# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1886. NUMBER 279.


## THEY RETURN TO WORK.

Strikes Ending Everywhere, and the Men Anxious to Resume Work.

WISE WORDS FROM A BISHOP.

Prosecuting the Anarchists—Powderly's Views on Drunkenness and Boycotting—Special Assembly of the Knights to be Held.

**Business Resuming.**

CHICAGO, May 8.—[Special Telegram.]—There is the usual every day activity about most of the freight depots in the city this morning. All of them are open, and all business is being taken care of, though some of them are short handed. The places of the old men who did not report at the hour named in the notice posted yesterday, are being filled up as fast as applicants appear. Six of the old hands returned to the Burlington this morning, and others to the Northwestern, Alton, and the Fort Wayne. Two hundred employes of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago round house were granted an advance of twenty-five cents a day, and returned to work this morning.

ANOTHER ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

James Dejnek, a Bohemian anarchist, and carrier for the Arbeiter Zeitung, was arrested at his home on Center avenue this morning. Two dangerous looking pistols were found on him, and his house was supplied with anarchist literature. The police say they have evidence to convict him of shooting into the patrol wagon filled with police during the riots. Henry Dejnek, a brother, and F. Movak, a locksmith, were also arrested.

FACTORIES RESUMING.

McCormick's reaper factory started up as usual this morning with a full force, and Hinman street police claim to have identified many of Monday's rioters among those who have returned to work. The thirty-five police on guard at McCormick's gates had nothing to do. As a precautionary measure McCormick has twenty-five sixteen shot Winchester rifles, twenty-five double barreled shot guns, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition in a store which can quickly be put into the hands of the police and his private watchman in case of an outbreak.

Armour's glue factory was running with a small force under police protection. A move is on foot to start up all factories in the lumber district next Monday on the ten hours basis. Captain Cohen and a strong force of watchmen are still guarding the yards against incendiary fires.

THE HAYMARKET VICTIMS.

Officer Jacob Hansen was this morning believed to be in more immediate danger of death than any of the surviving haymarket patients at the county hospital. Officer Timothy Flavin is next to Hansen in point of danger. His shattered leg was amputated yesterday. Since then his chances of recovery have increased. The bullet wound in his back makes his condition more critical. Charles Schumacker, the young socialist, cannot possibly recover. His agonies are so terrible that he is kept constantly under the influence of opiates, and his cot is surrounded by a screen to hide his sufferings from other patients. Rudolph Krueger, the socialist, first known as Labbelhardt, who put a bullet into Officer Madden and got two in exchange, remains in a comatose condition, and is expected hourly to die. Officers Mike Madden and Lawrence Murphy, it is thought, will pull through all right. Murphy was only married a few days before the riot, and his young wife is spending her honeymoon beside his cot.

**A Most Fortunate Mistake.**

CHICAGO, May 8.—Information was received at the police headquarters late last night to the effect that Herr Most, the anarchist, would arrive in this city this morning. The dispatch stated he boarded a Panhandle train at Cincinnati, and would reach Chicago at 7:15 this morning. The authorities immediately determined to arrest him as soon as he arrived. Detectives were detailed to make the capture. A good description of the noted anarchist was obtained. Early this morning officers boarded the train. The conductor pointed out the person supposed to be Most, but the detectives failed to recognize him from the description they had of him. The difference was so great that the officers knew at once they had been misinformed.

**Mayor Harrison's Reform.**

CHICAGO, May 7.—Mayor Harrison refused saloon licenses to two places which became notorious on account of recent murders. One was Charles Zeph, located at 122 West Lake street, and the other Thomas Grief, who has been running a resort for communists at No. 54, same street.

The wounded officers at the county hospital are doing as well as could be expected. Flavin is very low, but his condition is not worse than last night. Jake Hansen is somewhat improved. The doctors are undecided whether his wounded leg must be amputated or not. They still have hopes of saving it. Nels Hansen is very low, and his condition is still reparded as precarious.

A QUIET NIGHT.

"Reports from all police districts this morning," remarked Chief of Police Ebersold at 10:30 o'clock, "are, that the night was one of extreme quiet. There was no large assemblages to disperse. A few minor disturbances occurred this morning but nothing of a serious nature occurred."

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

shows further improvement to-day. Twenty old freight handlers of the Illinois Central reported for duty this morning and all roads are handling freight in large quantities. The Lake Shore road is working again with a large force of police in and about the freight houses who permit no crowds to gather and compel all idlers to "move on."

