THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

No Hope of Adjustment With Liberal Malcontents on Home Rule.

CHAMBERLAIN'S BAD MOTIVES

Indications of Coercion, and Resulting Outrages—Hartington Dead Sure—Sensitive Ulster—Another Royal Barnacle.

Its Friends Confident.

LONDON, May 16.—[Special Cablegram.]—Although the balance of parliamentary strength seems decidedly adverse to the government's home rule measure yet the ministerialists assert that it is quite premature to regard the bill as lost. They believe if Gladstone were to assent to strike out the clause excluding the Irish members from the imperial parliament, the followers of Chamberlain would either remain passive or support the bill as so amended. They also aver that according to their best calculations Hartington and Chamberlain combined can command only eighty liberal and radical votes absolutely. The fate of the bill depends really on the course ultimately taken by thirty-five members who, though classed among the malcontents, are still unpledged to support the Chamberlain-Hartington movement through thick and thin, and would probably be won over to the government by concession on the Irish members clause.

SOLIDIFYING THE MINISTRY.

Chamberlain's advocacy of the practical separation of Ulster from the rest of Ireland has solidified Gladstone's decision not to make any further concessions. The whole cabinet are now unanimous that it is useless to attempt the conciliation of seceders, if Chamberlain insists upon the autonomy of Ulster. A section of Gladstoneites, however, very recently sought to obtain from Chamberlain a statement as to whether he would support a resolution simply pledging the house to establish a Dublin parliament, with power of legislation on Irish affairs only. Chamberlain's response was somewhat oracular and certainly not satisfactory. He intimated that he saw no reason to alter the views embodied in his scheme for local self-government, and his attitude toward home rule resolution on the basis described would depend upon the manner in which it might be framed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S UNWORTHY MOTIVES.

The truth is, that since Hartington has accepted Chamberlain's proposals for a pooling of interests, the radical leader does not care for reconciliation with Gladstone on any terms. His aim is to be the ruling influence in a Hartington cabinet for the present, but he hopes for the total expulsion of Mr. Gladstone from public affairs soon and the recognition of himself, therefore, as the supreme head of the radical party, which he believes he can make the controlling element in any anti-conservative combination. Gladstone's following undoubtedly consider that defeat means his resignation and retirement from public life. A protracted struggle, involving discussion of new plans of government for Ireland, together with a bitter fight over the renewal of coercion, followed by exhausting electoral contests, would be an unendurable strain at his time of life. The liberal bodies throughout the country continue to declare their support of the premier. It is noticeable that their resolutions are generally constructed in terms of personal confidence in Gladstone, and do not include definite approval of the home rule bill as it stands, though the measure is, in principle, supported.

THE PROPHETS ALL BUSY.

Lord Hartington is so confident of being invited to form a ministry that he is already arranging plans for that event. He is credited with the intention of reviving coercion for the purpose of utterly suppressing the Irish National league if outrages are resumed. Liberal newspapers freely predict the resumption of these outrages and other disorders in Ireland upon the rejection of the home rule bill. They foresee a still more general "no rent" movement than ever before, and declare that commercial credit will be destroyed, industry paralyzed and society reduced to anarchy if the league is left in the uncurbed mastery of the country, inflamed by the refusal to grant home rule.

United Ireland says: "With defeat now, patience ends. If the tenantry refuse to pay rents, who is to compel them? The combined armies of Europe would be unable to enforce the existing rentals. Public opinion in England will never sanction wholesale extermination of men suffering unbearable burdens."

RESULT OF UNCERTAINTY.

Bank of Ireland stock, which fell greatly when the home rule movement seemed likely to succeed, has risen again to 257 in expectancy of the defeat of the bill. Other bank shares have also risen proportionately. During the past six months it had been almost impossible to obtain either public or private loans for Ireland, even on security formerly considered excellent. Belfast advices show that Ulster stocks have suffered an alarming shrinkage in value within a month. Belfast Old Bank shares have fallen 11 per cent, and those of the New bank 5 per cent. Even North Irish railway shares, noted for solidity, are down 3 and 7 per cent. Private credits are seriously affected. The wholesale dealers of Mincing Lane refuse to extend the credit of Irish grocers, and are calling in accounts and demanding cash settlements.

A SPRIG OF ROYALTY.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will, at the queen's desire, take his seat in the house of lords next session under title of Duke of Kent. Parliament will be asked to vote him an annuity, and Labouchere will have another brilliant opportunity to show what radicals think of the royal annuity system.

Home Rule Prospects.

LONDON, May 16.—An informal cabinet council was held last evening and to-day Gladstone held conferences with his colleagues. It is reported that, yielding to the urgent advice of Mr. Morley and Lord Spencer, Mr. Gladstone has decided, in the event of defeat, to demand from the queen an immediate dissolution of parliament. The liberal association leaders in the provinces have sent a letter to Gladstone pleading with him not to resign, but to appeal to the country with a certainty of securing a majority.

