THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1886. NUMBER 287.

CONCERNING ALL WHO LABOR.

Chicago Lumber Dealers Uneasy—Strikers Evidently Backed Up.

THE UNIONS AND THE KNIGHTS.

Chicago Workmen Generally Returning to Work on Old Terms—Trades-Unionists in Session—Treating With the Knights.

Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—If the police had positive information that armed rioters were expected at any hour they could not be better prepared for instant duty than they are to-day. Along Twenty-second street, the entire lumber district is under guard. From Blue Island avenue east to the river there is not an entrance or crossing where there is not ten policemen within pistol shot range. The proprietors continue to sit in their offices and smoke, but they do not talk freely or laugh loudly. The situation grows more severe to them each day. Yesterday they told a reporter that they were going to send for Michigan men to put in their yards; to-day they hesitate to send for the men. One proprietor with big interests, said he feared the result of putting imported men in the yards. The present police force might guard them by day, but it could not guard the houses in which they would sleep nor the acres of lumber piles by night. Reaction on the part of the workmen yesterday, and the indifference to-day as to whether they get work at all or not, make the yard owners feel that the lumber shovers and handlers are backed by other forces far more numerous and dangerous. The extra large guard of police present constantly where there is no immediate sign of danger would indicate that the officers have a similar apprehension. If such fear exists in police circles, knowledge on which it is based is confined to those who will not talk about it. Riding through the Bohemian territory, north of the lumber district, last week one could see and talk with groups of men who then claimed that they were very needy and must return to work at any price. These groups of hungry people have disappeared. Some of those who began work last week have quit. The conclusion is that they have received aid for their present needs from some source. This adds strength to the theory that the lumber laborers have friends outside. The number of men actually at work in the yards to-day is not sufficient to do any satisfactory amount of business. A canvass of the yards shows that they average from 10 to 30 per cent of their old time force. The planing mills are all sending out smoke and doing little work, such as the limited work in the yards demand.

BOOMING OLEOMARGARINE.

The butterine men, with Armour and Plankington at their head, are making desperate efforts to prevent the passage of any bill by congress taxing that product. Resolutions have been rushed through the board of trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and other points protesting against any tax being imposed, and Armour & Co. have secured a letter from Dr. Ranch, of the state board of health, which, the firm claims, shows that there is nothing harmful or deleterious in the composition of oleomargarine, or butterine. Mr. Webster, of the firm, admitted this morning that he had secured corroborative testimony from Dr. DeWolf and other physicians which would be written up in connection with parts of the original document and published in all the Chicago papers, when it would be forwarded to Washington and laid before the congressional committee. Mr. Webster would not furnish a complete copy of the letter but offered his extracts with the other testimony which he claimed wou'd show the public that butterine is as pure as butter.

Assailing the Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Officers of twenty national trade unions met here with closed doors this afternoon to take united action, it was stated, to resist encroachments being made upon open unions by the Knights of Labor. Thirty-two associations were represented by delegates or letters, and claim to have a total membership of 367,736. A representative of each organization presented its grievance. At the close of the evening session, which continued until after midnight, the secretary stated that the resolutions had been adopted, declaring that, in view of the success that has attended the efforts of the national and international unions in the past, they should strictly preserve their distinct and individual autonomy.

that it was not deemed advisable for any trades union to be controlled by or to join the Knights of Labor in a body, believing that trades unions are best qualified to regulate their own internal tradd affairs. The resolutions further declare that it is the purpose of a certain elemint of the Knights of Labor to destroy trades unions, and that this element makes it a point to encroach upon the mission and prerogatives of trades unions, creating antagonism and provoking dissension in the labor movement, to the delight and satisfaction of the capitalist. The conference, however, concluded that some concerted plan of action was absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of this destructive policy and to establish harmonious and fraternal relations between all the various branches of organized labor and a set of terms was drafted with this object in view, to be presented as a treaty for the consideration of the Knights of Labor, which will meet next Tuesday at Cleveland. The nature of the terms was not disclosed. They will be submitted to the general executive board of the Knights of Labor on Monday next by the committee.

Starved into Submission.

PITTSBURG, May 18—Reports from the Cumberland coal region are to the effect that the great strike has been broken. At Frostburg, Md., a large number of miners returned to work this morning at the old rates. The Cumberland miners will probably go in tomorrow.

