THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. | OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1886. | NUMBER 103.

THE BIG STRUGGLE BEGINS.

Inauguration of the Great Strike in Chicago Packing Houses.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN OUT.

The Number to be Increased to Twenty Thousand Monday—Men Armed With Butcher Knives and Carnage Imminent.

Eight Hours vs Ten.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The trouble between the laborers and the packing corporation at the stock yards predicted in these dispatches is in partial operation and it is supposed that to-morrow will see the lockout in full operation. This morning the employes of the Chicago Packing and Provision company gathered at the house at an early hour. They had no intention of resuming work under the new ten-hour rule billed to go into effect Monday, the probable intention of which was to see how the men would stand. They decided, after a brief talk, not to accede to the proposition of the packers to return to ten hours. The decision was regarded as final and unanimous, and when it became recognized as such the men went wild with excitement. They assembled outside and marched down on Armour's 1,500 strong, yelling and hooting. Their intention was to compel Amour & Co.'s men to go out with them. The excitement in and about Armour & Co.'s house for a few minutes was intense. The mob of men congregated outside on the railroad tracks and their shouts for their brethren to drop their tools and join them drowned the shriek of the locomotive. Armour's men were true, however, and refused to quit work. Failing to get the men to quit the crowd went to B. Dond & Co.'s packing house. As at Armour's they attempted to get the men to leave the killing bench and the hogs in the scalding vats and join them. A repetition of what occurred at Armour's was seen, and failing to get the men out the crowd hastened to the Anglo-American Packing company's house. Again their attempt to get the employes to join them was unsuccessful, and after making the air ring with hair raising yells they dispersed, probably for their homes. Moran & Healey, Silberhorn & Co., and the Chicago Packing and Provision company house are now deserted. Everything has been cleared up, the men having performed their work, and all looks well for a long and hard campaign.

This afternoon, evidently by preconcerted action, all the men employed by the following stock yard packing firms refused to work and joined the strikers: Armour & Co., John Morrell, J. T. Hickey & Co., John Cudahy, the International Provision company, and the Anglo-American Packing company. There are between six and seven thousand of them, making about eight thousand in all who struck during the day. Some of Morrill's men after going out decided to return to work. The strikers at once invaded the place to compel them to quit. Quite a riot ensued and the Lake police were summoned to quell it. One hundred and fifteen Pinkerton policemen also left for the stock yards at the request of the packers to preserve peace and protect property. The presence of the police and Pinkertons men served to prevent any renewal of the disturbances.

The prevailing impression among the laborers is that the packers can be "bested" in this fight, notwithstanding the fact that they have the financial backing. "If we can only stick together," said a knight to-day, "we will win the fight in a month, if not sooner." Armour & Co. are bitterly denounced by the laborers as the cause of this new move of the packers. The present and past season has been the most profitable for the packers and their employes for many years. The summer preceding the great strike of 1879 was a most profitable one and the past season resembles it greatly. Many of the men have neglected to save up a penny for a rainy day, and it is more than probable, accordingly, that many will enter the lockout Monday with only the money they will draw Saturday. Others have not been so reckless and have husbanded their earnings with one eye to the future, and can now very well stand the lockout.

The question causing the greatest discussion is in relation to cattle butchers and men working in beef houses—will the pork men allow them to work? A number of butchers said this morning that they were perfectly satisfied with affairs, getting all they asked for—ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Their interests did not clash with those of the hog men, and for that reason the latter would not ask them to go out. The precedent has been established some years, and by this it is proposed to go. It is thought by the pork men that if the beef men can be induced to go out and the entire system is paralyzed it will assist them materially and help to bring the packers to a realization of things. Just what the men propose to do is a conundrum not easily solved. Many think that it would be advantageous not to appear Monday for duty. That peculiar desire to see how things are going will certainly attract them, and it is supposed that 15,000 men will be seen Monday in the packing district without the slightest intention of doing any work and not allowing any outsiders to do it, and it is more than probable that the lockout will not be very old when the beef houses will be closed by the pork men, the entire system suspended, and 20,000 men out of work. What the men hope is that they will not be troubled with an early and cold winter. M. J. Butler, head of the Knights of Labor of this district, is now at Richmond. Before going he said that the men were in good financial condition for a tight, and with this and a favorable winter they expect to win.

