DRIVE OUT THE DRAM SHOP.

Governor Larrabee Calls Upon the Citizens of Iowa to Enforce Law.

PROHIBITION MUST PROHIBIT

Liquor Dealers Warned to Desist From the Illegal Sale, and Executive Clemency Proclaimed at an End—Iowa News.

The Governor Proclaims.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—Governor Larrabee has deemed the enforcement of the prohibitory law of sufficient importance to make the following proclamation, which was issued to-day:

Whereas, The people of this state, at a non-partisan election held on the 22nd day of June, A. D., 1882, expressed themselves in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and

Whereas, The twentieth general assembly enacted a law in compliance with such expression; and

Whereas, The twenty-first general assembly amended the law to secure universal enforcement; and

Whereas, A very large number of persons are petitioning for pardons and remissions of fines for offenses committed under such law; now, therefore,

I, William Larrabee, governor of the state of Iowa, relying with confidence upon the loyalty and true christian spirit of our people to sustain all measures adopted for the promotion of the general welfare, do under the pains and penalties of the law, warn all persons engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors to desist from such unlawful practice, and I do hereby give notice that wilful violations will hereafter have no claim on executive clemency. And I call most earnestly upon all the good people of the state to aid, to the best of their ability, in the enforcement of the law. Especially do I call upon all temperance societies, and other bodies organized for kindred purposes, to realize the necessity for new energy in their labors. Let the priests, ministers, teachers, and the press use their best efforts to enlist the moral forces of the state in this cause. Let the judges, attorneys, and other officers of the courts be painstaking and persistent in enforcing law, both in letter and in spirit. Let the sheriffs and peace officers be fearless and vigilant, and let the mayors and the municipal officers awaken to new zeal in their efforts to secure its observance. I exhort all citizens to lay aside partizan differences, and by united and determined efforts, banish the dram shop from Iowa.

(Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

GLAD OF THE APPROPRIATION.

The citizens of Des Moines are very much pleased to-night over the news that the house of representatives had to-day passed a bill appropriating $153,000 for additional improvement of the federal building in this city. The building had long been inadequate to the needs of the government service here, and several small appropriations, aggregating about $180,000, had been granted for enlarging it. The work began on the enlargement last fall, and with this additional appropriation it is expected to make the building twice the size. It will be four stories high, surmounted with a mansard roof and clock tower, and will be one of the handsomest public buildings in the west.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION.

The commission to locate the Soldiers' Home arrived in the city at 5 p. m. and proceeded at once to the capitol and took the first ballot, as the law requires. Eleven towns received one vote each. Then the commission adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m., when balloting will be resumed. The law does not prescribe the number of ballots per day, so if the members are very anxious to get their per diem and expenses they can string out the twenty ballots, which they are required to take on the majority system for several days. Large delegations from rival cities are here working for the home, but to-night Marshalltown seems the probable location.

LABOR TROUBLES AT DES MOINES.

The general feeling of uneasiness as to the probable course of labor organizations is being felt very disastrously in this city. Contractors who had expected to undertake a large amount of building are held back by the uncertainty of their being able to complete it. The bricklayers are generally demanding a change to nine hours, and common laborers threaten to strike if they can't have ten hours' pay for eight hours work. Under the circumstances therefore, the effect upon business is very bad. There is, of course, considerable building going on, but not what would be under way if there was not this general distrust of labor organizations. Some public works that have to be pushed are being carried on, but private enterprise is lagging. The work on the federal building is progressing well, and when the repairs and alterations are completed Des Moines will have one of the best government buildings in the west.

THE STATE HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST

was the center of interest the past week for thousands of Iowa's young orators. The state high school association has maintained an annual contest, at which prizes have been awarded for excellence in the different branches of elocution. This year about a dozen schools sent their representatives to Des Moines to participate in the contest, and the largest opera house in the city was packed with their friends and best wishers. Anything that interests the schools of Iowa always receives a generous support, and so this interest, prolonged for four mortal hours, hardly closed at midnight, held an immense crowd as easily as the circus holds the small boy. The first prizes in both the dramatic and humorous classes being awarded to Des Moines. The local schools feel quite proud of their elocutionary work.

KILLED FOR MONEY.