TROY, N. Y., May 18—The girls in all factories of this city except the striking laundry girls, went to work this morning.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Brooklyn sugar workers' strike has been declared at an end and the union is dissolved. One of the strikers also assaulted Engle, president of the organization, last night and attempted to stab him.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18:—The remaining troops ordered here by the governor as a means of precaution against violence in connection with the recent strikes were ordered away to-day. Strike situation is vacillating. While some classes of men are returning to work others hold out and others come out. Among the last named are the planing mill hands who have been organized, and demand eight hours work with ten hours pay. The Grocer's association granted the request of the clerks to close at 7 p. m. except on Saturdays.

Against the Western Union.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The trial of the suit of James H. Goodsell to recover $250,000 damages from the Western Union telegraph company, and which has occupied a jury in Judge O'Gorman's court during two weeks past, was this afternoon closed by a verdict for Goodsell against the Western Union for the full amount, to which was added $1,750 for counsel. Damages were claimed by Goodsell for a breach of contract, the Western Union having failed to make good the contract which Goodsell held with the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company, which the Western Union absorbed.

Howling Anarchists.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—For ten days past a group of German anarchists have been holding meetings on the west side and calling on persons of their stripe to arm with guns and bombs. To-day Mayor G. W. Gardner issued a proclamation forbidding such meetings. The police will disperse all such crowds hereafter and arrest the leaders if necessary.

THE MAXWELL MURDER.

The Accused Makes a Statement Which Seems Highly Improbable.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The Post-Dispatch prints a statement made by H. M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, now on trial for the murder of G. Arthur Preller, which will constitute his own defense and which will be urged by his attorneys in trial. In a word he will confess the killing of Preller by accident while acting as his physician, and that being excited and frightened he "concealed" instead of making known the fact of his death. He declares he has always wanted to tell the facts, and only refrained by advice of his attorneys. The following is Brooks' statement:

Preller was suffering from private disease, for which I had previously prescribed, mixing the medicines myself from bottles in my medicine chest, which I carried with me, but his ailment had reached the stage when it was necessary for me to make certain investigations. I was obliged to use a catheter, and in using a catheter when the parts were inflamed I had previously applied chloform. I explained the process to Preller and told him what I should have to do. He was not only willing but was very anxious for me to treat him in that manner.

Brooks then tells of the purchase of the chloroform, which was spilled in the sink on Sunday afternoon while he was washing the instruments preparatory to the operation of his going to a drug store and buying more, denying incidentally the statement that he there had shown evidences of hurry and excitement, and continued: About 5 p. m. we began the operation. I administered chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to his nose. Preller passed through the first stage all right. It took several moments, I don't know exactly how long. Then he entered the second stage, and here the terrible result came. I discovered too late that he was dying. Imagine my horror when this fact dawned on me. I was wild with fright, but had presence of mind enough to cut the shirt and undershirt from the body, and getting a wet towel I beat him around the neck and shoulders for half an hour more. I did not give up till I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead for some time. All the clothes he had on at the time were a shirt and undershirt. He had stripped for the operation.

What did I do when I saw my friend was dead?

What could I do? I didn't know what to do except drink, and I drank freely. I drank everything I could get—wine, whisky, everything. What were my thoughts? I hadn't any. All I remember is that I drew on a pair of drawers, the first that fell into my hands, and put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. What was done besides this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me and I knew only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my room that night, the same room in which the remains were, and it would be a lie for me to say I slept, for I did not, and I was glad when morning came. What I did after leaving my room you know, for it has all been printed."

He says he supposed the post mortem, when the body was found, would disclose the nature of the operation and cause of death. According to his own story, the cutting off of Preller's moustache, inscription about the "traitor" found in the trunk and all other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear, and his crazed condition after the fatality.

A WOMAN'S CAREER.

Having Probably Killed Five Persons She Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A Special despatch from Joliet, Ill., says: The double suicide of Mrs. Black and Albert Wyler, at Frankfort, has recalled to the neighbors circumstances which point toward a career of crime on the part of the dead woman. When only 16 years of age she married a man named Schlotman, and two years later their first born was found in a well. In 1868 John Black and wife came from Germany and were hired by Schlotman. The families became quite intimate, and in a short time Mrs. Black died suddenly. Schlotman's death followed soon after. Black was in Michigan at this time and the widow sent for him, and in a short time married him. Last Christmas Wyler was hired, and two months later Black died. All these deaths were mysteries and doctors always called, but arrived to late to do anything. No suspicions were entertained on account of the wealth and respectability of the family. A short time since the widow's son discovered illicit relations between her and Wyler, and a family council demanded Wyler's discharge. The widow refused, and on Sunday evening came the double suicide—or perhaps murder and suicide—by the one to whom these facts point.

Base Ball Games Yesterday.