THE ANARCHISTS IN COURT.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Mrs. L. M. Holmes, Adolph Fischer, and a man named Liziers, employes of the Arbeiter Zeitung, for release, was called before Judge Rogers in the circuit court this morning. The state's attorney stated he could not now divulge the character of the evidence he had against these people. He was willing that Liziers should be released and Mrs. Holmes should be admitted to $300 or $1,000 although she was probably guilty of preparing some of the inflammatory articles in the papers. As for Fischer he held evidence that he had personally thrown the deadly bomb or was a party to it. This produced a sensation in court. The judge accordingly admitted Mrs. Holmes to bail, ordered Lizier released and ordered Fischer's return to jail for one week.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Peter Lolsockie, a Pole, was held to the criminal court to-day for inciting some lumber strikers to riot yesterday. The police raided 71 West Lake street to-day and discovered a lot of bloody bed clothing, indicating that quite a number of wounded anarchists had been harbored in the place after the fight on Tuesday night.

ANARCHISTS IN COURT.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Several employes of the Arbeiter Zeitung were in attendance in Judge Rogers' court at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day. When the socialists, Adolph Fischer, Gerhard Lizier and Mary L. Holmes were brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, States Attorney Grinnell informed the court that he had sufficient evidence against Fischer, but that it would never do to develope this evidence in the preliminary hearing, as it was of a very important character. He even refused to divulge the nature of it to the newspapers and said to show his hand would jeopardize the case; not only of the prisoners but also the cases of those other socialist still at large. "I have evidence," he said, pointing at Fischer, who sat with eyes cast down, "that the man sitting there at least assisted in throwing the bomb. [Sensation.] If he is not the principal, he is at least an accessory." Grinnell said Mrs. Holmes was doubtless one of the writers of the inflammatory editorials in the Arbeiter Zeitung, but he does not like to go into her case to-day, and wanted a week to investigate. In the meantime he was willing she be released under $500 or $1,000 bail. Kate Kane said she appeared for Mrs. Holmes, and desired an immediate trial. Judge Rogers said: "The amount of $500 is small bail under the circumstances, but, under the suggestion of Mr. Grinnell, I will make it that amount. The person who speaks through an editorial is as responsible for good or bad as one who acts, but whether she is guilty of writing incendiary editorials, I do not know, as I did not read the language and could not determine if they were inflammatory." Attorney Solomon said with regard to Fischer that he wanted an immediate trial. He was entirely innocent of any crime and had a family to support. Judge Rodgers said that in criminal cases, and especially in one of such great magnitude as the present, the court must rely very largely upon the representations of the state, and it was the duty of the court to give the state every opportunity to investigate this great crime. While he learned that the prisoner at the bar and his associates did not believe in any law, still justice should be administered and law. He would accept the suggestions of the state's attorney and would postpone the hearing until a week from next Wednesday. As regards the support of the man's family, the same hands which have gone down so deep into their pockets to relieve the suffering families of the policemen would see to it that Fischer's family did not starve.

### FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Patriotic Address Delivered by Archbishop Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—At meeting to-day of the new church of the Holy Cross in this city, Archbishop Gibbons took advantage of the presence of a large number of foreigners, and spoke forcibly on the signs of anarchism that have recently been developed in America. In his remarks upon loyalty to country, he said:

"The government of the United States is a government for the benefit of the people. The citizens of the United States enjoy the amplest liberty, but it is liberty of law, of order and authority. Liberty without law degenerates into license. We have no standing armies in this country, and I am glad of it, for such armies are a great drain upon the resources of the country, and necessarily condemn a large number of men to a life of forced idleness. The strongest force of a nation lies in the laws of the land judiciously administered, and these laws are upheld and sustained by healthy public opinion. The strongest bulwark of a nation is found in the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of its nation and adopted citizens. So long as they love their country and cherish her institutions, and are ready to die for her if necessary, we will have nothing to fear from anarchism, socialism and nihilism. Socialism is a foreign plant, a noxious exotic which grows only in dark places, and withers and decays under the genial sun and atmosphere of the United States."

The archbishop concluded his remarks by exhorting the congregation to love their country and her institutions, and to do all in their power to promote her best interests, to avoid dangerous, forbidden societies, to beware of demagogues, and not to surrender their liberty to any man or class of men.

### BACK TO WORK.

Freight Handlers About to Abandon Their Strike.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Nearly all the freight handlers employed or on strike here were present at a meeting of the freight workers' union to-night. The meeting had no sooner been called to order than a communication received from the switchmen's union was read, wherein that organization absolutely refused to uphold the freight workers in the present strike or even to countenance it. The reading of this communication was followed by a warm debate which brought into view general sentiment that the popular prejudice against strikers has been intensified by the tragedy of Tuesday night, and has made the prospect of success exceedingly doubtful. Many of those present openly declared it their wish to abandon the principle for which they went out and return to work. This feeling resulted in the appointment of a committee, which is requested to call at the offices of all the roads to-morrow and negotiate for the most favorable settlement possible. It is stated that, failing any better concession on the part of the roads, the committee will authorize the discontinuance of the strike, on one consideration—that all the men be allowed to return. A freight worker present at the meeting said he believed the strike would be at an end to-morrow morning.