Mr. S. B. Moore, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died here last night from injuries received at the hands of foot pads a few weeks ago. He was assaulted by sandbaggers just as he was entering his own gate on his return from his store in the evening. He was knocked down and robbed, and being over sixty years of age was unable to rally from the injuries received, and died as stated above. The citizens of the ward in which this murder was committed are very indignant at the outrage, and would make short work of the fiends who perpetrated it if they could be detected. There is a general feeling of indignation throughout the city at the lax way in which the criminal laws are enforced and the almost total lack of police protection which the people receive. The fatal assault that was made upon Mr. Moore might be repeated without difficulty upon a hundred other citizens with equal impunity. The residence portion of the city is entirely without police protection, and every citizen has to guard himself as best he can. It is not unusual, therefore, after the many cases of sandbagging that have recently occurred, to find business men who are compelled to be in the streets after dark, marching along with a trusty Smith & Wesson, sweeping the air within range, ready to shoot at the slightest provocation.

THE NEW PENSION AGENT.

Capt. C. S. Lake, the new pension agent for Iowa and Nebraska, has arrived in the city and will take possession of his office as soon as his bond is approved. His appointment was a great surprise to the democrats of the state as he had never been considered a party man, in fact was unknown to the leading democrats of Iowa. This place, the best federal office in the state, it was naturally supposed would be given to some democrat who had won renown by long and faithful service to the democracy. But instead it goes to a man—a country lawyer—who has done nothing for the party and gives promise of doing little more. Said a prominent democrat, "Lake's appointment will do us no more good than the appointment of a cadet at West Point or a clerk in a department at Washington." It will be readily seen, therefore, that the democratic party in Iowa, at least, is not being built up very fast by the appointments so far made. This selection is regarded as one of the customary surprises of this administration. Mr. Lake stated since he arrived here, that he was told in Washington that the Des Moines agency was conducted the most economically of any in the United States. This is a very high compliment to Hon. Jacob Rich, the retiring pension agent, and is well deserved, as all who know him will say.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME COMMISSION

are still junketing around the state, enjoying the distinction which a little brief authority confers. Some of its members are men, it is safe to say, who never before rode a mile on a pass in their lives, and the temptation offered by a prospect of free lunches and free rides around the state was too great to be resisted. The people are quite disgusted with the whole proceeding. This is the second junketing trip that has been made and the commission will be no better prepared to locate the home when they return than they were before they started. They are now the laughing stock of the state for the eagerness with which they grabbed at a free lunch.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Gross Bank Exchanges For the Last Week.

BOSTON, May 3.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending April 24, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 507,434,879	14.9	....
Boston	71,849,546	11.6	....
Philadelphia	53,170,985	32.9	....
Chicago	42,971,000	....	10.9
St. Louis	14,359,503	....	1.7
Baltimore	11,332,783	3.5	....
San Francisco	11,845,060	6.6	....
Cincinnati	9,000,000	6.5	....
Pittsburg	8,237,873	38.2	....
New Orleans	6,336,678	1.7	....
Kansas City	5,081,013	40.5	....
Louisville	4,335,617	....	1.0
Milwaukee	3,072,000	....	43.4
Providence	3,535,800	....	27.2
Detroit	3,398,357	19.5	....
*Denver	2,621,604	....	....
Omaha	2,537,986	22.9	....
Cleveland	2,088,339	9.0	....
Minneapolis	2,355,870	40.9	....
Hartford	1,440,234	....	4.0
Memphis	1,098,746	15.4	....
New Haven	1,032,006	2.8	....
*Galveston	1,044,940	....	....
Indianapolis	997,071	....	1.8
Worcester	822,534	....	11.2
Springfield	739,442	18.4	....
St. Joseph	608,400	2.2	....
Peoria	586,237	....	24.2
Syracuse	456,057	....	.1
Lowell	458,414	19.6	....
Total	$ 771,978,706	12.4	....
Outside New York	264,553,037	7.8	....

*Denver and Galveston are not included in the totals.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, May 3.—The Mark Lane Express says in its review of the British grain trade says: The weather has been brilliant. Wheat shows a generally good appearance. Trade is steadier. Red wheats are 6d@1s dearer. Sales of English wheat during the week were 51,955 quarters at 31s 1d, against 57,635 at 37s 1d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is slow of sale, but steady. The foreign wheat trade is devoid of features. Supplies are restricted. Sellers are firm and buyers are apathetic. Foreign flour, with the exception of American, is steady. Six cargoes of wheat arrived, four cargoes were sold, and two withdrawn; nine remained. Sales comprised one cargo of Oregon, at 36s; another at 35s 9d; a cargo of No. 1 California at 34s 9d, and a cargo of Walla Walla at 33s 9d. To-day the market was firmer. English wheats were 1s dearer. Foreign were steady. Flour was 6d@1s higher. Foreign was steady, except American, which was weaker. Mixed American corn was quoted at 20s.