The following is the record of games played by the leading base ball clubs of the country yesterday:

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Washington, 6. Game called at the eighth inning on account of rain. Pitchers, McCormick and Daily. First base hits, Chicago, 6; Washington, 10. Errors, Chicago, 9; Washington, 14. Umpire, Curry.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Pitchers, Kiroy and Mullane and Keenan. First base hits, Baltimore, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Errors, Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Umpire, Vleibacher.

At New York—Brooklyn, 12; St. Louis, 7. Pitchers, Terry and Foutz. First base hits, Brooklyn, 15; St. Louis, 9. Errors, Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 6. Umpire, Clinton.

At Detroit—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0—Eleven innings. Pitchers, Baldwin and Casey. Base hits, Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Errors, Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 6. Umpire, Gaffney.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; New York, 7. Pitchers, Whitney and Keefe. First base hits, Kansas City, 5; New York, 9. Errors, Kansas City, 4; New York, 2. Umpire, James Connolly.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 14; Boston, 8. Pitchers, Sweeney and Buffinton. First base hits, St. Louis, 18; Boston, 14. Errors, St. Louis, 4; Boston, 6. Umpire, Eagan.

At New York—Metropolitans, 14; Pittsburg, 4. First base hits, Metropolitans, 18; Pittsburg, 9. Errors, Metropolitans, 3; Pittsburg, 8. Umpire, Kelly.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 11; Louisville, 9. Pitchers, Atkinson and Hesker. First base hits, Athletics, 11; Louisville, 12. Errors, Athletics, 9; Louisville, 9. Umpire, Connell.

The Broadway Surface Road.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—Judge Parker has appointed John O'Brien, chairman of the democratic state committee, receiver of the Broadway railroad. Deputy Attorney General Post has been sent to New York to serve upon James H. Richmond papers in the suit which is about to be begun by the state to wind up the affairs of the Broadway corporation.

An Attorney Arrested.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—An Ottumwa special says: B. W. Scott, a young attorney who located there last March, was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzling the funds of an estate at Connelton, Ind., and taken back to that place by a detective.

Suing the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—Daniel Braig, proprietor of the Summerdale mills, whose employes have been on a strike since May 8, brought action against five Knights of Labor to recover damage for conspiracy to injure his business.

A Panic in the Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The panic on the oil exchange to-day was caused by the failure of Craig & Dowrie, one of the largest oil firms of the country. The quotations in oil dropped from 70½ to 66½.

Protecting the Fisheries.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 18.—H. M. S. Emerald arrived here to-day from Bermuda. She will leave in a few days for New Foundland on fishery protection business.

Nebraska Weather.

For Nebraska: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

IN THE SOUTH.

Characteristic Way of Settling a Dispute in Martinsville, Va.

MARTINSVILLE, Va., May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—No greater tragedy has occurred in Virginia in a decade than that which fills this town with gloom and excitement. In a fight last evening on the crowded street many shots were fired, and as a result Jacob Terry, a young farmer, is dead and the life-blood of his two brothers, J. K. Terry and Benjamin Terry, is fast ebbing away. Colonel H. D. Spencer, a prominent business man and manufacturer, Tarlton Brown, proprietor of Brown's tobacco warehouse, B. L. Jones, a saloon-keeper, R. L. Gregory, hotel clerk, and Sandy Martin, a negro, are all dangerously wounded. All parties are prominent in business and well known in southern Virginia. On Saturday night an anonymous circular was issued and posted up all over the town. It seriously reflected on W. K. Terry, a young business man, and his father, the late William Terry, prominent citizens. Yesterday morning Terry telegraphed for his two brothers, J. K. and Benjamin, living at Aiken Station, twenty miles away, they arrived at 1 p. m., and, after a brief consultation, went to the printing office and demanded the author of the card. The printer told them it was Colonel D. Spencer, a member of the town board, and one of the leading business men. Last evening, soon after the tobacco factories had closed for the day, and the streets were filled with operatives returning from their work, the Terry brothers started in the direction of the Spencer factory. When about half way they were met by Spencer, with his brother and several friends. W. K. Terry addressed a few words to Spencer, who told him not to shoot. Just then some one fired a pistol. The scene that followed beggars description. Forty shots were fired. W. K. Terry was shot from the rear, the ball entering near his spine and lodging in his right breast. Jake Terry was shot through the abdomen and fell dead. Ben Terry was shot through the neck and in the body. Spencer was shot in the hip, and his business partner, Tarlton Brown, received two balls in the groin and is thought to be fatally wounded. R. L. Jones, saloon keeper, R. L. Gregory and Sandy Martin are all seriously hurt. The last two were hit by stray balls. The Terrys are well known, and occupy a high social position. None of them are married. William Terry and Tarlton Brown are mortally wounded. Spencer and the other parties will probably recover. All business houses in Martinsville are closed to-day.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Dry goods exports and domestic cottons the past week have been 4,339 packages, making a total for expired portion of the year 87,966 packages, compared with 70,300 for the same time last year, against 65,665 in 1884, and 59,764 in 1883. For Tuesday and the character of consuming demand there has been a fair business, but solely of assortments and quantities necessary to meet current requirements. Argale brown 36 inch sheetings has been advanced to 6c.