Chamberlain is deluged with radical protests.

To a Birmingham liberal, who has written that Chamberlain's action had destroyed all chances of his ever attaining the leadership of the liberals, Chamberlain replied that he would sooner forsake politics than to consent to measures that would prove disastrous to the country.

WHAT DOES HE WANT?

A Gladstone committee has asked Chamberlain to formulate a statement of concessions that would reconcile him.

The Parnellites, though assenting to the second reading of the Arms bill, will oppose advancing it to the committee stage until after a division on the home rule bill.

Delaying the Inevitable.

LONDON, May 14.—Lord Hartington's whips report that 110 liberals have pledged themselves to vote against the home rule bill and that thirty are doubtful. Conservative leaders advise conservatives in the house of commons not to speak during the debate, as they wish to hasten division on the second reading. It is rumored that Gladstone is consulting with his colleagues upon the advisability of withdrawing the home rule bill.

Opposing Home Rule.

LONDON, May 16.—A great meeting of the opponents of home rule was held in St. James hall to-night, Mr. Ashmeed-Bartlett presiding. The side galleries were crowded with ladies. The hall was profusely draped with national colors and screens bearing the names of conservative ladies, past and present, were displayed. Lords Salisbury, George Hamilton, Lewis Hall, Limerick, Buery, Sidmouth and Brabourne, and many members of the house of commons were on the platform. The chairman announced that a new scheme of organization had been ratified to-day, making the conservative party more a party of the people than it had heretofore been. A. B. Corward, member for Lancashire, introduced a series of resolutions to the effect that the meeting represented conservative associations of the kingdom and that it had confidence in the ability of Lord Salisbury to maintain Great Britain and Ireland as one united kingdom and to guard the safety of the union and greatness of the empire. The resolutions were carried amid cheers.

MONARCHIAL EUROPE.

No Public Meetings—A King's Expenses and a Czar's Weight.

BERLIN, May 16.—General surprise has been caused by the publication of a decree forbidding the holding of public meetings in Berlin and Potsdam and their environs without police authority, and stating that permission must be asked forty-eight hours in advance of the time when it is proposed to hold the meeting. The decree is issued under the anti-socialist law.

The Vossiche-Zeitung says that the Bavarian cabinet has demanded unanimously that the king make arrangements with his creditors and limit his expenses in future.

M. De Giers, Russian foreign minister, has announced his intention of visiting Prince Bismarck in August next.

The czar of Russia has offered Dr. Schweniger, Prince Bismarck's physician, $6,000 to reduce his sixteen stone to a healthy weight.

Cholera in Italy.

ROME, May 16.—During the past twenty-four hours there were three deaths from cholera reported in Brindisi. In Bari nine new cases and five deaths were reported and in Venice five new cases and six deaths.

The English Yacht.

LONDON, May 16.—The British yacht, "Galata," which is to compete in the races in American waters for the "America's" cup, started for New York to-day.

A New Possession.

LONDON, May 16.—The English government has decided to annex the Kermaec Islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

Standing for Royalty.

MADRID, May 16.—The pope has consented to be godfather of Queen Christine's child.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

Southern Respect For Law Shown by Killing an Officer and a Citizen.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 16.—A special from Bartow, Fla., to the Times-Union says: This afternoon S. W. Campbell, marshal of Bartow, and a policeman named McCormick were shot by Dan and Lon Mann.

The Mann brothers had a difficulty with a merchant, the officers interfered and Dan Mann drew a pistol and shot Campbell through the heart. At the same instant Lon Mann fired on McCormick, wounding him desperately. The Manns then jumped into a buggy and drove off at a furious rate. The sheriff and his posse pursued and captured and brought them back to town, where they are safely lodged in jail. The citizens are much excited and fears are entertained of an attempt at lynching. The sheriff has the jail securely guarded. McCormick is still living, but will probably die.

JACKSONVILLE, May 16.—A special to the Times Union says: Dan and Lon Mann, who murdered Marshal Campbell and wounded Officer McCormick at Barlow Saturday were lynched late that night. A crowd of 200 men surrounded the jail, disarmed the sheriff, took the keys and took the prisoners to a tree near by. While stringing Dan Mann, Lon got loose and ran. He was promptly winged and strung up to the same limb. The coroner cut them down and a verdict was rendered of death by violence at the hands of unknown parties. Very little secrecy was observed by the mob. McCormick will recover.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

Tragic Story of Illicit Love and Murder in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special dispatch from Neillsville, Wis., says that Mrs. Wright, who has been several days in jail on suspicion of having, a week ago, poisoned her husband, confessed last night to the murder. Daniel Allen, her alleged paramour, was immediately arrested as an accessory. The woman's statement was: "She and Allen had been intimate for nearly two years; that she was to kill her husband with poison; afterward Allen was to murder his wife in the same way; then after waiting a sufficient time the partners in crime were to be wedded. Mrs. Wright gave her husband a dose of poison, but it was so large he threw it up. Two weeks later Allen fixed a potion for Wright that killed him. The townspeople are greatly excited and there are many threats of lynching.