The Visible Supply Statement.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada, and the increase or decrease as compared with the previous week, will be posted on change to-morrow as follows:

Wheat	43,294,907	Decrease 1,305,885
Corn	11,799,200	Decrease 1,788,942
Oats	1,614,658	Decrease 35,474
Rye	396,157	Increase 1,634
Barley	694,747	Increase 119,557

The number of bushels in Chicago elevators was:

Wheat	11,035,382
Corn	4,343,687
Oats	455,897
Rye	136,759
Barley	54,884

Elgin Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Inter Ocean's Elgin, Ill., special says: On the board of trade to-day butter was barely steady at 19½@20c. Buyers did not care to take hold, owing to the condition of railroad matters in Chicago. Regular sales were 16,320 lbs. Private sales of 809 boxes of cheese, and 12,600 lbs of butter were reported. The total sales aggregate $36,037.

GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

The G. O. M. Cheered by the Sympathetic Greeting of Mankind.

LONDON, May 3.—Gladstone, in a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, explains that his great age has prevented his taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess and has obliged him to reserve his limited power for the house of commons, and for this reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. Continuing, he says: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliament act has attracted such attention throughout the world as the Irish home rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authority in the British colonies, and in America, from the capital, such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary politics, I have received conclusive assurance that kindred men regard it with fraternal sympathy and as settling once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland which exhibit a feature of political genius of a race to confront and master difficulties and obtain, in a reasonable degree, the main ends of civilized life."

The Boundaries Fixed.

LONDON, May 3.—The German and English governments have agreed upon a line of demarkation to separate their possessions in the South Pacific.

An Attempted Rape.

YORK, Neb., May 3.—[Special Telegram.]—John H. Davis, a new comer, assaulted Mrs. Annie Carlson last night about 9 o'clock, while she was returning from church, in company with two other ladies. He first attempted to commit rape upon a Mrs. Peterson, but failed and attacked Mrs. Carlson. On account of the presence of the other ladies he was prevented from accomplishing his purpose. He was arrested to-day by Marshal Afflerbauch, and identified by his victim as the man who made the hellish assault on her last night. Davis was lodged in jail to await a hearing. The Swedish people are very indignant, and if Davis escapes punishment may handle him without gloves.

They Will Not Be Lynched.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 3.—[Special Telegram.]—Sheriff McCullum, getting notice that the Shellenbergers, would be lynched tonight, got them secretly out of the city today and by this time they are in the penitentiary. They were badly scared and were anxious to go. They have retained John C. Watson, ex-district attorney, to defend them, whose reputation as a criminal lawyer is widely known. All rumors of a confession are untrue, as they still persist that they are innocent.

Evidence has been adduced which goes to show that Shellenberger was not implicated in the murder of Thomas Leonard, killed here in May, 1884, and always a mystery.

A Horse Thief Captured.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 3.—[Special Telegram.]—Sheriff Farrell, of Marion county, Iowa, who passed through our city this morning in pursuit of a horse thief who had stolen a fine team and buggy belonging to ex-Sheriff J. C. Smith, of Knoxville, Iowa, returned to the city this evening, having captured his man about nine miles west of this city with the stolen property in his possession. He gives the names of Clark and Morton, but these are known to be assumed, as his right name is known, and the fact that he is but one of a gang of desperate thieves that have been infesting Marion county. He will be taken home to-morrow.

A Brilliant Wedding.

FULLERTON, Neb., May 3.—[Special.]—A brilliant wedding occurred here Saturday evening, Web. Wheeler and Miss A. Slaughter being the contracting parties. The ceremony took place at the M. E. church, Rev. Mr. Pilsbury officiating, after which a reception was held at B. D. Slaughter's residence, which was attended by nearly 200 invited guests. The Fullerton cornet band enlivened the occasion. Among the guests from abroad were Mrs. Harris, of Nebraska City; Mr. and Mrs. Hawver, of Omaha; Frank Harris, of Denver. The presents were numerous and elegant.

Additional Crop Reports.

WAHOO, Neb., May 3.—[Special.]—The farmers are backward with their work, owing to the late spring and continued wet weather. Most all the small grain is in the ground, and much of it is up nicely. The acreage is much smaller this spring than last. There is little or no corn planted as yet, but if the weather is favorable there will be an increased acreage.

St. John on Temperance.

WAHOO, Neb., May 3.—[Special.]—Hon. John P. St. John gave a temperance lecture in the skating rink Saturday night, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. He devoted much of his time to the Wahoo Independent and its editor. He had a fair audience.

Fears of Foul Play.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 3.—F. Dixan, a heavy farmer of Fremont county, Iowa, sold a team here Friday for $300. He got as far as Hamburg on his return home and disappeared. Foul play is feared.