### POWDERLY MORALIZES.

Excellent Advice Given to the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Daily News will tomorrow morning publish the full text of a secret circular from Grand Master Workman Powderly to the district assemblies of the Knights of Labor to be read during the present week. The circular contains a call for a general meeting of assemblies to take place at Cleveland, O., May 25, at which matters relating to interests of the order will be canvassed and action taken upon them. Also in the circular Powderly takes occasion to rebuke the tendency to drunkenness in some quarters, and adjures members to forswear the intemperate use of intoxicants. He reads quite a temperance lecture, pointing to the fact that drunkenness is a great incentive to riotous methods. He deprecates all talk of use of violence and illustrates many abuses to which the boycott is put.

"I hate the word boycott," he says, "and forbid its use except as a last resort and then only upon the consent of the general assembly. Powderly then announces that hereafter he will receive no committees and answer no letters addressed to him pending the holding of the meeting at Cleveland. His mail, he says, contains 400 letters daily, and he has 2,000 on hand that are not and never will be read. He must have time, he says, to perfect his plans for the good of the order.

### QUIET IN CHICAGO.

Five Officers Have Died Up to the Present.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The day has been one of marked quiet throughout the entire city. No procession occurred and the police were not even called upon to disperse any large assemblages. Officer Timothy Flavin died at the county hospital last night and Officer Michael Shechan died at his home this afternoon. This makes five police officers dead as the result of Tuesday evening's outrage and others are liable to die at any moment. Kruger, the socialist, who was shot by Officer Madden Wednesday night, died this morning, and the death of Frank Lannis occurred at No. 297 Wentworth avenue during the afternoon. He was a recognized member of the communists, and was wounded in Tuesday night's riot.

No work was attempted at any of the railway freight houses, but the companies will give notice to-morrow of their ability to handle any quantity of freight offered. It is stated that the strikers on the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Baltimore & Ohio roads have announced their intention to return to work to-morrow.

**Gone to Glory.**

GALVESTON, May 9.—A special from Waxahachie says: George Young, the negro wife murderer, was executed here to-day in the presence of 5,000 persons. Young was cool and collected. He made a speech, declaring his innocence, and exhorting all to profit by his fate and shun bad ways and dissolute habits. After hanging eleven minutes life was declared extinct, and his body was cut down and delivered to friends for burial. The execution passed off quietly.

**A Failure.**

NEW YORK, May 9.—The piano makers who were demanding ten hours pay for eight hours work, assembled to-day to listen to resolutions by their grand lodge, declaring their strike to be a failure and ordering their men back to their shops to-morrow morning.

## GLADSTONE'S NOBLE FIGHT.

He Stands Firm as Gibralter Against the Assailants of His Policy.

TWADDLE FROM THE PRESS.

Political Bitterness and Race Hatred Aroused by the Home Rule Measure—The Greek Question May Create Serious Complications.

**Standing Up for Home Rule.**

LONDON, May 9.—[Special Cablegram.]—It may be stated on very good authority that the cabinet council recently held resulted in a decision on the part of the government not to make any official conciliatory overtures for the support of the malcontent liberals and radicals. The government will, therefore, begin the parliamentary struggle over the home rule bill to-morrow with hands entirely free. Of course, whatever concessions Mr. Gladstone may have made thus far in the way of modifying the clauses of the bill according to the advice of those whose criticisms were in the spirit of friendliness to the main object to the measure, will hold good, but any attack upon the bill which is made in a wholly antagonistic spirit will be boldly met and opposed. It is not unlikely that some further modifications of the original draft of the bill will be consented to in course of debate in order to meet the wishes of such of the supporters of the government as have not yet had opportunity to consult Mr. Gladstone and who will therefore express their views in parliament.

MEETING A DIFFICULTY.

One of the propositions which Mr. Gladstone has been asked by the adherents of the government to consider is intended to solve the difficulty which has existed in respect to Irish representation in the imperial parliament. The plan is for the Irish parliament to appoint a delegation of its members to meet a similar delegation from the imperial parliament, or, if preferred, for the Irish parliament to have power to send at any time a delegation to sit in the imperial parliament itself. Mr. Gladstone has, up to this tim, declined to favor either of these plans on account of his belief that, when the parliaments were thus united by delegation, consideration of imperial affairs would be necessary; whereas facilities for such discussion would be crude, and no logical voting arrangement could be devised. It is thought, however, some proposition of this nature will ultimately be agreed to by the premier, and that it will meet the approval of the majority of the party.