Crop Prospects Good.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—The Pioneer Press crop report from the northwest this week, with few exceptions, are of the most favorable character. Frequent rains have been followed by cool weather and vegitation has a vigorous start. In Dakota wheat is four to six inches high with better stand than last year. There is some complaint of too much rain in northern Minnesota, and of wet in the southern parts of the state.

In Wisconsin the condition is more favorable than last week, considerable corn has been planted, and the ground is in a fair condition for seeding.

In Iowa most of the corn crop is in the ground and the conditions are favorable.

In southern Minnesota and Dakota the farmers are nearly through planting corn. There will be a large increase in the acreage of this state and Dakota.

A Big Horse Race.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The following match has been made:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to run a match race of one and one-half miles, weight for age, between a chestnut gelding, Tyrant, four years old, by Great Tom, Dan Mouselle, and Boulank, four years old, by the Grimstead, dam Sister Annex, for the sum of $5,000 a side, half forfeit, latter, $2,500 each being this day placed in the hands of Mr. Philip Dyer. It is also further agreed that said race shall be run at the spring meeting of 1888 over the St. Louis or Chicago race track. If at the latter, said race to be run between the dates of June 26th and July 27th. The race is to be run over the track which has added the most money, the said association to name the day we shall run, said day not to interfere with any previous engagement of the above named horses."

E. J. BALDWIN.
JOHN MACKEY.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Five-eighths Mile—Duke of Burbon won, Porter second, Stuyvesant third; time, 1:01¼.

One and Three-eighth Miles—Leman won, King George second, Bootblack third; time, 2:22¾.

One and One-eighth Miles—Lucky B won, Edith second, Highlight third; time, 2:11¼.

Three-fourths Miles—Pearl Jennings won; Conkling second, Maliro third; time, 1:13¾.

One and One-eighth Miles—Endurer won, Export second, Fabius third; time, 1:58.

Bartley Campbell Insane.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Drs. Mathew and Fitch to-day appeared in the supreme court with certificates to the effect that they examined and found Bartley Campbell to be suffering from general paresis. The court signed the certificates. Upon the certificates it is likely that Campbell will immediately be taken to some insane asylum.

Total Result at Celina.

CAREY, Ohio, May 16.—The destructive wind storm of last night did great damage near Celina. It is reported that five have been killed and thirteen wounded. Communications are cut off north of Celina. A number of trees were blown over the tracks last night, and railroad travel is much interrupted.

CYCLONES STILL ABROAD.

Fearful Results of a Big Storm in Ohio.

A TRAIN ALMOST WRECKED.

Men and Women Killed and Wounded and Houses Torn to Fragments — Trees Uprooted — Escape of a Train.

Disastrous Cyclones in the East.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Daily News Forrest (Ohio) special says: About midnight a terrible cyclone passed over the county about two miles west of this place. Young forrests were blown down and huge trees hurled into the air. Farm houses and outbuildings were demolished and scattered like straws. A train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, which left Chicago at 3:15 yesterday, had a narrow escape from being blown away. A large tree was thrown against the coach, injuring twelve passengers slightly. The storm took a course along Blanchard river. Its track is strewn with dead cattle and debris of ruined buildings.

This morning shortly after 10 o'clock a cyclone struck Dunkirk, N. Y., lifting many buildings from their foundations and completely wrecking them. Others were unroofed, and the screams of human beings could be heard above the roar of the elements. It is not known how many were fatally injured. Four were picked up dead, and eighteen wounded have already been found.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—The Chicago express, which passed the tornado at Forrest, Ohio, last night, arrived here this morning two hours late. About every window in the train was broken and a number of passengers slightly hurt from flying glass. C. C. Bow, of Clinton, Ohio, had his right eye destroyed by a piece of glass. The storm is reported the worst ever experienced.

DETROIT, May 15.—The Evening Journal's Lansing special says: A cyclone formed a mile north of here last night and swept north, leveling fences and woods, and tearing buildings into fragments. Nobody was killed or seriously injured so far as known.

CHICAGO, May 15.—A special dispatch from Forest, Ohio, says: About midnight a terrible cyclone passed over this county, about two miles west of this place. Young forests were blown and huge trees hurled into the air, and farm houses and outbuildings demolished and scattered like straws.