THE ARCH REBEL.

Jeff Davis Declares that the "Cause is Not Lost."

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 3.—Mr. Davis trip from Atlanta to Savannah was a continuous ovation. At every station crowds collected, and whenever the train stopped Mr. Davis was called for and was obliged either to bow or speak. The enthusiasm everywhere was unbounded. At the depot in this city fifteen military companies and an immense concourse of people awaited the train. As Mr. Davis was recognized the crowd everywhere broke out into loud cheers, and his ride in a carriage drawn by four horses was a veritable triumph. Upon arrival at the Commerce house, Mr. Davis, in response to the repeated cheers of the crowd, made the following speech in acknowledgement:

"I want to thank you from my heart for the manifestations of your kindness which convinces me that our cause is not lost, but lives in the hearts of the sons of 1776. We are now at peace with all the world, and I sincerely hope this may remain so. But this does not involve the abandonment of principle or the denial of truth. In this sense I receive this manifestation, and for this I am heartily thankful."

MACON, Ga., May 2.—Jefferson Davis, when passing through here to-day, said to the crowd at the depot: "Friends and countrymen. This visit to Macon brings to me precious thoughts, one around which clings memories of the closing struggle and most important event of the confederacy. When the struggle ended and my wife and infant sought refuge, it was here where that grand old man, Howell Cobb, received my wife, who was disconsolate and persecuted—persecuted because she was the wife of one who tried to do his duty by his countrymen. The sick infant has grown into womanhood (here Miss Winnie came forward and received a shout of applause with his arm around her Mr. Davis continued:) This is my daughter, the child of the confederacy. She was born in the last year of the war, and exults in the facts. She was born in the southern confederacy. (Applause.) Georgia has been redeemed from oppression thrown around her in the days of reconstruction. In this great struggle you have shown fortitude, and at last your labors have been crowned. My heart is always warm towards you. You are confederates and I love you for it. (Applause.) Again I say God bless Georgia and her people."

A Wreck at Red Oak.

RED OAK, Iowa, May 3.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train No. 2, that left Omaha last evening at 6:40 p. m., met with a small accident here. The engine flew the track at the west end of the coal shute, and took the baggage car and one coach with it also off the track. As soon as the engineer felt himself off the track he applied the air brakes and brought the train to a stop about three cars' length after the engine left the track. The engine is in bad shape. The connecting rods on the sides are down level with the ties and the driving wheels on the other side are two feet in the air, still the engine does not appear to turn clear over on its side. No one was hurt. Train No. 6 came here on time, which is only forty minutes after No. 2. No. 6 came in on another track and was only delayed about fifty minutes, when she left for the east with the mails and through passengers of both trains.

Maxey Cobb Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—Maxey Cobb, the champion trotting stallion, died this afternoon of inflammation of the bowels at Belmont driving park. He was owned by Isadore Cohnfeld, of New York, and arrived only yesterday.

Brevities.

The motion for a new trial for John W. Lauer will be argued in the district court to-morrow.

Mrs. Pattie L. Brown has filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, W. R. Brown, alleging cruelty and desertion for a cause.

A temporary writ of injunction was granted by Judge Wakeley yesterday restraining Sheriff Coburn from levying upon the effects of C. S. Higgins to satisfy an execution in favor of D. Thomas. The case grows out of an old case brought against Higgins & Beal in 1876, in which judgment was rendered against them for $169. Higgins afterwards paid Parke Godwin $200 to satisfy this judgment. For some reason the money never passed into Thomas' possession and he secured an order of execution from the district clerk. Mr. Higgins alleges that he will be greatly damaged by the removal of his goods to satisfy the execution, wherefore he seeks the injunction.

Personal Paragraphs.

F. Simon, of St. Joe, is in the city.

John A. Strader, of Lincoln, Sundayed in the city.

W. M. Finney and wife, of Cheyenne, are in the city.

Capt. Hathaway of the Union Pacific force returned yesterday from a months' work on the Marysville branch.

Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, the active and efficient congressman from the Third district, is in the city.

Mr. Pat Ward of the firm of Ward & Courtnay, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Ward was a former resident of Omaha. He has just completed a contract for the Senora Limited railroad running from Benson to Guaymeos, Mexico. He has at present a contract to build a road from Great Bend to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. David Law and daughter, Miss Lillie Law, of Lacrosse, Wis., were in the city yesterday returning home from an extended western trip. They spent a few hours in this city visiting friends.

A. G. Ingham,
REAL ESTATE, 211 So. 15TH STREET.

Low prices, good grades and a square deal. Central Lumber Yard, 13th & Cala.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoaglands prices you will ose money.