Hartington and Chamberlain the most prominent seceders from among Mr. Gladstone's supporters, held a protracted consultation last night presumably for the purpose of agreeing upon a course of concerted action against the home rule bill in the coming debate. As the decisive moment grows nearer, party bitterness intensifies, and hardly anything could be more venomous than the language of some of the journals which are active in opposing the measures under public discussion.

SPECIMEN ENGLISH RANT.

Mr. Tyndall writes that Gladstone is guilty of a treasonable surprise; that he is trying to drug and debauch the nation.

Vanity Fair which has been the organ of the English advocates of armed Irish protestant resistance to home rule says:

It is time to stop talking. If the people of Ulster are handed over to Ford and Egan and forced to fight for their skins like rats in a pit, any able bodied Englishman is a coward if he stands by and sees this crime committed. England is still worth living in, but so sure as Irish-American reprobates are allowed to plant themselves in power on our very coasts, so sure will England become a name of contempt.

The St. James Gazette says:

Ulster must be ready to resist any attempt to place the province under the rule of a foreign government composed of American-Irish Jacobins and priests hungering for spoils and revenge.

A goodly proportion of the provincial papers indulge in similar statements. Although Lord Wolseley refuses either to contradict or to explain certain statements attributed to him, it is well known he shares the hostility of the bulk of the army officers against Mr. Gladstone. This feeling is not due solely to distrust of Gladstone's Irish policy, but is partly occasioned by resentment for what they consider his policy of sacrifice and surrender in Afghanistan, the Transvaal and the Soudan.

The Orangemen in London have agreed to raise a special fund to be devoted to "whatever purpose the position of loyalists in ireland may render advisable.

TURCO-GREEK DIFFICULTY.

The great danger of the Turco-Greek situation is that the Turks may give the Greeks a bad whipping. National feeling throughout Europe would be excited by such a struggle almost beyond restraint, especially in holy Russia. Greece and Russia are closely allied in religion, politics and ultimate designs against Turkey. It would take very little tighting to rouse all Russia to action and render the intervention of the czar's government inevitable. Russian intervention would be more likely than not to work the commencement of complications throughout Europe. Austria could not very well remain a passive witness of the rearrangement of Turkish frontiers. Her military and political interests in Bosnia and Herzegovina forbid. The east is like a vast powder magazine—Greece is the chance spark that may light the blaze.

**Greece for War.**

ATHENS, May 9.—A demonstration meeting was held to-day in Constitution square. Warlike speeches were made and a resolution was carried, amid wild excitement, favoring war with Turkey.

**Russia Will Help Greece.**

LONDON, May 9.—Turkey and Greece are hurrying troops to the front. Several European papers are of the opinion that Russia will secretly support Greece.

### BIG FIRE IN HONOLULU.

The Entire Chinese Quarter, Comprising Sixty Acres, Consumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Advices received by steamer Alameda to-day from Honolulu give account of a disastrous conflagration which occurred there April 18. A fire started in the cook house of the Chinese quarters and soon got beyond control. Efforts were then directed toward staying the progress of the fire by blowing up the buildings. It was not until eight entire squares, comprising sixty acres of the most thickly populated Chinese quarters, were destroyed that the fire's advance was stayed. About 8,000 people, mostly Chinese, were left homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000; insurance, $250,000. Only two lives were lost.

### HOT SOUTHERN BLOOD.

A Cuban Lady Kills Her Husband and Then Herself.

PATERSON, N. J., May 9.—Periko Fernandez, a rich Cuban, of Hawthorne, N. J., was shot in the right breast, last night about 12 o'clock, by his wife, Belle. The woman then placed the pistol to her temple, blowing her brains out. Both are dead. No cause is known for the deed. Mr. Fernandez was a member of several New York clubs.

**A Big Blaze.**

HULL, Quebec, May 9.—A fire broke out at an early hour this morning in Alderman Landry's bakery, and spreading rapidly, soon destroyed all the houses on Lake and Duke streets, and on Main street as far as Pontin's stone block, at the corner of Main and Slide streets, where it was checked. The area covered by the fire is about ten acres, and 150 families were burned out. The new postoffice, a handsome structure, costing about $25,000, was destroyed. Other losses are estimated at $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000.

**Peace Reigns Again.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 9.—[Special.]—The promptness with which the civil authorities checked the recent attempt at rioting in this city is the theme of very general commendation. The mayor, police force and county officers worked in harmoy, and were prepared to do deadly execution if a riot was begun. When the excitement was running high, there was some talk of calling on the governor for the militia, but he very wisely discouraged any resort to that force. He told the sheriff that Chicago had put down its riot without the help of the troops, and he hoped that they would not be called for unless absolutely necessary. This put the police force upon their mettle and they were determined to do credit to their calling. As the sheriff's posse and police were arranged, they could have withstood an attack from fifty times their number. Springfield rifles, revolvers and 600 rounds of ammunition are the tokens of regard which the sheriff and his force have waiting the mob if they ever try to break into the jail. There is a little talk that if the rioters became saturated with liquor there may be some disturbance. But unless there are some very reckless leaders it will not be attempted.