The air was filled with balls of fire, which exploded with a loud, snapping sound. The storm came from the southwest. Five persons are known to have been killed and a number injured, two probably fatally. The residence of W. L. McElree was totally destroyed, killing McElree and his mother-in-law. A house near by was destroyed, killing one man, and several other buildings were destroyed. The wires along the Fort Wayne and Indiana, Bloomington & Western railroads are down. The Methodist Episcopal church was demolished, and many shade and fruit trees broken.

WEST FOREST, Ohio, May 16.—A farmer named McElroy, his two children and Mrs. Lease were killed in a house which was blown down.

STORM AT DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, Ohio, May 14.—This morning shortly after 10 o'clock a cyclone struck Dunkirk, lifting many buildings from their foundations and completely wrecking them. Others were unroofed, and the screams of human beings could be heard above the roar of the elements. It is not known how many were fatally injured. Four were picked up dead, and eighteen wounded persons have already been found.

Three deaths are reported from South Dunkirk.

DESOLATION AND DEATH.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—A special dispatch from Kenton, Ohio, says: One of the most terrible storms ever known in this section of country passed over the northern part of the county last night, and its pathway is marked with wide-spread desolation and death. The storm commenced on the Whiteside farm, about eight miles north of the city of Kenton, and it struck a new brick house, which now lies in ruins. From this point the storm moved eastward. A barn owned by Henry Gerlich was blown of its foundations. The orchard of Michael Zigler was totally destroyed and the roof blown off his barn. The houses belonging to James Fisher and J. N. Surplus were totally destroyed and the members of the families badly hurt. William McErlee was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Higgins' church was blown flat to the ground. David Higgin's house was shattered. A school house in the center of Jackson township was entirely destroyed. A new barn belonging to W. H. Fleming of this city was blown into fragments. The damage cannot be estimated, but will reach into the hundred thousands.

The Leader's special from Forest, Ohio, says: The storm here last night was one of the most fearful that ever visited this section of country. It came up suddenly, inky black clouds being livid with light, which made the atmosphere black as night.

A ROARING NOISE

accompanied the storm. In this vicinity it swept a clean track half a mile in length, not striking a town to any extent. William McElree, wife and mother-in-law, and Mr. Higgins were buried in the ruins of a large brick house, and the first named was killed. The rest were injured, the last named fatally. Mrs. Lee was killed in her house. Isaac Lambert was buried under the house and fatally injured. A. L. Packert was fatally hurt by falling timbers. Thomas Moore was buried under the ruins of a large frame house and badly hurt. Charles Packert and J. V. Thompson, sleeping in the same bed in this house, were carried a long distance and landed safely in the bed. Thomas Hart and wife were blown from their bed in the second story, and the latter is perhaps fatally hurt. A 10-year-old son of Joseph Rummel had his collar bone broken and was otherwise hurt. Two churches, the Union Bethel and the Methodist Episcopal, were destroyed. The pastor of the latter had succeeded in paying its large debt only a few days ago. Two brick school-houses were destroyed, the bell of one being carried a quarter of a mile. Large stones and limbs were carried long distances, trees were uprooted by the acre, and hundreds of orchards are completely gone. Some farms are swept clean of everything. Large numbers of sheep and horses were killed. Feathers were blown from chickens, trees were stripped of their bark, ground was ploughed up and

RUIN IS ON EVERY SIDE.

The village of Lovel is reported destroyed. Great damage is reported in Seneca county. A great number of people are without homes and the sight along the track of the storm is a terrible one. Some farms are made almost worthless. The loss is about $350,000 to $400,000 at the present estimate.

Standard Oil Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 16.—The senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the United States senate to prosecute the inquiry relative to the seat of Senator Payne.

A Mortgage of $10,000,000.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 16.—The directors of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad, better known as the Rock Island in Kansas, met here to-day. They authorized the execution of a mortgage of their projected Kansas and Nebraska extensions to secure a loan of $10,000,000 recently subscribed in New York. Among those present were Messrs. Cable, Kimball, Lowe and Parker. The company has leased a building in this city for general offices, and has already located here its auditor, secretary, treasurer and chief engineer.

Killed Stealing a Ride.

PAPILLION, May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—George Rowe, a cigarmaker from Burlington, Iowa, boarded a west bound train to-night to steal a ride to Fremont, ten miles west of here. He fell from the train and was literally annihilated by the wheels. His head was torn off and carried several rods. When last seen Rowe was at the Papillion depot very drunk and boasting that he would steal a ride to Fremont. He had a working card from the Burlington Cigarmakers union and $14 in his pockets.

ARTHUR'S END NEAR.