Burned to Death in a Cornfield.

NEOLA, Iowa, May 18.—[Special.]—A. M. Coonrod, living one mile south of Neola, on the John Leonard place, lost a child by burning to death while burning stalks, Sunday. Her father was within a few hundred yards planting corn in the same field, but did not see anything wrong until the child was burned to a crisp. The child was nine years old. The mother is in a critical condition from the shock caused by the death of the child.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—The weather to-day was warm, track fast, and attendance large.

Half Mile—Prodigal won, Jacobin second, Laredo third; time, 0:49.

Mile and an Eighth—Endurer won, Porter Aste second, Katrina third; time, 1:57.

Louisville Cup, Two and a Quarter Miles—Lucy B won, Punka second, Irish Pat third; time, 4:08¼.

Mile and a Quarter—Test won, Conkling second, Sovereign Pat third; time, 2:10.

Mile and a Sixteenth—May Lady won, Jim Nave second, Fabius third; time, 1:50½.

Return to Old Rates.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Picture Frame and Moulding Manufacturers' association to-day decided to return to the plan of ten hours pay for ten hours work. On May 5 the association conceded to employes ten hours pay for working nine hours. The claim is made that factories in other cities are as a rule working on a ten hour basis, and that Chicago manufacturers being burdened with the difference in wages, have found themselves unable to compete. About 1,900 men are employed by the members of the association.

An Old War Horse.

CHICAGO, May 18.—A special dispatch from Springfield, Ills., says: William M. Springer was nominated for congress this afternoon for the seventh consecutive time.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18.—The democratic congressional convention for the Thirteenth district met in this city to-day and nominated Hon. W. M. Springer for representative in congress by acclamation.

Cutting Freight Rates.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Representatives of lines interested in freight traffic to Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, met here to-day and were kept busy all day discussing a variety of matters, including the cutting of live stock rates, which were supposed to have been restored on April 5th. An adjournment was had until to-morrow.

Illinois Homeopathists.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Thirty-first annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical association began here to-day. About 100 of the 250 members are in attendance. To-day's proceedings consisted entirely of reading and discussion of papers on professional topics.

Another American Cardinal.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Archbishop Gibbons this morning received an official communication from Cardinal Jacobini, the papal secretary of state, informing him of his elevation to the cardinalate by the pope.

A Sanitary Conference.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 18.—The sanitary conference to be held in this city Friday next promises to be well attended, judging from the responses received by the state board of health.

The Capsized Ada.

NEW YORK, May 18.—It has now been learned that only two of the six men who were on board the cat boat Ada, which capsized in a squall off Coney Island, Sunday, were drowned. The others were picked up by the yacht Zephyr.

An Outrage on Colorado Settlers.

BENKELMAN, Neb., May 12.—[Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]—Can you not call attention to the outrage about to be perpetrated on settlers on public lands in range 41 and 42, west 6th p. m., in eastern Colorado, adjoining the Kansas state line? Settlers by the hundred are occupying these lands, and the bill (No. 721) "to establish a national live-stock highway," fathered by Senator Coke of Texas, has already passed the senate and now is before the house. It sets aside for ten years these lands for a cattle trail, to drive the deadly Texas cattle over, leaving in their path the Texas fever, as they have always done. There are settlers by hundred there who are to have their property confiscated. If you can call attention to this steal of 360,000 acres of public lands for the benefit of the cattle kings and the destruction and appropriation of the lands of the settlers for this base purpose you will do a public service. I have personally been over the land—a great amount of it—and know that those men who have taken this land are poor men and took the land for homes. THOS. C. MUNGER.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

General Vifquain and Collector Jordan Confirmed by the Senate.

NATIVE AMERICAN VINTAGE.