The experience which the city has had in the enforcement of prohibition suggests the need of great caution in selecting the peace officers. One indiscreet man like this Constable Pierce can do an immense amount of injury, and involve not only his own, but the lives of many other persons in jeopardy. The prohibitory law is of course largely an experiment, and is slowly working out its own salvation, probably after some experience the minor defects can be cured. It has been very successful since the Clark supplementary law passed the last legislature. There is not a saloon in the city now openly selling liquor, and the same thing is true of most of the cities of the state. Sioux City is an exception, as the people there are generally opposed to enforcement, thinking it will injure their business, and they wouldn't do anything to check the boom which the young city is having. So they have licensed the saloons at $25 a month. This means that while licensed to sell unprohibited beverages, the city authorities will not inquire if they sell other drinks, provided they pay their license promptly. A similar arrangement will probably be made in some other river towns, but through the interior of the state the law is being very generally respected.

THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKES

and labor agitations in other cities has been felt by capitalists here. Builders especially have been kept from carrying out plans they had formed, fearing that their work might be interrupted at any hour. But the carpenters and joiners of the city have shown a very wise appreciation of the situation, and taken a very commendable course. At a meeting of the union last night, representing nearly 200 carpenters and joiners, they passed resolutions denouncing the Chicago riot, and declaring that they would not ask for any change in the ten-hour system during the present year. They say that this eight hour agitation is hurting them more than anyone else, that contractors are afraid to undertake improvements, and they are therefore likely to find themselves without work, long before the fall is over. So they have taken this action as an organization, to let builders know that they can depend upon them to stand by them, in any work they may undertake. The effect of this action by the carpenters is very salutory and reassuring, and does much to relieve the anxiety over the building outlook. It is probable that either trade organizations will follow their example.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

which is the old standard musical organization of the city, is feeling very good over the prospect for a brilliant close of its present season. Their annual May festival occurs to-morrow afternoon and evening, with Gilmore as conductor. Last year Theodore Thomas conducted, and this year a still greater success is assured. The Philharmonic chorus will be assisted by Gilmore's full band and soloist, and the sale of seats indicates packed houses at both concerts.

THE BROWN IMPEACHMENT.

The attorneys for Auditor Brown have filed their answer in the impeachment case. It is longer than the indictment, and that was the longest paper of the kind on record. The answer will cover more than fifty pages of type writing, and if the senate can wrestle a conclusion out of the two voluminous documents before fall, it will have to work with remarkable dispatch. The general sentiment among members of the republican state central committee seems to favor a moderately late convention some time in August. A conference of the committee will be held in this city in a few days to determine the precise date.

### THE BRINY TEARS OF JEFF.

The Unrepentant Reb Weeps for the "Might Have Been."

HOMERVILLE, Ga., May 8.—On his return from Savannah, Jeff Davis stopped here long enough to receive the greetings of the people. Some one in the crowd cried, "We're proud of the man who always did his duty." Mr. Davis answered: "I always tried to do my duty, and if the people of the south think I did my duty, I am satisfied, and I don't care what the Yankees say. I have nothing to ask from them, not even a pardon, for he who asks a pardon must profess repentance, I have not repented. The only thing I am sorry for is that we did not succeed.

**An Actor's Suicide.**

NEWARK, N. J., May 9.—[Special Telegram.]—Just before the evening train on the Pennsylvania road arrived in this city last night, a handsome young man, apparently about 30 years old, was walking up and down the platform. He did not seem excited, and attracted no particular attention, but just as the locomotive came thundering up to the station the man jumped from the platform directly on the track. The engineer tried to reverse his locomotive, but was too late and the man was ground to pieces under the wheels. By a letter found on his person the suicide was identified as Frank Clements, a missing actor of the Modjeska troupe, for whom search has been made by his friends since last Sunday. No reason can be given for the rash act except that he has been on a prolonged debauch.

**The Murderous Deputies.**

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—T. E. Hewlett, leader of the deputies who fired on and killed several of the mob in East St. Louis about a month ago and who has been held in the city jail on the charges of manslaughter and being a fugitive from justice, was yesterday allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $5,800. Immediately after the bond was approved, Hewlett armed himself as a means of defense against possible attack by sympathizers of the East St. Louis victims and boarded a train at the union depot for home at Meridian, Miss. The other deputies furnish bail next week.