Representatives of the packing interests were extremely reticent over the situation. Fowler Bros. said: "It simply means that we will keep our house closed until it can be opened on our terms. Many of the packers will not feel the strike for a time, for they would shut down now any way for repairs."

The impression among those with whom the packers have talked freely seems to be they have expected trouble all along, and are fully prepared for it. Armour was not pleased with the reports which the wires at his desk brought from the stock yards. "We shall never open the packing house again until the men will work ten hours a day, if the establishments go down," said Armour, with a mild firmness that showed he was not speaking hastily. "I understand the boys are having a time to-day. There is no law compelling them to work if they do not wish."

"Will it be possible to reopen without the old hands?"

"The houses will not be closed entirely, and the men will soon drift this way. But I do not care to discuss that matter now. One thing you can set down, and that is we will hereafter run ten hours a day or not at all."

TERRIBLE TIMES ANTICIPATED.

From the indications at a late hour to-night a very little mistake or imprudence at the Union Stock yards to-morrow will cause a scene of horror beside which the anarchist carnage of May 4 will pale into almost nothingness. To-night there are in the vicinity of the yards 20,000 men, as desperate and turbulent as can be found in the artisan quarter of any city in the world. Each of them is in possession of a butcher's knife and cleaver. They are suddenly brought face to with what promises to be for them and their families gaunt poverty through a cheerless winter. This evening as the Pinkerton men landed from the cars many an ugly threat was heard of what would be done with those same knives should the detectives attempt their usual tactics. More than one brawny pig sticker was heard to compare the officers to swines. Should the strikers give way to a thirst for liquor, or the Pinkerton's make their appearance at the mass meeting called for to-morrow, the consequences can scarcely be foretold.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., 153 Pinkerton detectives sat down to supper at the Transit house with Winchester repeating rifles between their knees. Captain Foley, in charge, said that by to-morrow he would have 500 men in and about the yards as an emergency committee. The Pinkertons arrived at the yards at 4 o'clock via the Lake Shore railroad and were greeted by derisive yells from the crowd of 2,000 men which filled the street. The men went to the town hall and were all sworn in as specials. Then they were taken back into the cars. The crowd made it so unpleasant, however, that Captain Foley formed his command into four companies and headed for the Transit house. The strikers express the idea that the packers have a deep-laid scheme to fill their houses with new men willing to work ten hours. It is said that to this end the employers have been collecting men at outside points for months. A feature of the strike to-day was the beef men coming out at Armour's. This was a surprise to the packers, who apparently intended to confine the fight to the hog interests. The firm is left with 4,300 head of cattle in their yard to feed. Armour's coopers came out also. They had asked for 25 cents advance, and it had not been granted. It is estimated there are now 20,000 men out of work, about one-quarter of whom are strikers, the others being obliged to quit on their account for want of work. The strikers are skilled workmen, the remainder being laborers. These latter, though not technically striking, appear to be in hearty sympathy with the movement. The men all quit with their knives and other sharp edged tools in their possession. A mass meeting of the strikers has been called for to-morrow afternoon at which it is feared trouble may develop. Fully 15,000 persons are expected to be present.

Referring to the articles published in the evening papers yesterday relating to the stock yards strike, and which he claims emanated from the packers, thus giving but one side of the question, S. M. Meek, attorney for the Knights of Labor, in a communication to the Chicago press and public to-night, says:

"The posting of the announcement of the return to the ten-hour system on Thursday last by the packers without explanation, caused the men employed by the Chicago Packing and Provision company and Silverborn & Co., to leave their work, not for violence and mob rule, but thoroughly organized for determined resistance in the fair and honorable way and they ask that the people be not prejudiced against them by hasty and erroneous reports of violence written to serve interests of the packers. The workingmen have taken their stand only after every offer of fair and honest settlement of their differences has been refused by their employers. Contracts embodying the agreements already had between the packers and their employes have been rejected by the packers, and it is simply a question of the packers keeping their agreement. They are on trial and not the workmen. The workingmen involved ask of the public only fair and honest judgment on their action, and to remember that their interests are the interests of the whole people of America.