Subsidizing American Steamers—Plain Talk from Senator Coke—Omaha Port Bill—Other Important Matters.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Hale presented the memorial of the United States and Brazil Steamship company, Pacific Mail Steamship line, New York, and the Cuba Mail Steamship company, the Red "D" Line steamers and the New York, Havana & Mexican Mail Steamship company. In presenting the memorial, Mr. Hale remarked that it denied squarely what had been stated in certain newpapers; namely, that attempts had been made to improperly influence congress in favor of what is called subsidies. Mr. Hale wished to say in connection with the recent action of the senate, in regard to foreign mail, that if this great effort to revive American commerce ever prevailed in congress it would not be done by the influence of any lobby. It could only come about because the American people were becoming more and more interested in the subject and sooner or later congress would have to respond to the popular demand.

Mr. Gibson reported favorably from the committee on commerce, and on his motion the senate at once passed the house bill supplying the deficiency appropriation of $6,409, to carry on to June, 1886, the examination and survey regarding the depth of water, etc., at South Pass, Mississippi river.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was laid before the senate, but was temporarily laid aside to permit Mr. Coke to address the senate on the house "labor arbitration" bill.

Mr. Coke said he would vote for the bill after one or two amendments should have been made to it. He believed it provided a possible remedy for the difficulties with which the bill dealt. That remedy was voluntary arbitration to be agreed to by parties immediately concerned. It was a peaceful and reasonable mode of settling the serious differences that from time to time arose between large corporations and their employes. The public interest was the first consideration. Mr. Coke recognized the absolute necessity of restraining the railroads. No one, he said, could read the history of railroad development without a feeling of profound indignation and disgust that a system which, like that of the railroads which had become so indispensible a necessity to civilization and should be an instrumentality in the hands of a few individuals for the systematic robbery of the people. It was to pay dividends on watered stock that wages on the railroads were squeezed down. The evil would never correct itself. The state government and the United States government, while uniting to protect railroad property, as they should protect railroad property and the interests of the public from assault or damage, should also unite to crush out the practice which led to the labor difficulties that had become so serious a feature of the railroad problem.

Mr. Logan, without committing himself to support or otherwise of the house bill, would at the proper time submit a substitute for it. The bill provided arbitration, but when, after trouble had arisen, and after arbitration should be appealed to and decision rendered, there was no means of putting the decision into effect. He would propose that a commission, to be called commission of arbitration, should be selected by the president; that the men should be selected, part of them from their knowledge of law and part for their knowledge of the laboring interests of the country and from among those interests; commissioners to be five in number; to have power to examine witnesses, etc. He would provide that when decision is made it should be filed in the United States district court, placed on record there, and become a decree of the court which would secure a method of information for decision. Under the house bill that could not be done. He would also make it the duty of the commissioners to examine all questions of controversy arising between corporations and their employes, and make a report to congress. He would erect the bureau of labor into a department of labor and require the commissioner of labor to communicate with all corporations, to ascertain particulars as the number, character and compensation of employes, prices of food, rent, etc., and to submit comparative statements, so far as practicable, similar particulars relating to labor in Europe.

The pension bill was then laid before the senate.

Mr. Cullom thought it the duty of the government to put on pension all soldiers who were unable to take care of themselves without requiring them to prove that their disability was incurred in the service. If some such bill as this was not passed we would find the old soldiers in the poor houses of the country.

Mr. Ingalls said that notwithstanding the extravagant eulogy paid to the democratic senators by the senator from Indiana, (Mr. Voorhees) Mr. Ingalls had always noticed that whenever a proposition to liberalize pensions was made, the senators on that side of the chamber always got out their slates and pencils and began inquiring how much the proposition would cost. They had not been in haste to ask whether the proposition was just. If there were any veteran soldiers of the republic who were liable to become inmates of almshouses or dependents upon public charity he (Ingalls) did not propose to inquire how much it would cost to relieve them. It would be a national scandal and disgrace for a nation as able as this, with uncounted millions lying in the treasury, to permit those who had served under its flag to become inmates of the poorhouse.

The question then arose as to the precise meaning of certain provisions of the bill, but without acting upon Mr. McPherson's motion.

The senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened it adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The committee on territories reported adversely the bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in territories. Laid on the table.

Mr. Blount, from the committee on post-offices and postroads, reported back the post-office appropriation bill with senate amendments, it having been referred to the committee of the whole.

The house went into committee for the purpose of considering these amendments.

Mr. Blount addressed his remarks to that clause known as "subsidy amendment" and made an argument in opposition to it. An appropriation of $800,000, he contended, would not secure any advantage in the way of additional mail trips, but would have a contrary effect. Under the clause the postmaster general would be required to contract, if at all, for not less than three nor more than five years, and this would act as an absolute inhibition upon any other company than the one holding the contract from attempting to traverse the same line. The increase in the number of days would be stopped, and while the contract was in force any increase of foreign postal service would be prevented. He went on to quote from statistics to show the difference in pay which steamship companies received under the present law for carrying mails from that which they would receive if proposed legislation were enacted. As an instance of the evils which he maintained would follow such an enactment, he stated that mails carried by the Oriental and Occidental lines at a cost of $35,000 would have to be carried at a cost of $109,620. He denied the correctness of the declaration that the decline of American commerce was due to the fact that the United States refused subsidies to its steamship companies, and asserted that the decline was attributable to the narrow minded policy which forbid American citizens from purchasing ships abroad.