At 1001 S. 13th St. is the place to buy building paper, carpet felt, mouldings, doors, windows, blinds, etc., at very low prices. G. F. LYMAN.

Before buying get prices at the Central Lumber Yard, 13th and California.

See new styles of Silverware at EDHOLM & ERICKSON.

For Sale.

Livery stable of thirty years standing, doing a fine business, only reason for selling a desire to retire from business. Will lease the building for a term of years. GEO. W. HOMAN, 13th and Harney Sts.

A FIRM FRONT.

Maintained by the Bricklayers Towards the Proposition of the Contractors.

There was an increased number of bricklayers standing around the corners yesterday. All of them had given up work and those questioned had made up their minds to "remain out" until they had obtained their point. Speaking to a leading member of the Bricklayers' union, a BEE reporter asked:

"What do you propose to do with the offer of the contractors?"

"We propose to fight it if it takes all summer," was the laconic reply. This answer was warmly assented to by a number of the members of the union who were standing around.

Another member was asked: "Are you opposed to the grading of bricklayers as proposed by the contractors?"

"I am certainly, and so is every other bricklayer."

"Why?"

"Because it would not be to our advantage to do otherwise. If we let them grade us, there is little work to be done in Omaha which cannot be done by even the poorest bricklayers. If the grading system should be established, only the inferior class of men would be employed, and the better men would be compelled to walk the streets unoccupied, or else compelled to work at the lower price."

Said another: "These contractors are grading us now. They are paying some of us $5 a day now, and are satisfied to do it. If they don't want to hire a man because they think he isn't worth the pay he demands, they are not compelled to hire him. They know that as well as we do, because they have been doing it all along."

Notwithstanding that there was a number of bricklayers standing around, there were many others who were working, their employers agreeing to pay them the rates demanded by the union. Among the contractors who were reported as paying the required rates were Jno. Twist, Delaney & Riley, Wm. Stevenson, Curry & Woodruff, John Hoey, Omaha Tile and Terra Cotta company and Thos. Yates.

The last mentioned, it was reported, was among the contractors who had proposed arbitration, but claimed to hold by the offer only until Monday. He had withdrawn and was now paying the Union rates.

The brick moulders are at work, but at the old rates of $2.50 per day.

The bricklayers' union will meet tonight, but members say it will not accept the grading proposition of the contractors. There seems to be the greatest confidence on the part of the members that on Wednesday morning, all the contractors will agree to the rates demanded, and that this talk of compromise has been indulged in to afford time to get new bricks out of the kilns.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Ministers Meet and Discuss Ways and Means.

The meeting of the Sabbath association was held in the Episcopal rooms, Paxton block, yesterday at 10 o'clock. There were present Revs. Sherrill, Harsha, Fowler, Lewis (colored), Williams, Patterson, Scott, Hall, Pearson, Copeland, Harris, Rabbi Benson, Bauechert, and Hibbard, (colored).

Rev. Mr. Sherrill occupied the chair, Mr. Harsha acting as secretary.

In an informal talk it was learned that but five clergymen had preached yesterday upon the subject of Sabbath observance. These were Sherrill, Scott, Patterson, Harsha and Pelton. The others promised to preach on that subject next Sunday.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Rev. W. Scott, from the committee on constitution, reported, and the report was adopted.

The preamble sets forth that the Sabbath day of rest is founded in the constitution of man and embodied in the fourth commandment. It also exists as a civil institution and is upheld by the law.

The object of the association is to secure the right observance of the Christian Sabbath, as taught by the word of God. The society consists of all who approve of its principles and pay one dollar per year. It has the usual list of officers. It has standing committees on Sabbath Literature and the Press; Instruction by the Churches; Legislation and Sabbath Laws and Finance. Meetings are held on the first Monday of each month. It is independent of all other organizations, but will co-operate with sister associations, especially the International Sabbath association.

Rev. Willard Scott was elected corresponding secretary and Rev. Mr. Patterson treasurer

Revs. Fowler and Hall were appointed a committee to draft a memorial setting forth the relations which should exist between the association and the Law and Order league, and asking the co-operation of the latter in the work contemplated.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Copeland it was decided to secure the opera house or exposition building some Sunday night upon which the churches might be closed and a general meeting be held to bring the object of the association before the people.

Rev. Mr. Harsha, from the committee appointed to see Mr. Callaway, Mr. Holdredge and the heads of the several banks, said he had had a literal expression of opinion on the subject from Mr. Callaway, and that it was to the effect the latter was willing to do anything to have as little work as possible done in his offices on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Sherrell said Mr. Holdredge, of the B. & M., had told him that while some Sunday work was absolutely necessary, yet he believed there was little of it done in his offices, and he would examine into it and see that as little as possible of it should be done.