The Knights of Labor.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.—At the close of the morning session of the Knights of Labor it was learned that most of the time had been occupied in discussing the report of the committee on credentials. At the afternoon session, Powderly's address was finally read and the report of the committee appointed to investigate the case of the Home Club of New York was made and adopted. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee to take into consideration those parts of Powderly's address which relate to education and training the youth for the performance of their duties as citizens.

Non-Union Men Attacked.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 8.—Fifty non-union men left here on an early train this morning to load the vessels of the Black line at Bay City. They were met at the depot there by 300 union men, who knocked them about in a lively manner, drove them back aboard the train, and forced them to return to this city. There were no police on hand to protect them and the boats could not be loaded. They are going again this afternoon, however, and police protection is promised.

CATTLE AND HOGS.

What Their Condition is in the Western States.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Messrs. Mallory & Son, live stock commission firm of the Union Stock yards, furnish the following reports on the present outlook for the crop of cattle and hogs, for the season of 1886-7. This report is the summary of over 600 reports received by them from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. The information gathered comes from active live stock shippers who are continually riding through the country and who have opportunities to judge accurately. The reports are based on the crops of 1885-6 and 100 per cent represents a full average crop as compared. The cattle reports include only Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, as not enough cattle are fed in the other states included in the report to be of material benefit.

Illinois—One hundred and twenty-five points in all parts of the state were heard from. Out of this number sixty-ones report a full cross of cattle, or more than a full crop as compared with 1885-6, while sixty-four points fall short of a full crop and twenty-five points report 50 per cent and less of a full crop. Thirty-one places report a full crop of hogs or more, while ninety-four places report less than a full crop and forty-three places report 50 per cent and less. Seventy-one places report hogs as healthy, no disease at all, and fifty-four places report hogs dying with cholera, at many places the percentage of deaths being very large. The quality of hogs is not as good as the crop of 1885-6.

Iowa—One hundred and forty-one places were heard from in Iowa, embracing every county in the state. Of these thirty-nine report an average crop of cattle with 1885-6 or above, one hundred and two places less than a full crop, and forty-five places 50 per cent. and less. Two points report double the number being fed, but these points are where large lots are being fed that have heretofore gone to the market as feeders. Fifty places report a full crop or over of hogs, and ninety-one places below the full crop. No reports are below 50 per cent. Ninety-six points report hogs as healthy, and forty-three points as dying with cholera. The quality is not as good as in 1885-6.

Missouri—Forty-six places were heard from in northern Missouri, five of which report as many cattle as in 1885-6 at the same time. At no point is there any more reported than last year. Forty-one places report less than last year and twenty-nine points less than 50 per cent; seven places as many hogs as in 1885-6, thirty-nine places a shortage from last year, and fifteen places 50 per cent and less. At thirty-four points hogs are reported healthy and twelve as dying with cholera. The quality is not as good as the crop of 1885-6.

Northwestern Ohio, southern Michigan and northern Indiana—Of seventy-five places heard from a large per cent report above the average crop of both hogs and corn with last year. Forty-two places report healthy hogs and thirty-three say hogs are dying with cholera, which is very bad in some sections. The quality of hogs is fully as good as last year and the quality of corn better.

Wisconsin—Of forty-six points heard from, fifteen report a full crop of hogs and thirty-one less than a full and no disease at all in the state. The quality is about the same.

Minister Jackson's Recall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A New York dispatch from the City of Mexico says: General Jackson presented his letter of recall to President Diaz yesterday, and last night he left for the United States. In the railway depot he received from the American colony and other foreigners and Mexicans the greatest ovation ever given an American in Mexico, with the single exception of General Grant. The American colony presented him with a handsome oil painting of the valley of Mexico. He accepted it in a feeling speech full of gratitude to his countrymen here.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—John M. Corse has been appointed postmaster at Boston. The president has appointed the following named postmasters: David Hammer at Mitchell, D. T., vice George A. Sidsby, suspended; Michael Twohy at Nokomis, Ill., vice D. P. Brophy, suspended.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Business failures for the last seven days in the United States were 167 and for Canada 23.

HADDOCK'S SLAYER CAUGHT.

Leavitt Makes a Startling Confession Naming the Murderer.

BREWER ARENSDORF THE MAN.

History of the Crime From its Inception Given in Detail—How the Fatal Shot Was Fired.

