscriber, and in the aid of which he lent the influence of his name and the encouragement of his word and example. Speakers of eminence took part in the proceedings, and an audience, comprising distinguished legislators, diplomats and soldiers, filled every seat. Chief Justice Waite presided. The proceedings began with prayer by Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To Senator Brown, Georgia, was assigned the honor of giving a life sketch of General Grant. To Senator Sherman was allotted, as a text, "Grant and the new south." Senator Evarts spoke of General Grant's selection by George Peabody as one of the directors of this university Doctor Spence, president of the Grant Memorial university, read an address giving a history of the institution. The president of the meeting had received a letter from General Logan regretting his inability to attend on account of sickness, and that Generals Burdette and Negley, who were to deliver addresses, had been called out of the city. Representative Long of Massachusetts spoke of "Grant as a citizen," and was followed by Dr. J. P. Newman, who related several pathetic incidents of the general's latter days.

The following telegram was received from Colonel Fred Grant:

"Our circle is smaller than it was a year ago, but those who remain appreciate the remembrances of the departed one by his friends in Washington."

**GOOD-BYE, OLD BOY.**

**President Cleveland and the Ex-Chinese Minister Part With Regret.**

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Cheng Tsao Ju, the retiring Chinese minister, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, called at the white house to-day and took official leave of the president. In presenting his letter of recall, he said: "Mr. President, I desire to express my sincere thanks, especially for the unvarying kindness and courtesy which I and the members of my legation have received from your excellency and the high officers of the United States government residing here. These tokens of good will have given to me much pleasure because of my conviction that they were given to me as a representative of the emperor and government of China, and that they indicate a desire to maintain the ties of friendship existing between China and the United States. This feeling is most honestly reciprocated by the government of China. And now, in taking my final leave, permit me Mr. President, to offer to you my sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the most abundant prosperity of the great people over whom you preside."

The president replied: "Mr. Minister, it is always a source of regret when the kindly official and personal relations which have grown up between this government and representatives of a friendly sovereign are turned in a new channel by his retirement. But the regret I feel in receiving from your hands the imperial edict summoning you back to China and in bidding you farewell, is made deeper by the recollection of your high personal qualities and the unvarying spirit of courtesy and good will you have infused into the relations between your mission and this government. The vast distance that separates China from the United States, together with the remarkable diversity in language, laws, customs and traditions of the two governments and their people, have not unnaturally made it more than usually difficult to create and maintain at all times that clear mutual good understanding so essential in international intercourse. And no one more than yourself has recognized the fact or sought more faithfully to overcome the difficulties which have grown out of race jealousies and competitions and the rivalries of labor. I recognize and thank you for your earnest efforts to create that good feeling between your country and my own, which I trust will continue to bear its good fruits to both nationalities. When you return to your own people, accompanied by the most cordial respect and sympathy of those who have known you during your stay with us, I beg you will assure your sovereign and cause your fellow countrymen to know that I and my constitutional advisers truly represent the great body of our countrymen in professing most cordial and friendly sentiments toward China, and desire to conduct our commercial interchanges to a mutually satisfactory and beneficent end."

**A Mexican Rebellion.**

DENVER, April 27.—An Associated press special from El Paso says: A large sized rebellion has broken out at Cusihuerla, in the state of Chihuahua. The federal government annulled the local election for jefe politico, and sent a man of their own to Chihuahua. The people arose en masse, killed the federal appointee, and reinstated Irrogen, who had been legally elected. A large force of Mexican troops are on the way to quell the rebellion.

**Weather for Nebraska.**

For the state of Nebraska—Cooler, fair weather.


# That Tired Feeling

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, purif