A Personal Friend of the Ex-President Tells of His Ailing.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—"I saw ex-President Arthur on Tuesday," says a gentleman who has been a personal friend of the ex-president for many years. "I cannot tell you how shocked I was to see how he is broken down. He used to weigh over 200 pounds. I doubt if he would now pull down the scales at 140. You know how neatly he dressed and how perfectly his clothes fitted him. He wore a dressing gown and had sunken away almost to emaciation. His face is of a pasty white, marking the last stages of that horrible Bright's disease. He can scarcely speak beyond a husky whisper. I remember him in the white house, courteous and graceful, the typical American gentleman, and now he has come to this."

"The New York city press, with unusual courtesy, have let him alone and the managing editors, in spite of their desire for news, have respected the ending that cannot be far away. The morbid appetite has not been fed with the tale of an ex-president's sufferings which he has borne in silence and with stoical courage. I do not like to speak of this at all and would not except to let the ex-president's friends know the real, sad truth."

People of Washington are shocked to hear this. President Arthur was always a favorite here. Succeeding to the high position he held under conditions of exceptional sadness, he filled the place with dignity and decency.

PATRIOTISM VS. DOLLARS.

The Washington Republican's Opinion on Van Wyck's Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—To-day's Washington Republican says in an article on the senatorial outlook in different states:

Van Wyck, of Nebraska, has a strong backing at home, although venemously opposed by the monopolies. So his re-election will be, to the legislature, a battle between patriotism and dollars. It is feared the dollars will win the day, as they usually do in senatorial contests.

Tobacco Manufacturers' Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The treasury department has issued the following circular:

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1886.—The amendatory act of March 1, 1879, section 14, materially changed the provisions of the law relative to the penal sum of tobacco manufacturers' bonds. It fixed definitely the minimum and maximum sums, leaving the collector to use his discretionary power within these limits, and to require the penal sum of the bonds to be proportioned to the amount of business that the manufacturer proposed to do, giving him the right of appeal to the commissioner of internal revenue.

At the time of the passage of that act the tax on manufactured tobacco was three times as much as it is now. Of course, therefore, the interests of the government were then proportionately greater in the tobacco manufactured, and it was deemed necessary to require a correspondingly larger bond for the fulfillment of the obligations of the manufacturer. Regulations series 7 to 8, revision of 1885, pages 7 and 8, prescribe the rule to be adopted by collectors in computing and fixing the penal sum of the bond of the tobacco manufacturer. According to the quantum of business proposed to be done by him in accordance with this rule, collectors are instructed in computing the penal sum of such bonds, to add to the minimum sum of $2,000; for each cutting machine $300; for each screw press $200; for each hydraulic press $500; mill $100; and for each hand or other mill or machine $100. Until the maximum sum of $20,000 is reached.

JOSEPH S. MILLER, Commissioner.

The Cullom Inter-State Commerce Bill

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special.]—Few people believe the inter-state commerce bill, which passed the senate on Wednesday by such a decided majority, will get through the house, or that if it should get through that there could be an agreement reached between the two branches of congress on the amendments the house will undoubtedly tack on to it. There is undoubtedly a majority in the house that will demand that the state courts be given jurisdiction instead of the federal courts of suits under this law. Many of them say that to leave the bill as it is will be to place the ordinary customer of the railroads just as much at the mercy of the carrier as at present, because but a small per cent of them will care to go to the trouble and delay and suffer the expense of bringing suit in a federal court, whereas there would be no hesitation in proceeding if the aggrieved party could do so in his own local court at home. And why the state courts are not given jurisdiction cannot be discovered except as a move in the interest of the railroads. Senator Van Wyck, the sterling opponent of oppression and monopoly, made a good fight for the amendment in the senate, but he was defeated.

Then the house is largely opposed to a commission. It wants a law, to be executed in the common courts by the prosecuting attorneys, without the interference and delay of a railroad commission. In fact, there are so many ideas about all the provisions of an inter-state railroad law that it is doubtful if one is passed in years.

The Pan-Electric Scandal.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special.]—The Pan-Electric telephone investigation, after dragging its weary length of more than two months before a special committee of the house, will be closed within a few days. Undoubtedly the conclusion will be partisan, and two reports will be made. The democratic members say they cannot see anything improper in the connection of the government officials with Pan-Electric matters; that a government officer has a perfect right to enter as many private enterprises as he wishes if he is not influenced by them in his public duties, and that it has not been discovered that any of these men have done anything improper.

Just as confident are the republicans that they have made a good case. They claim that it was manifest on the face of the organization that official influence was expected to make the stock valuable; that unless the Bell patents were nullified the Pan-Electric stock was worthless, and they could only be broken down by the manoeuvreing of officials. Whichever way the thing goes it is improbable that the house will take any action on the reports of the committee during this session.