Rev. Mr. Scott said that it was the intention to see the bank presidents again.

Rabbi Benson wanted to know whether the association would consider the Sabbath violated by one who went boating or played ball. But the meeting wisely concluded not to draw the line.

Adjourned to next Monday at 10 o'clock.

April Arrests.

The following is the report of the arrests made by the police for April:

Disturbing peace	103
Fast driving	8
Assault and battery	11
Vagrants	127
Larceny	26
Carrying concealed weapons	8
Burglary	1
Malicious destruction of property	2
Making threats	1
Cruelty to animals	3
Committing nuisance	9
Embezzlement	1
Refusing to pay car fare	1
Sending threatening letters	1
Intent to kill	1
Gaming	11
Prostitution	158
Intoxication	71
Discharging firearms	1
Total	539

Federal Collections.

Following is the report of the collections of internal revenue for Nebraska for the month of April:

Collections on list	$ 176 97
Beer stamps sold	9,437 55
Spirit "	126,604 50
Cigar and cigarette stamps sold	3,660 68
Tobacco " "	189 82
Special tax " "	17,043 92
Total collections	$157,133 44

Mrs Pleak has remove her bakery to 215 North 23d, one block west of High school.

THE VISITING STATESMEN.

Omaha Visited by Senator Van Wyck, Governor O. W. West and Hon. G. W. Dorsey.

THE LATEST OF THE STRIKE.

A Resume of the Local News of the City for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

Hon. G. W. Dorsey.

Congressman Dorsey is home on a short visit and was met at the Paxton yesterday by a BEE reporter. He was interviewed as follows:

"What is the status of the Ft. Robinson bill?"

"The bill to appropriate $100,000 for the rebuilding of Ft. Robinson has been, as you know, reported upon favorably by the entire committee on military affairs in the house, and is bound to pass. At least, so far as I can see, that is what will be done with it. A great deal of importance is attached to the unanimous report of that committee, and Bragg is actively working and disposed to have the wish of the committee carried out. I don't know, of course, what action the senate will take upon the bill, but my impression is that it will ratify the sentiment of the house, which, I think, is very favorable to its passage. If the bill should not pass, then we have another means, an item in the general appropriation bill for $640,000, which is to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war and the general-in-chief of the army. This amount is intended for repairs and improvements of military posts and other military necessities, and from that I feel a sufficient amount can be secured to make good our intent of rebuilding and the making serviceable of Fort Robinson. No, there is not much use of expecting the bill to be antagonized with regard to building the fort, any more than there would to prevent providing for the payment of the soldiers.

"The port of Omaha bill? Well, I have only read about the president's action in the matter in the newspapers. I supposed it was all right and worked for it in the house, and never anticipated the refusal of Mr. Cleveland to sign it. I know that Senator Manderson sought to get information from the treasury department concerning the subject, and that, having failed for reasons with which I am unfamiliar, he had recourse to the only expedient remaining to legislate it through both houses. No, I will not say that Cleveland's action was based upon good and prudential motives. It is just as Bland said, it is Wall street, and not the interests of the people of the west, which is controlling this government.

"With regard to the removal of Fort Omaha, I know that the project is quite popular in Washington. It has been represented that the change has been deemed imperative because of the want of room. This fact coupled with the endorsement the project has received from the general-in-chief of the army, the secretary of war and the committee on military affairs of the senate, give it a prestige which cannot well be underestimated. I think, too, it will be largely as General Crook desires. He wanted to come here, and we wanted to get him here, and I think his wish will largely favor the removal, and at the same time attach considerable significance to it. No, I know of no opposition to the move."

"I can't tell you where the land offices you speak of are to be located. I introduced a bill providing for the establishment of both. Senator Van Wyck introduced two bills at different times providing for the districts. We compared them with the secretary of the interior, and mine was so altered as to make it conform more correctly with the county boundaries, the map which I used not giving the county outlines with unquestionable accuracy. It was my bill substantially that passed, establishing what are known as the Northwest and Sidney land districts. Sidney very probably will secure the land office of the latter. Rushville, Chadron and Hay Spring are competing for the former. I can't say which will secure, although I might have mentioned the name of one in my bill. Both Chadron and Hay Spring are represented by strong delegations, and each place is working for the office, the location of which is to be designated by the president.