The Mystery Solved.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—That murder will out is being demonstrated in Sioux City conclusively. The confession of H. L. Leavitt, made under oath, clears up the whole mystery of the assassination of Rev. George C. Haddock on the night of August 3 last. It leaves no further doubt as to who the guilty parties were and the circumstances leading up to this most cowardly assault, resulting in one of the most harrowing murders ever perpetrated in this section. Besides the arrest of Leavitt in Chicago, and Munchrath and Sherman for conspiracy, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, Paul Leader, proprietor of the Milwaukee house, and George A. Lange were arrested to-day on the the same charge. Leader gave a bond of $5,000 for appearance Monday, but Lange was unable to furnish the same and went to jail. Several other warrants are out and arrests are liable to be made at any time. John Arensdorf, a prominent citizen, and one of the proprietors of the Ironz brewery, was also arrested last night at Davenport upon telegraphic advice from here. Arensdorf had gone there early in the week as a delegate to the state encampment of the Knights of Pythias. Leavitt's confession fixes the crime of firing the fatal shot upon him, as appears further on. Leavitt was not brought to Sioux City to-day as had been first planned, but taken to Kingsley, Ia., the home of Attorney Wood, where he will remain until wanted for examination. His full confession, made under oath in Chicago, is now in the hands of the authorities here, and is in the main as follows:

I joined the saloon keepers' association August 2. Fred Munchrath, George Trieber, Simonson, Louis Plath, and another man and myself, after the meeting adjourned, arranged to have men to do Walker up the next day at the court house. The next day the men were too drunk to carry out the plans. I thought this would be the end the matter, but Mat Cassnear told me next day he had two men to do the job for $100. Trieber said everything had been arranged with the policemen. I was on hand when Wood and Walker left the court house expecting to see the job done and point out the victims to the sluggers. But King and Waldevring, the men, failed to carry out their part of the programme, and so nothing came of it. On the night of August 3 I met Fred Munchrath, Geo Trieber, Louis Plath, a saloon keeper whose name I don't know, and two dutchmen whom Trieber said were men he had to do up Walker. They were talking about Haddock and Turner driving out to Greenville. Henry Haberman, Trieber, Plath, and myself got into a hack, let the windows down, and followed the preachers out. When we came back we stopped at Junk's and got a drink. When we left to go home, the two Dutchmen hired by Trieber were at the door. John Arensdorf came out of the saloon about this time, and the Dutchmen said to him: "The buggy has come back." We all started in the direction of the livery stable. In the party were Arensdorf, Munchrath, Trieber, Plath, Henry, myself and the two Dutchmen—Sherman and Lange. I thought there would be another failure. Munchrath suggested not to punch Haddock too hard, but to hit him in the face once or twice and give him a black eye. We saw Haddock coming and Arensdorf started toward him, when he came to in front of him he looked him in the face and threw up his hands. Haddock then pulled something from his pocket and struck Arensdorf. I saw Arensdorf draw his gun and shoot Haddock. Then we all ran. I went home and told my wife I went to see a slugging match and saw a murder. I am satisfied it was Arensdorf who did the shooting, as he was the only one to cross the street toward Haddock I saw Arensdorf the next morning. He claimed he thought Haddock was going to shoot and fired in self defense. I went several times to Justice Foley's office to make a confession, but never had the courage. My wife urged me strongly to do so. About one week after the killing John Arensdorf came to me in front of Warlien's saloon, and he said to me: "Henry, the driver of the wagon knows all about this, and I am thinking of sending him over into Nebraska to his home." I said: "You had better let him stay right here, as you can't tell how this thing is coming out, and I won't have it that way."

I was in the court room Saturday, July 31, and Monday and Tuesday, August 2 and 3. I had never seen Mr. Haddock to know who he was before I saw him in the court house. I have never been in Wisconsin and I have never been in Burlington, nor have I any acquaintances there. In the whipping that was talked about on Tuesday afternoon at the court house Munchrath said that he had just been to Junk and got the money and gave it to Cormeny. He said this in the presence of King and Waldevring, Trieber and myself, and King and Waldevring agreed to do it and we separated. Munchrath afterwards gave me a note to Cormeny to get $50.

Mrs. Leavitt's statement is corroborative of her husband's. She says Leavitt told her the night of the murder that Arensdorf did the shooting and swore to it by his dead mother. Arensdorf was brought here by the officer tonight, and probably will have a hearing tomorrow.