Mr. Riggs opposed the foreign mail service amendment, and said that if the gentlemen wished to build up American commerce by granting subsidies, let the transaction be called by its right name, but the government should not grant subsidies under the pretence of paying fair compensation for transportation of mails.

Mr. Guenther said that the appropriation did not rise to the dignity of a subsidy. It was a gift pure and simple. It was charity to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, a corporation which congress should not touch with a ten-foot pole.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Patents Issued.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—Patents were to-day issued as follows:

William W. Barber, Ruthven, Iowa, dust protector for the attendants of threshing machines (reissue).

David Hawksworth, Plattsmouth, Neb., device for destroying vegetation along railway tracks.

Albert T. Hess, Des Moines, Iowa, electric annunciator and fire alarm.

Thaddeus W. Hines, Tama City, assignor by mesne assignments, of two-thirds to J. C. Jeralemon, Toledo, Iowa, cutlery scourer.

Judson Hughes, assignor by mesne assignments, to F. Dek Martyr, Fremont, Neb., harness pad press.

Aaron Niles, Manson, Iowa, ironing machine.

Jens M. Peterson, Creston, Iowa, machine for fitting band saws for brazing.

William A. Sharpe and J. A. Crenshaw, Tama City, Iowa, shingling bracket.

B. Spees, Tabor, Iowa, end-gate hinge.

Ernest F. Sturgess, Mechanicsville, Iowa, harness saddle.

OMAHA PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

Senator Manderson said to the BEE correspondent this afternoon that the senate committee on commerce, to which has been referred the president's veto of the Omaha port of entry bill, was looking into the merits of the measure and would arrive at some conclusion about it soon. The committee will receive information upon the subject from the treasury department, and if it is found that the statistics and general facts demand it, it will report the bill back with a recommendation that it be passed over the veto.

NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS.

C. C. Woolworth, C. E. Yost and Chris Hartman, of Omaha, are in the city. Commissions were to-day issued for the following Nebraska postmasters:

Edgar C. Stanley, at White Rabbit; Arthur King, Western; Lewis H. Sawyer, South Bend; Chas. S. Brown, Overton, and Conrad Hay, at Polk, Iowa. Postoffice site at Newland, Worth county, Iowa, has been changed to a point one mile southeast.

FOUR YEARS EXTENSION.

Senator Dawes has amended the bill which passed the house the other day giving five years extension of time within which to pay for lands purchased in Otoe Indian reservation by including the Omaha reservation. Mr. Dorsey tried to secure this amendment on the floor of the house at the time the bill was before that body.

A BOUT WITH BUZZARDS.

Gen. Miles Recounts the Recent Battles With the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following telegram was received at the war department this morning through Presidio and San Francisco from Gen. Miles, dated Nogalis, A. T., May 16. "Captain Hatfield, Fourth cavalry, struck Geronimo's camp yesterday morning. At first he was quite successful, capturing the camp and horses and driving the Indians some distance in the Conona mountains of Mexico. About noon in moving five miles from camp through a deep canon he was attacked, fought two hours, lost two soldiers killed three, and wounded many of his horses and mules. He reports the Indians are seventy strong, and several were killed. Other troops are in close proximity to the hostiles. It is impossible to give the exact number of hostiles with Geronimo. Our troops and Mexicans have fought them five times within the last twelve days, although at some disadvantage, not without loss to the Indians. It requires nine-tenths of the command to hold in check the large bodies of Indians on the reservations and protect exposed settlements."

Native Vintage.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The National Viticultural association assembled to-day and the commissioner of agriculture delivered the opening address. In the course of the address he said: "We are rivals and successful competitors in the greatest markets of the world with almost every other product of industry and skill, agricultural and mechanical. We also want to be, in the cause of true temperance. We want to furnish the nation with the cheapest, most wholesome and beneficial beverage—pure wine from the grape. Americans ought to drop false pride, which caused them to think that they ought to have something "far fetched and dear bought" when at the festive board. They should encourage home industries, discard French tables and French prices for home products when thorough trial has proved American products superior. Part, at least, of the imported wines are inferior in purity and quality to our California product. Part of the California wines are pure and infinitely superior to the detestable concoctions that bear foreign brands and are marked with prices that are at once a means of deception and a source of fraudulent income. It is the statement of M. Girard, chief of the municipal laboratory of Paris, that forty years ago seven-eighths of the brands manufactured were pure, but that of 50,000,000 gallons now produced annually not 1 per cent of it is from grapes; grain, beets, potatoes, etc., being its principal sources. In view of this statement, this fact, as it is recognized to be—what folly it is to discriminate against native production and endanger public health to gratify sentimental recollections of the virtues of primitive cognac.