"Oh, don't ask me about Sparks. I've been fighting him on account of his decisions, since I went to Washington. His scheme of now examining the thousands of proofs submitted is preposterous. The law allows thirty days for the filing of proof, and if there is any fraud that is ample time in which to discover it. Besides the law says the receipt of the receiver is prima facie proof of entry, and it ought to be, instead of encouraging investigations perhaps after settlers have disposed of their land and destroying all that has been done because of the discovery of some insignificant technicality."

GOVERNOR WEST, OF UTAH.

Governor Caleb W. West, recently appointed governor of the territory of Utah, stopped over in town yesterday, on his way to Salt Lake, where he is about to assume the duties of his official position. He was met last evening at the Paxton hotel by a reporter for the BEE.

The governor is a gentleman about 42 years of age, of handsome presence, solid physique, genial countenance and gentlemanly grace and bearing. He wears a light moustache and imperial, with an expansive forehead, reaching into an expanse of baldness, which in turn is fringed with a short growth of iron grey hair. His neck is short, and when erect bunches behind in a fold, indicative massive power and endurance.

He had come, he said, from Notre Dame, Ind., where he had been to bid good-bye to his son, and, while acknowledging to be possessed of opinions as regards the duties to devolve upon, courteously asked to be excused from giving expression to them before meeting those whom they were intended to effect. He was exercising the utmost caution in this respect. Nevertheless, he would say that he had a knowledge of what was expected of him as the executive of the territory of Utah. He was going there with the intention of utilizing that knowledge in enforcing the law, such as he found it with reference to every resident of the territory. He was carefully keeping his mind aloof from any bias, and so intended to act when he should be inducted into his chair of office. He had familiarized himself with the requirements of the Edmunds bill, and also the legislation which was now pending in congress. As to whether he thought the former enactment was all that the situation in Utah required, or as to whether the legislation proposed was necessary, he would not state. His acts when he should reach Utah would be the best utterance to which he could now refer. The position of governor of Utah was a most important one, as it comprised legislative features in connection with those of the executive. He was the only territorial governor who possessed absolute veto power over the enactments of the territorial legislation. This authority, some time ago, had been also shared by the governor of Arizona, but some time since had been withdrawn from the latter.

He was prepared to find Salt Lake a most delightful place in which to reside, and was disposed to enjoy it to the uttermost consistent with an honest and studious attention to the requirements of his office.

Gov. West is a lawyer. He was born near Cynthiana, the town from which he now leaves for Utah. This is the first federal or state appointive position he has held, and with the single exception of judge of Harrison county, Kentucky, is the only position he has held of an official nature. The governor has been a life-long democrat, and is now one of Kentucky's leading members of his party. He expects to meet his predecessor, ex-Governor Murray, in Salt Lake, where, he understands, the latter intends to reside.

The governor left last night for his destination.

SENATOR VAN WYCK.

The senator returned yesterday from Washington and registered at the Paxton. He spent the evening in the rotunda of the hotel, and for several hours was the object of the respectful attention and congratulation on the part of the leading citizens of Omaha as well as the leading members of the Nebraska bar called by business before the United States district and circuit courts.

The senator looks as cheerful, hale, hearty and agreeable as ever. He bears his honors easily, and though sought by the throng, demeaned himself as the most retiring gentleman in all the observant assemblage.

Late in the evening, after the excitement incidental to the grand military reception to Gen. Crook, he was interviewed by a reporter for the BEE. Some valuable information, especially upon the bill of the board of trade, intended to supplant that of the senator, was obtained

As the senator, however, is to speak upon the bill in question before a meeting of our citizens before long, the views of the gentleman are temporarily withheld.

The Brakemen Strike.

The long-expected strike on the Union Pacific has come at last in the shape of a walk-out on the part of the brakemen on the western divisions. Their grievance is supposed to be the new schedule of wages which the Union Pacific has adopted for its trainmen. Whilst no demands have yet been laid before the general officers of the company, it is pretty certain that the cause of dissatisfaction is that mentioned above.

The telegrams which have so far been received at headquarters, relative to the strike, are meagre. A report to General Superintendent Smith from Division Superintendent Dorrance states that advices have been received from Cheyenne that the brakemen on the Nebraska division at Cheyenne and the brakemen west of Cheyenne, struck at 9:30 yesterday the brakemen on the Nebraska division striking first. Already the brakemen have commenced to use force, and have sent the switch engines at Cheyenne to the house and will not permit any work to be done in the yards.

Mr. Dorrance's report says that the No. 2 overland is on time at Cheyenne, but will have to leave without any brakemen, as the brakemen who do not belong to the brotherhood, are so intimidated that they dare not run on the trains. The conductors and engineers are still working. No advices from Sidney or North Platte have been received as to whether the brakemen between North Platte and Sidney have struck. It is anticipated, however, that all the brakemen on the system will join in the "walkout."