Arrested For Murder.

FONDA, Ia., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Otto Otten, a German residing in Belleville township, Pocohontas county, was arrested this afternoon for the murder of John Schon a few days since. Otten had long been suspected, but the sheriff lacked sufficient evidence to warrant his arrest, which has now been secured, and the people of this vicinity all hope and many believe that the assassin has been found.

An Old Man's Sudden Death.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About 11:15 o'clock this morning John H. Couch, a man bearing the weight of seventy-five years, but still hale and hearty, entered the office of the Graefe house and seating himself in a chair began to read a newspaper. Ten minutes afterward the proprietor, noticing something peculiar in his appearance, went to his side and found that he was dead, having passed away without a warning or a sound, supposed of heart disease.

A Young Murderer Sentenced.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Young Tony Pfeiffer, the assassin of old Patrick Harrington, was this morning sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

The Mascotte Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Four deaths occurred yesterday among those injured in La Mascotte disaster, making the total number thirty. George S. Davidson, the boat's carpenter, is in a very precarious condition and is not expected to live. After the evidence was all taken, the coroner's jury almost immediately returned a verdict exhonorating the officers of La Mascotte from all blame and severely criticised Captain Ebrough of the Eagle for his treatment of the survivors, and for not attempting to run the burning boat ashore, and recommended that his license be revoked.

Light Shakes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—A light shock was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning; also three shocks at Summerville last night.

THE KANSAS CUT-OFF.

Rival Roads Wince Under the Competition of the Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There seems to be no probability that the Union Pacific will heed the urgent request of the Southwestern association of railway lines to refuse business from the St. Paul and Northwestern railways over its new Marysville and Manhattan cut-off to Kansas City, Topeka and Kansas points. Heretofore neither the St. Paul nor Northwestern was able to get into the Southwestern association territory, but the construction of the new cut-off affords them a good outlet to Topeka and Kansas points. The new competition is quite certain to destroy the southwestern lumber pool, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe being seriously affected by this competition, which is still further breaking into the business of the Southwestern association by cutting lumber rates over the St. Louis & San Francisco from St. Louis taking business to Wichita, 500 miles, for the same rate as the regular associations charge for about 250 miles. Mr. Callaway, of the Union Pacific, who was in this city yesterday stated he had no idea of refusing any traffic from connecting lines via the new cut off. The new line was built for the purpose of getting traffic for the southern Kansas points. Competitors of the Union Pacific and especially some of the roads in the southwestern association had invaded the territory of the Union Pacific and had never evinced any scruples in taking business to any points they could reach regardless of existing agreements. Mr. C. W. Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Santa Fe, was also in the city and evinced much concern, not only over the competition of the Union Pacific, but that of the Rock Island and other roads now constructing lines through the territory of his country. He felt quite confident a serious fight will be the result and he did not think the Santa Fe road would get left in the conflict.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Base Ball Record.

AT NEW YORK—

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*—1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Pitchers—Boyle and Welch. Base hits—St. Louis 9, New York 6. Errors—St. Louis 4. Umpire—Fulmer.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

Detroit	0	5	1	0	0	0	5		—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Detroit 12, Philadelphia 4. Errors—Detroit 3, Philadelphia 7. Umpire—Pearce.

AT PITTSBURG—

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	—7
Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Pitchers—Morris and Lynch. Base hits—Pittsburg 10, Metropolitans 1. Errors—Pittsburg 0, Metropolitans 2. Umpire—Valentine.

AT WASHINGTON—

Kansas City	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2

Pitchers—Oday and King. First base hits—Kansas City 1, Washington 5. Errors—Kansas City 7, Washington 6. Umpire—Quest.

AT CINCINNATI—

Cincinnati	3	0	4	3	2	0	0	2	—14
Baltimore	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—8

Base hits—Cincinnati 14, Baltimore 9. Errors—Cincinnati 5, Baltimore 5. Umpire—York.

AT LOUISVILLE—

Louisville	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	—8
Athletics	3	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	—11

Pitchers—Hecker and Atkinson. Base hits—Louisville 13, Athletics 10. Errors—Louisville 8, Athletics 3. Umpire—Kelly.