Tariff Talk.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special.]—"Mr. Morrison is mistaken if he thinks the republicans desire to defeat ample debate of the tariff bill," said General Browne, a republican member of the ways and means committee, to your correspondent today. "I know of no desire to curtail debate. Two weeks is time enough, I should think, however, in which to discuss the question. There is no necessity of consuming a month or two on a subject that is doomed to defeat—or, for that matter, sure of success. The people are well versed on the subject of tariff already."

It is stated that Mr. Morrison believes that if he can get a debate lasting three or four weeks that he can drive the democrats into line and pass the bill. Everybody seems to be pretty well at sea as to consideration of the measure.

The President's Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special.]—There has been a good deal of talk about passing two or three bills over the president's veto—especially the bill to quiet the title of settlers on land along the Des Moines river in Iowa—but so far no effort has been attempted. Canvasses made have not been encouraging in the senate, although there is some hope in the house. From president indications President Cleveland need have no fear of any such decided disapproval of his vetoes as the repassage of his bills, and by a two-thirds vote. It is one thing to talk about the passage of a bill vetoed by the president, and another thing to accomplish it.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CAUSE.

A Professional Dynamiter Condemns American Anarchist as Ignorant Fools.

LABOR FIGHTING LABOR.

Cigarmakers' Union Against the Knights of Labor—Prof. Meyeroff Says There is no Room for Anarchists in America.

A Dynamiter's Opinion.

NEW YORK, May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—Romanoff Mezzeroff, the Russian nihilist and dynamiter, now in Brooklyn, in conversation to-day on anarchists in America, on being asked if he regarded the recent outbreak of Chicago anarchists as a legitimate and natural outcome of the teachings of Krapotkine and his confederates, replied:

"It cannot be regarded as a legitimate result, because mob violence was not part of their programme, but I do not see how any sensible man can argue that it was not a natural consequence. When the passions of ignorant men are aroused and there is no restraining power permitted or acknowledged, outlawry must follow.

NOT MUCH PROGRESS.

The order is not making very fast progress and in this country I think it is doomed to an early death. There is no reason why anarchy should flourish in a land where there is freedom of speech, free press and universal suffrage. The Chicago anarchists are too ignorant to comprehend the nature of the privileges they enjoy here. The fact that they conceal firearms between the mattresses and drill underground in caverns, is proof of this."

"You may place the American anarchist population at 10,000, and that of Europe at 95,000 all told. This is the top figure. The fiercest anarchists are Russians, Poles, Bohemians and Hungarians, and they are gaining in numbers.

NO IRISH ANARCHISTS.

Ireland is omitted from the list because that country does not take kindly to anarchist doctrines. The followers of the order in England are quite numerous, but no trouble is looked for in that quarter while Queen Victoria is on the throne. A programme of strictly martial music is on the bills after her majesty's funeral takes place. English anarchists are slow and deliberate and they mean business. They are, as a rule, better educated than their continental brothers."

A HOUSE DIVIDED.

Cigarmakers Denounce the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A special dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says that the cigarmakers seem to be leading the attack of the trade unions on the Knights of Labor and at a conference which begins at Philadelphia on the 18th inst., a general plan will be mapped out to be acted on at the approaching meeting in Cleveland. A. Strasser, president of the Cigarmakers' International union, has written an editorial for the May number of the cigarmakers' official journal, from which the following extracts were taken:

"The Journal of United Labor of last month, the official organ of the Knights of Labor, contains an article relating to the general scale of prices for cigars adopted by the executive board of the Knights of Labor."

"In looking over the scale of prices we notice that the Knights of Labor are satisfied to work for from 20 to 50 per cent below current prices enforced by local unions under the jurisdiction of the International union. The attempt to cut down the wages of the cigarmakers under cover of 'labor reform' we feel constrained to denounce as a piece of scabbiness of the lowest order. We do not consider that it is out of place to give the names and occupations of those who have assumed control over the cigar trade, so that we may convince cigarmakers of the arrogance of these interlopers who have not the slightest knowledge of the cigar trade. Their names are T. V. Powderly, machinist; Frederick Turner, grocer and landlord; John W. Hayes, wholesale and retail tea dealer; W. H. Bailey, miner; T. V. Barry, axle maker.

The attempt of a few men to control and regulate all industries has proved a ridiculous failure. It also proves that there is something rotten in the management of the organization known as Knights of Labor. Should the special session of the Knights of Labor to be held in Cleveland May 25 fail to remedy these criminal blunders, we will denounce them as champions of cheap labor and advocates of low wages, in fine, as traitors to the labor cause in general.

EXCESSIVE DROUGHT.

Cattle Dying by the Thousand in Texas.