The obnoxious rules which are so seriously objected to by the brakemen and other train men are contained in general orders No. 33, which were issued by General Superintendent Smith to-day. These provide that the new scale of pay shall be considered in effect dating from March 1. According to this, freight brakemen on runs of 100 miles or more are to receive 2 cents per mile. On assigned regular runs passenger brakemen are to receive from $60 to $75 per month. On short irregular runs brakemen, whether passenger or freight, are to receive $2.17 per day.

LATEST FROM THE STRIKE.

The first indications of trouble were received at the Union Pacific headquarters on Saturday in a message from the fifth district, between Cheyenne and Laramie, stating that the brakemen had demanded that 3,000 miles constitute a month's work for which they should be paid $65; that the division, which is fifty-seven miles in length, should be counted as eighty-five miles, and that they be allowed 2.17 cents per mile for overtime instead of 2 cents as per the company's schedule. The company practically granted these demands. On Sunday the brakemen of the Idaho division met and decided they would try the schedule a while, the only opposition coming from a brakeman who was a delegate to the meeting in this city recently. The principal trouble is with the brakemen at Laramie and Cheyenne. At Cheyenne on Sunday the brakemen met and made their demands, resolving among other things that brakemen should have as much to say about the regulation of train crews as the conductors. This demand is considered absurd by the company, and if complied with would entirely destroy all discipline among the crews. The fifth district brakemen struck on Sunday night, and yesterday made a demand that hereafter 2,000 miles should constitute a month's work for $65, and that all of their other grievances should be satisfied by the company. They telegraphed ordering the brakemen ta go out on all of the other divisions, but as yet the order has not been complied with. About 150 men are out at Cheyenne and Laramie, and all freight trains on that division are tied up. The superintendent of the Colorado division held a very satisfactory meeting with the brakemen of that division on Sunday, and is confident that there will be no trouble there. The brakemen at Laramie are interfering with the yards and will not allow the company to handle any freight, not even to move their perishable goods. The Knights of Labor held a meeting at Laramie at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and there is a probability that the strike may be extended further west. Thomas Nisham, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific branch of the Knights of Labor, issued an order yesterday directing all of the members of that order who are out to resume work at once and have their grievances redressed hereafter. The Eastern Nebraska, the Colorado and the Idaho divisions are all right and no further trouble is expected on these divisions.

The members of the Cheyenne Division 128 of the order of Railway Conductors, sent a telegram to the Union Pacific officials yesterday tendering their services, declaring their allegiance to the company and pledging their support to the company in any emergency.

The directors' car of the Union Pacific went west yesterday morning bearing Mr. E. H. Baker.

Mr. G. B. Sheppard, who has been correspondent clerk in the general superintendent's office of the Union Pacific for a number of years, has resigned to accept a position in the First National bank, and has been succeeded by Mr. A. P. O'Connor.

Andrew Murphy

who has purchased the entire stock of buggies and carriages of Wm. Snyder, 1320 Harney street, is now prepared to fill all orders at reasonable prices.

A DAY OF GREAT INACTIVITY.

Chicago Markets Feel the Effects of Labor Demonstrations.

ALL THE CEREALS DECLINE.

A Day on 'Change Without Particular Features—Doubt and Uncertainty Control the Cattle and Hog Markets—Quotations.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Special Telegram.]—WHEAT—Wheat was dull and weak to-day and values suffered some further contraction. Not much property was offered for sale, but as the great majority of investors are disposed to hold off pending a settlement of the disturbances the market had very little support. Some of the professionals, who have been still for a time, were on top again to-day. Yet with all the sensational features against it, wheat only declined ¼@⅛c from Saturday's closing figures. Up to 1 o'clock the market was down to 78c for May, 79⅝c for June, and 81⅜c for July. But the price at the termination of trading on the long session was ⅛@¼c above the point, and the feeling was somewhat better than at any time excepting at the opening, when a decidedly bullish sentiment manifested itself.

MINOR GRAINS—Other cereal markets were weak and lower in sympathy with wheat. The current was toward a lower range, and everything on the surface of the stream was borne in the same direction. Corn declined ⅝c and oats ⅝c. Slightly better prices prevailed during the last hour.

PROVISIONS—Provisions kept company with grain. A decline of 15c in pork, 5c in lard and 2½c in ribs, had occurred up to 1 o'clock, and the feeling was one of weakness. At the close May pork was rather stronger than subsequent months, but trade