**Three Children Burned to Death.**

JACKSON, Minn., May 8.—Frank Benoit's farm house, twelve miles west of Jackson, burned yesterday about noon. Nothing was saved in the house. Three children, aged 1, 3 and 5 years, perished in the flames. The father was carrying the mail at the time and the mother working in a distant part of the farm. On seeing the house burning she came running to the house and would have rushed into the fire had she not been restrained by a neighbor who arrived at the moment. The mother will lose her reason.

**Three Boys Drowned.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Four boys were in a row boat on Wissahicken creek this forenoon, when the boat pitched over the dam at Riverside, where the creek empties into the Skuylkill river. Patrick Broderick, aged 15, James Ahearn, aged 14, and William Ryan, aged 13, were drowned before assistance could be brought to them. Pat Fuery, aged 14, was rescued.

**Everything Destroyed.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange Signal Station on cape Henlopen, took fire last night and everything was destroyed.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Many Important Bills to be Considered Next Week.

EXTENDING CLEVELAND'S TERM.

A Proposed Constitutional Amendment—An Iowa Man Petitions Congress for $2,500 to Take Him West—A New Centennial.

**Make Haste Slowly.**

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president today returned to the house of representatives without his approval the bill entitled, "An act increasing the pension of Andrew J. Hill," on account of an error, the real name of the beneficiary being Alfred J. Hill. Referring to the settled policy of congress in granting pensions to persons whose claims have been rejected by the pension bureau, the president says:

"The policy of frequently reversing by special amendment decisions of the bureau invested by law with the examination of pension claims fully equipped for such examination, and which ought not to be suspected of any lack of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceedingly questionable. It may well be doubted if a committee of congress has a better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of such claim. If, however, there is any lack of power in the pension bureau for a full investigation it should be supplied. If the system adopted is inadequate to do full justice to the claimant it should be corrected, and if there is a want of sympathy and consideration for the defenders of our government the bureau should be reorganized. A disposition to concede the most generous treatment to the disabled, aged and needy among our veterans should not be restrained, and it must be admitted that in some cases justice and equity cannot be attained without the charitable tendencies of the government in favor of worthy objects and its care indulged under fixed rules. These conditions sometimes justify a resort to special legislation, but I am convinced that the interposition by a special enactment in the granting of pensions should be rare and exceptional. In the nature of things, if this is lightly done and upon slight occasion, an invitation is offered for the passage of claims by congress which, upon their merits, could not survive the test of examination by the pension bureau and whose only hope of success depends more upon the sympathy often misdirected than upon right and justice. The instrumentality devised by law for the determination of pension claims is thus overruled and discredited, and there is danger that, in the end, a popular prejudice will be created against those who are worthy and entitled to the bounty of the government. There have lately been presented to me, on the same day, for approval, nearly 240 special bills, granting and increasing pensions and restoring to the pension list the names of parties which, for cause, have been dropped. To aid the executive duty they were referred to the pension bureau for examination and report. After the delay absolutely necessary they have been returned to me within a few hours of the limit constitutionally provided for executive action. Two hundred and thirty-two of these bills are thus classified: Eighty-one cover cases in which favorable action by the pension bureau was denied by reason of insufficiency of testimony filed to prove the facts alleged. These bills I have approved on the assumption that the claims were meritorious and by the passage of the bills the government has waived all proof of facts. Twenty-six of the bills cover claims rejected by the pension bureau because the evidence produced tended to prove that the alleged disability existed before the claimants enlisted. Twenty-one cover claims which have been denied by such bureau because the evidence tended to show that the disability, though contracted in the service, was not incurred in the line of duty. Thirty-three cover claims which have been denied because the evidence tended to show that the disability originated after the soldier's discharge from the army. Forty-seven cover claims which had been denied because the general pension laws contain no provisions under which they could be allowed, and twenty-four claims have never been presented to the pension bureau. I estimate the expenditure involved in these bills at more than $35,000 annually. Though my conception of public duty leads me to the conclusion upon the slight examination which I have been able to give to such of these bills as are not embraced in the first class above mentioned that many of them should be disapproved. I am utterly unable to submit within the time allowed me for that purpose any objections to the same. They will, therefore, become operative without my approval.

### A PECULIAR PETITION.

R. A. Schellhaus Asks Congress for $2,500 to Take Him West.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special Telegram.]—Roswell A. Schellhaus, of Selma, Van Buren county, Iowa, has addressed two long petitions or letters to Ben Hall, his congressman, asking him to have congress appropriate $2,500 to enable him to remove west and secure homes for himself and family on the public lands. Schellhaus says:

"I base my petition on the peculiar circumstances of my unfortunate condition and upon the broad principles of humanity and justice. Justice because an injustice was reflected upon me and my father in 1861-65, when my father was thrust from his official position (Postmaster at Breneta, Clark county, Missouri, and I was his deputy) driven from home his property confiscated and his family reduced to poverty Why? Because he and my brother boldly maintained the supremacy of the civil over the military rules. From this injustice I still suffer more than most others, because I am physically disabled."