An Examiner Resigned.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Daniel B. Gallatin, of Iowa, first assistant examiner of the patent office, in the division of pneumatics, has resigned.

Mr. Gallatin, who resigned voluntarily, is the present commander of post No. 2, G. A. R. here.

Confirmations—General W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury. Consul: Victor Vifquain, Nebraska, at Barranquilla. Surveyors of customs: Robert C. Jordon, port of Omaha; Hans S. Beattie, port of New York. Silas W. Burt, naval officer of customs, district of New York; Lawrence Harrigan, appraiser of merchandise, port of St. Louis; Edward R. Fogg, receiver of public moneys, Beatrice, Neb.; Edgar S. Wilson, register of land office, Cheyenne, Wyo. Postmasters, Iowa: H. C. Evans, Bloomfield; A. L. Dournard, Marengo; S. B. Chase, Osage; W. T. Sharp, Brooklyn; E. D. Fenn, Nevada.

Consider, Old Dog, Consider.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—One of the topics considered at a cabinet meeting to-day was the seizure of American fishing vessels by the Canadian authorities for alleged violation of the custom laws.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 18.—A telegram from Digby says an order for the sale of the schooner "David J. Adams" by the sheriff has been received. All fish and other perishable articles are to be sold at once.

Decoration Day in New York.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president will leave Washington the 30th instant, for Brooklyn, where he will review the decoration parade the following morning, and review the New York city parade in the afternoon.

Illinois Medics in Session.

BLOOMINGTON, May 18.—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Illinois state medical society began its sessions here to-day with seventy-five physicians present. W. A. Byrd, of Quincy, made a short address and was followed by Mayor Momas, who made an address of welcome. Several papers upon technical subjects followed.

Telegraph Operator Shot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 18.—Last night Joseph Keegan, a Baltimore & Ohio telegraph operator, while walking towards his home, was shot and instantly killed by Geo. W. Taylor. Taylor had been drunk and shot at another man and Keegan was hit by the bullet. The murderer was arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's Will Law.

LONDON, May 18.—Mr. Gladstone, in the commons this afternoon, moved that the house devote four nights out of five given to parliament business every week to debate on the home rule bill. The proposition produced a sensation. Excited discussion at once followed Gladstone's motion. During this both sides to the controversy revealed their positions. Hicks Beach (conservative) said his party wanted to pledge that the debate be finished Friday next. Gladstone answered that his reckoning extended the debate far beyond the date fixed by the opposition. After a long and warm discussion the motion was carried.

CONVERTS TO HOME RULE.

Supporters of Gladstone are daily becoming more hopeful that the home rule bill will be passed by parliament. Nine members of the house of commons who had hitherto been opposed to the home rule measure have been converted since Saturday, and it is expected that other members will soon signify their adhesion to the bill.

They are Trained Soldiers.

LONDON, May 18.—The Irish National league has received from the Sixty-ninth New York regiment and the Clan na Gael society of that city offers to equip, transport and maintain in the field 10,000 men to support home rule in Ulster against any and all loyalist opposition.

A French Fake.

PARIS, May 18.—A treaty was signed at Johanna, ceding to France the entire group of Istands and islets forming the territory known as Comor's isles, and situated on the Mazambique channel.

A Temperance War in Ontario.

ORANGEVILLE, Ont., May 18.—Two more dynamite explosions occurred here last night, one at the office and another at the residence of Police Magistrate Monroe. The office was completely wrecked, and the adjoining property damaged. The house was badly damaged but fortunately no lives were lost. The indignation of citizens is very great, as this is the third and most destructive explosion since the initiation of the Scott liquor act. The cause of the outraze is the action of Monroe in strictly enforcing the temperance law. No one has been arrested for the crime as yet.

Ohio's Squealing Democrats.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—A proclamation addressed to the people of Ohio and signed by twenty democratic senators is published this morning. It consists mainly in an argument to prove the unconstitutionality of the course pursued by the republican senators.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18.—The legislature adopted resolutions to adjourn at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

MISS FOLSOM'S BIG FORTUNE.