BIG SPRINGS, Tex., May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—Reports regarding the effect of the long drought are beginning to come in. The plains west of here are parched and dry, and the carcasses of thousands of cattle are to be seen in every direction. In some localities no rain has fallen since last September.

J. M. Dawson and Colonel W. E. Hughes to-day returned from a trip as far west as Old Mexico. Dawson says that from this side of the Pecos, over in Mexico, as far north as Arizona, it is dryer than it has been in twenty years. Of 7,000,000 head of cattle in Texas, one-third are in the section visited by the drought.

DYING BY THE THOUSAND.

Cattle are dying by the thousand for want of water and grass. There is very little grass anywhere near water and that little is so dry and dead that it does not contain enough substance to do cattle any good. The cattle are very thin and getting thinner every day, and if no rain comes within thirty days the cattle business in west Texas will be ruined. People are very gloomy over the outlook. The drought extends east as far as Big Springs. No clouds have been seen in months. Even if it should rain now cattle would not get fat enough for market this year. A rough estimate places the rate of mortality by thirst and starvation at 900 head per day. Fully 20,000 carcasses cover the plains. The stench as one passes along on the Texas Pacific is said to be terrible.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—On motion of Mr. Perkins the bill was passed authorizing the Kansas & Arkansas Valley road to construct a railway through Indian territory.

The special bill was passed establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville, Ky.

After the passage of the bill establishing a sub-treasury at Louisville, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on Indian affairs. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in a decision of this measure.

At the evening session eulogies upon the life and public service of the late Representative Hahn, of Louisiana, were delivered by Messrs. Martin, Blanchard, Gay, O'Donnell, Lyman of Iowa, Ely and Pettibone, and then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the house adjourned.

A Kansas Cyclone.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 15.—A destructive cyclone struck the northern part of this county and swept away a portion of Mereden. At 10 o'clock a large black cloud came up and struck the town. A number of buildings were destroyed. Eighteen or twenty people were more or less injured. A man named McKidden was picked up, carried twenty feet into the air and landed against a wire fence. He was seriously injured. Trees were torn up and nothing remained in the path of the tornado. The damage is thought to be very great.

The orangomen of Australia have sent a dispatch to the orangemen of Ireland promising aid to resist home rule.

CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY.

The Atchison to Build an Air Line Between These Cities.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[Special Telegram.]—The Chicago Times says: "There is the best of authority—that of President Strong—that it is the settled intention of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company to build a line from the Missouri river to Chicago. There have been various indications for some time past that it was making preparations in that direction, but its intention has been variously interpreted. There was no secret made of the fact that a party of surveyors, which had been located at Keokuk for some time past, was in the employ of the Atchison road and conducting a survey in its interests. This party had been surveying both ways from that point, and one portion has progressed as far east as Galesburg, while the other is making toward the Missouri river.

PROPOSED AIR LINE.

It is the intention to survey an air line between Chicago and Kansas City which will, when constructed, be at least forty miles shorter than any other route. President Strong, while in this city a few days ago, distinctly stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe would build a line from Kansas City to Chicago and complete it in two years. A survey was being made in good faith and with that intention. It would be an air line, constructed without particular attention to local traffic. In going over the project with a gentleman who will be largely interested, Strong stated that the Atchison would soon have 5,000 miles of road in operation and embrace in its system west of the Missouri river.

LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

The line to Galveston would put it on an equality with the Southern Pacific in Pacific coast trade, equalizing the ocean route of the latter, which has heretofore been so strong a factor in the competition for the California trade.

"But this," said Mr. Strong, "does not trench upon the Atchison system; its Kansas territory is to be invaded by competing roads which have heretofore ended at the Missouri river, and with their through routes in competition, Atchison would be at a disadvantage which could not be overcome by any traffic agreement which possibly might be made with the Allon. An outlet to Chicago is an absolute necessity and the logic of the situation would drive the company into building it whether it wished to or not."

Perhaps the official who was quoted some time ago as remarking that "if the Rock Island crossed the Missouri river into Kansas there would ensue a war before which old 'Tripartite' would sink into insignificance," was not far out of the way in his predictions.

ALDERMAN BOODLE CONVICTED.

Jaehne Receives the Verdict With Forced Composure.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Alderman Jaehne's trial was resumed to-day. The counsel for the defense moved that the testimony of Inspector Byrnes and Detective Cosgrove as to the alleged confessions of the defendant be stricken out on the ground that they were made under inducement of hope and pressure of fear. The motion was denied. Detective Rodgers testified that he had heard Jaehne confess to Byrnes in March last. His story was substantially the same as that of Byrnes'. John Scott testified that Geo. W. Walter, Jaehne's former clerk, told him that the money had been kept in Jaehne's safe over night. When he left the witness stand the district attorney announced that the prosecution rested.