The writer enters into a long and technical argument to show that congress has power to make this appropriation and seems to think he will get it, but he is much mistaken as he will find out soon. His petitions are signed by a number of leading citizens of Selma and Keosauqua who evidently enjoy the joke. Among the signatures are those of Hon. E. A. Duckworth, L. D. Hotchkiss and George F. Smith.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

An Important Decision on the Additional Bounty Act.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Second Comptroller Maynard has rendered an important decision under the additional bounty act of July 28, 1866. The decision is to the effect that every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, for a period of not less than two years and was honorably discharged after serving two years for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to the additional bounty of $50 authorized by the thirteenth section of that act, provided he was not entitled to any greater bounty than $100 under the law existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time. This decision is not applicable to any claims for such additional bounty which were not filed till after July 1, 1880, the time for filing such claims having expired by limitation on that day.

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The bill granting the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad the right of way through Indian territory passed.

The military academy appropriation dill passed, and considerable progress was made on the army appropriation bill.

Rumors were current again to-day that Commissioner Sparks had been called upon to resign, but they could not be traced to any reliable source.

### WHAT'S THE POINT?

A Proposed Constitutional Amendment—Another Celebration.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special Telegram]—There is a prospect of passing a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the beginning of the successive administrations upon the 30th of April instead of upon the 4th of March. The amendment is received with favor both in the senate and house, although the first congress assembled on the 4th of March, 1789. It did not get a quorum until April and Washington was not inaugurated until the 30th of that month It is proposed to extend President Cleveland's term until April 30, 1889.

Speaking of this matter to a prominent democratic member of the house he said today there was a general feeling in both branches of congress that the one hundredth anniversary of our government under the constitution should be celebrated, and that to do it by opening a permanent exposition would undoubtedly merit the approval of and aid from congress.

### IOWA POLITICS.

Democratic Falsehoods in Regard to the Campbell-Weaver Contest.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special Telegram.]—The democratic newspapers of Des Moines, Iowa, containing a telegraphic batch of falsehood in regard to the Campbell-Weaver contested election have caused great indignation here among republicans who are quoted as having voted for Weaver. The malicious falsehood is generally attributed to Weaver and has damaged his reputation very much. The facts are: The democratic rebel crew voted for Weaver and the republicans for Campbell. The result was a foregone conclusion, and hence but little interest was manifested in it. Weaver is taking this underhanded means to down Campbell and keep him off the track this fall, for he fears him more than any other man in Iowa, and is very anxious to have him kept out of the race, fearing that if nominated Campbell will beat him.

### A BUSY WEEK.

The Interstate Commerce Bill Will Be Voted on To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The senate has unanimously consented to devote to-morrow and Tuesday to discussion of the interstate commerce bill and to vote upon the measure before adjournment on Tuesday. It is the understanding that the general pension bill will be next taken up, and that the bankruptcy bill, open session resolutions, Chinese restriction bill and Pacific railroad debt extension bill shall follow in their order. It is possible, however, that not more than one or two of these measures will be disposed of during the coming week.

The appropriations committee has the agriculture, pension and District of Columbia appropriation bills under consideration, and its sub committees have made such progress that one or more of them may be brought in speedily if desired, but none are likely to be reported or brought up for action this week.

**They Gagged Him at Last.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special.]—A little secret, but a very significant one, politically, has leaked out here. Those who have followed the recent movements of Jeff Davis during his tour in the south have noticed that in his journey from Montgomery to Atlanta he was trotted out at every stopping place by his fellow traitor, General and Ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia. They have also noticed that whenever and wherever he presented him he announced that the arch traitor was too weak and exhausted to make a speech to his admiring brother traitors. The secret that leaked out had relation to this fact. When the democratic leaders here realized how old Jeff was everlastingly smashing the prospects of the democrats the greatest consternation was manifested by them. Hurried consultations were held, and it was determined that old Jeff must be muzzled at all hazards. The wires were loaded down with messages to Gordon to muzzle the old imbecile, "for God's sake, and for the party's sake." And it was done, as the result shows; but it was done too late to save the party from the effects of old Jeff's rashness. The hiss of the traitor has been heard by every loyal man in the Union.

**The Labor Question.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special.]—More has been said here during the past week, and more is being said here now, about the labor strikes and the riots growing out of them than of any other or in fact all other subjects. It is the unanimous opinion of the great thinkers in both parties that the labor question is the most profound and serious one that congress will have to worry over from this time forward. How to avoid strikes and how to treat strikes and riots when they cannot be controlled, are the serious aspects. How to employ reason instead of weapons of destruction, is the issue, and congress, all concede, will have its hands very full of it hereafter.