The Wealth of President Cleveland's Bride—The Date of the Wedding.

Buffalo Correspondence of the New York Morning Journal: In absence of fresh news from Miss Folsom's party in Europe the wealth of the Folsoms continues to be a topic of conversation.

The Folsoms have for many years ranked among the wealthy and influential people of western New York. The father of Miss Frances Folsom, the late Oscar Folsom, was not a prudent man in financial matters, and died poor, but he was an exception in a large family.

Benjamin Folsom, the Buffalo attorney, who is now in Europe with Miss Folsom, has already inherited a quarter of a million of dollars, and will doubtless receive a large aedition to his fortune from the estate of his father and other relatives. The senior Benjamin Folsom was for a quarter of a century or more a resident of Attica, N. Y., where he made a large fortune as a railroad contractor. Western investments made him a millionaire or nearly so, and Benjamin Folsom, Jr., received at least one-half of the estate. He is a bachelor of quiet though refined tastes, and the present European trip is being made largely at his expense.

The father of the lamented Oscar Folsom is still alive. His wealth is about a half million, and Miss Frances Folsom is one of his heirs. This popular young lady will be rich in her own right in a few years. In fact she and her widowed mother already enjoy a portion of the wealth which Colonel John B. Folsom has willed to her.

Mr. Cleveland recently described himself as a poor man, and in comparison with the average member of the Folsom family he is poor. Miss Frances Folsom, his intended bride, is already the virtual possessor of a larger estate than Mr. Cleveland has ever been able to accumulate.

The president's wedding, according to the latest reports, will occur here on June 12. The latest advices from Europe are to the effect that Mrs. Folsom was suffering a relapse of the roman fever, but that if she is able to travel there will be no delay in the date of the wedding. On the other hand, if the wedding should be postponed on account of Mrs. Folsom's illness, it will occur within a week after her return to America.

Pongee silks this week. Falconer.

My stock of lumber is selected with special reference to first-class trade.
FRED W. GRAY,
9th and Douglas.

Bargains in Ladies' Muslin Underwear at Falconer's all this week.

Furniture.

Howe & Kerr buy from the best manufacturers and guarantee to make the very lowest prices. 1510 Douglass street, post-office block.

Special Sale of Fine Linens all this week at Falconer's.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA NEWS.

Inquiry Being Made Into the Sanity of Jim Reynolds.

BURGLARY IN PAPILLION.

Iowa Oil must be Inspected in Barrels—Against Public Policy—Poisoning a Stranger—A Crazy Man.

Nebraska Dentists in Session.

BEATRICE, Neb., May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—The tenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Dental society commenced here to-night at the office of Dr. I. W. Funck. The members who have arrived are Dr. A. O. Hunt, professor of the Iowa college of dental surgery; Dr. J. J. Willey, president of the society; Drs. J. W. Chaddock, Nebraska City; A. Foues, Aurora; G. M. Funck, Marysville; F. L. Brown, Hastings; —— King, Fremont; J. N. Hopper, Central City; A. H. Thompson, Topeka; A. W. Nason and G. W. Wertz, Omaha; H. A. Woodbury, Council Bluffs; J. V. Stryker, W. G. Burns, J. S. McCleary and I. W. Funcke, Beatrice. A number of other members will be here tomorrow. The programme for to-morrow is an address by President Willey, of Wahoo; essay, A. H. Thompson, Topeka; discussion, Drs. Wertz, Stryker and others; also an address of welcome by Mayor Kretsinger. The convention holds until Friday. Reduced rates have been secured on the railroads and at the hotels.

A Crazy Man in Papillion—Poisoning a Stranger.

PAPILLION, May 18.—[Special.]—John Arbuthrott, a handsome, well-dressed young man, was arrested here by the sheriff this morning. When taken in charge he was soliciting the loan of a revolver, with which to kill an imaginary enemy. His chief craze seems to be fear of lynching by a mob.

Arbuthrott hails from Ada, Ohio, which place he says he left a month ago, in order to keep the mob from lynching him. His relatives have been telegraphed to, and if no answer is received the lunatic will be sent to the state asylum.

POISONING A STRANGER.

James Young arrived here from Iowa last Saturday and went to work on the Missouri Pacific grade north of town. Saturday night he was given a bunk with two companions, who, it is alleged, administered poison to the stranger during the night, and then fled without waiting for the result of their work. A doctor was called and Young's life was saved. The railroaders would doubtless have lynched the poisoners if they had been captured.

Is Jim Reynolds Insane?

SIDNEY, Neb., May 18.—[Special Telegram.]—Sheriff E