The counsel for the defense moved that the indictment be dismissed, as the grand jury had been tricked into making a false presentiment. Judge Barrett overruled the motion. The counsel for the defense then made the opening argument, wherein Byrnes and District Attorney Martine were accused of arresting Jaehne in order to save themselves, as Jaehne's testimony before the senate committee implicated them in compounding felony. The prisoner at the bar being placed on the stand in his own behalf testified that he had been intimate with Byrnes, but denied emphatically having told him, as alleged, that he had received money for his vote. He had never received nor asked, nor been promised money for his vote. The witness reviewed the conversation between himself and Byrnes at the latter's house, but denied that Byrnes ever asked him if he received money for his vote. The witness made flat denials of other well known theories implicating him and the testimony was closed and the arguments begun. At 11 o'clock the instructions were given and the jury retired to consult upon a verdict.

JAEHNE FOUND GUILTY.

NEW YORK, May 16.—1:15 a. m.—At 1:10 o'clock this morning the jury in the Jaehne trial rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner received the verdict with head erect, lips set and every fibre strained to painful tension. The jury was given a recess until Monday, it not being lawful to discharge it on Sunday. Jaehne was taken to the Tombs.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Floating in the Hudson, With a Bullet Wound in the Head.

NEW YORK, May 16.—On April 3 Franklin Rupert Reed, of Grinnel, Ia., a graduate of the Iowa college, and a member of the junior class in the Yale theological seminary, disappeared from New Haven. On Thursday the body of a man with a bullet wound in the head and numerous bones broken was found floating in the Hudson river, opposite this city. The remains were yesterday identified by Mrs. Werger as those of her husband, from whom she had been separated a number of years. This appears to have been a mistake, as two Yale students positively identified the body as that of young Reed. They said that the deceased had a brother named Frederick W. Reed, who is a lawyer at No. 215 Nicollet avenue. How the student met his death is a mystery.

The Church and the Cholera.

ROME, May 16.—The Chinese government is opposed to curtailing the power of the pope's nominee for nuncio at Pekin, and does not desire the French government to have the exclusive control of all missions in China.

Since last previous returns five new cases of cholera and two deaths have been reported at Venice and fourteen new cases and four deaths at Bari.

General Lewis Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—General John L. Lewis, for two-thirds of a century one of the most prominent figures in the history of this city, died yesterday, aged 86.

WALL ST. BULLS AND BEARS.

Dullness the Prevailing Tone in the New York Market.

THE BULLS BECOMING FRISKY

Woerishoffer's Death Disheartens the Bears—Will Western Union Gobble Baltimore & Ohio—Speculators Stand Aloof.

Bottom Figures Reached.

NEW YORK, May 16.—[Special Telegram.] There has been one prevailing tone in the stock market during the past week, and that is dullness. Whatever movement has taken place has been wholly due to natural causes, and not to any especial combinations or cliques. The movement in coal stocks has been an exception. But the action of the entire market is, after all, figuring between traders for small fractions. There seems to be but little doubt that the bottom figures have been nearly reached, although comparisons of figures for the last three years show that prices are higher on nearly all leading stocks than they were at this time either last year or the year before. The one great influence for low prices has gone, and that is Woerishoffer. As a stock operator he was more than feared, because he was a universal wrecker of values. While he lived members of the board were completely terrorized. No one knew what stock he would attack next, consequently every purchase made was with certainty that if it showed any signs of life Woerishoffer would come down upon it and hammer until life was extinct. From very fear many operators did become bears. Bears have no one now who can compare with him.

BULLING WESTERN UNION.

The bulls on Western Union point to the steadiness which that stock has been held around 62, and they say that most of the short interest has been put out around that figure, and can not be covered without lifting prices. The extensions of the Baltimore & Ohio system must have a depressing influence, however, and must result in somewhat of a decline in the receipts of Western Union, or as has been so often done, the absorption of the system by the Western Union.

There has been a strong bull movement in Union Pacific, and they have been showering points upon the market, claiming that the funding bill will pass the house in good shape.

ST. PAUL STOCK.

The annual meeting of the St. Paul, which comes off next month in Milwaukee, is likely to be interesting as showing whether or not a suitable successor can be found for President Mitchell. It has long been known he has been looking for a man to take the office off his shoulders, so that he might rest from the labors of so many years. Many are hoping that the dividends to be paid will show that the stock has advanced to a standard of those old investment securities, Burlington, and Delaware and Hudson. There is a strong belief that both the latter will help St. Paul in its ambition by reducing their own, not by choice or benevolence to St. Paul, but from necessity. But above and beyond these little tales, which are now important because of the dead level of dullness, the bull feeling is really a strong dispos