"This question will undoubtedly figure prominently in the approaching campaigns," said an old senator, "and there is one thing the masses should look to—the defeat of demagogues. This is a time which will try patriotic men's souls. We want only those who have the honesty and courage to vote against capital or labor unflinchingly, as duty demands."

**They Feel Better.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special.]—The thoroughbred democrats are feeling much better toward the administration since the laying of the seige against the treasury department employes. There are about fifty clerks discharged every week at the treasury now. Few of the dismissals are mentioned in the local press, because there is no avenue of publicity of the fact except through the dislodged employes, and as a general rule they don't care to say anything about it. The employes retained have been instructed to make no comment upon this matter. At the present rate of dismissals few republicans will be in the department three months hence.

**The Tariff Bill.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special.]—There is talk about leaving the tariff bill rest just where it is until the next session of congress, and it is likely that it will be done. It is plain that the bill cannot be passed, and the situation resolves itself into a question of expediency: "Is it better to permit the democratic house to defeat the tariff bill, or will it be better to let the bill remain as it is during the campaign, as an earnest of a desire to fulfill the pledge be made in the platform at Chicago?" The latter is generally accepted as the better part of wisdom, and so it will probably be.

## THE "DAVID J. ADAMS."

The British Minister Reads Congress a Stiff Lecture on the Subject.

SENATOR FRYE OVERHAULED.

Hon. Sackville West Puts the Administration on the Rack and Sneers at the Senator From Maine—His Views at Length.

**West Interviewed.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Post to-morrow will publish an interview with Hon. Sackville West, British minister, in regard to the seizure of the United States fishing vessel Adams by Canadian authorities, in which he says:

"I have no official correspondence upon the fisheries question this year. You see, that matter is in the hands of the Dominion authorities at its present stage. They correspond directly with the colonial office in London and it is not until some acaion is taken by the imperial government that I should be called upon to act in the matter with the United States. I do not apprehend this question is going to cause any serious differences between the two countries. Of course the seizing of the Adams at Digby will increase the unpleasantness which is felt on both sides. Everything might have been avoided had congress taken the advice of the administration and appointed a commission to inquire into the whole dispute. But it has chosen not to do so, led by Senator Frye who really does not seem to care what he says. Congress has denounced the treaty of 1854; it has denounced the fisheries treaty of 1871 and has substituted nothing, leaving us to fall back upon a miserable old treaty of 1818. Instead of progress, there has been retrogression in this matter, and we are now acting under a treaty made over sixty years ago. The question now is the interpretation of that treaty. Canadians may interpret one way, Americans another, while the Imperial government may understand it in a way of its own. Everything appears now to depend upon the way in which the British government may interpret this treaty. This seizure of the Adams will bring up the question and possibly decide the interpretation. It will come before a mixed court, part British citizens and part Americans. I don't believe there will be any retaliatory action taken by either country. That system is too old and has gone out of use, and it has been found always to operate against retaliation.

**About Distinguished People.**

WASHINGTON, May 9.—[Special Telegram.]—Mrs. Judge Howell and Miss L. Howell of Iowa are at the Ebbitt house. Friends of Senator and Mrs. Van Wyck expect their return home from Nebraska to-night. First Lieutenant Joseph M. Califf, Third artillery, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics of the state university of Iowa at Iowa City, July 1, relieving First Lieutenant Edward C. Knower, Third artillery, who has been ordered to join his battery.

### THE AMERICAN AHEAD.

Myers Beats the Englishman in a Three-Quarter Mile Race.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Thirty-five hundred persons to-night witnessed the second race between Myers and George in Madison Square Garden. The distance was three-quarters of a mile, and the men started at 11 o'clock. Betting at the time was three to one against George, with few takers. George at the start went off to a lead of about eight yards, which he increased after the first lap to fifteen yards. This he held until the last lap had been entered upon, then Myers broke away and flitted past George.

Myers crossed the line in 3 minutes, 15 3-5 seconds, with George seven yards or 1 2-5 seconds behind him.

### THEY ARE INDIGNANT.

Much Feeling in Gloucester, over Seizure of the "David J. Adams."

GLOUCESTER, MASS., May 9.—There is great excitement here over the seizure of the schooner David J. Adams at Digby. People feel indignant that an American schooner should be seized for endeavoring to make purchases when Canadian vessels are at present in this port fitting out.

The American fishery union will do all in its power to protect the rights of the American vessel. Affidavits, with all the evidence, will be submitted to the United States government.

**Must Have Their Pound of Flesh.**

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Maine to-day agreed to relinquish its claim upon the property of the Chicago university upon condition that the trustees of the university raise by subscription $500,000 in cash before the 1st of April, 1887. This sum is to be used partly for the purpose of lifting the insurance company's mortgage which, with interest, now amounts to $230,000. The balance is for current