AT ST. LOUIS—

St. Louis	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0—7
Brooklyn	0	1	3	1	0	5	1	0	0—11

Pitchers—Carruthers and Porter. Base hits—St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 13. Errors—St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 4. Umpire—McQuade.

AT BOSTON—

Boston	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	*—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Pitchers—Radbourn and McCormick. Base hits—Chicago 3, Boston 13. Errors—Chicago 7, Boston 4. Umpire—Powers.

Coney Island Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Oct. 8.—First race, mile: Taleoma won, Katie Fletcher second, Burgundy third. Time—1:46½.

Selling allowances, seven furlongs: Winona won, Revoke second, Gold Medal third. Time—1:42.

Seven furlongs: Sam Bennett won, Rosiere second, Petersburg third. Time—1:31.

One and one-eighth miles: Beaz won, Restless second, Ariel third. Time—1:59.

One and one-fourth miles: Barnum won, Amber second, Joe Mitchell third. Time—2:11¾.

One and one-eighth miles: Jim Douglas won by six lengths, Mollie Walton second, Poet third. Time—2:00¼.

Latonia Jockey Club.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—For non-winners, mile and fourth: War Sign won, King George second, Santa Anita Belle third. Time—2:11.

Selling, for two year olds, non-winners, six furlongs: Wary won, Clarion second, Passion third. Time—1:17¼.

For maidens, three years old and upwards, seven furlongs: Andelia won, Evangeline second, Long Knight third. Time—1:31½.

For two years old, six furlongs: Terra Cotta won, Poteen second, Allegheny third. Time—1:15¼.

Mile and sixteenth: Beaconsfield won, Wanderoo second, Wahoo third. Time—1:50½.

Trotting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Fifth day of the fair association races:

2:20 class, purse $1,500, divided: Palo Alto won, Charley Hogan second, Albert France third. Best time—2:18.

2:30 class, purse $1,500, divided: G. B. won, Louise R. second, Anniversary third. Best time—2:23.

"Chief Justice Chase Day."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Memorial services in honor of the late Chief Justice Chase are to held at Cincinnati on the 14th inst. At a meeting of the colored citizens of the District to-day it was

Resolved, That we trust that the 14th of October will be set apart all over this land by the colored people as "Chief Justice Chase day"; that all colored institutions of learning have commemorative exercises on this day; that all churches and Sunday schools hold religeous services, morning and evening, of grateful praise to Almighty God for giving to our race such a deliverer.

Resolved, That our religious press and secular press generally are requested to call attention to this subject.

Diseased Cows' Milk.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The following order was issued by Health Officer Dewolf this afternoon:

CITY OF CHICAGO, Department of Health—Notice: It has been determined that some of the cattle in the distillery sheds of the city were affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and that probably many of them are in the early febrile stage of the disease, thereby rendering milk from cows thus affected unsuitable for food. All persons are hereby prohibited from removing milk for public distribution or use from any premises where infected animals are found, and if any person doing so or attempting to do so will be immediately arrested.

OSCAR C. DEWOLF,
Commissioner of Health.

Ran on an Unknown Rock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—A private dispatch was received to-day dated Juneau, Alaska, signed by Captain Carroll, of the steamer Ancon, which, it was feared, was lost. It states the Ancon ran on an unknown rock in Glacier bay on the night of September 18. The vessel was got off but made water so fast it was found necessary to beach her.

Cattlemen Happy.

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 7.—Cattlemen on the Sioux reservation are happy. The order from the Indian department notifying them to leave at once and remove all their cattle has been revoked and they can remain.

THE CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT.

The Republican State Committee Designates Speakers and Dates.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Further Developments in the Quinn Case Strongly Implicate Sproetz—Reward Offered For His Capture—Nebraska News.

Republican Campaign Speeches.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The republican state committee met this evening at the Capital hotel and the roll call found twenty-three members present, numbering Hon. A. J. Weaver, of Falls City, chairman; Walt M. Seeley, Lancaster; George W. Collins, Pawnee; J. H. Becker, Plattsmouth; L. R. Wright, proxy for C. H. Dewey, Omaha; L. D. Richards, Fremont; J. A. McMurphy, proxy for C. E. Sumner, Schuyler; W. T. Arnold, David City; J. B. Davis, Wahoo, proxy for F. G. B. Bryan; R. S. Norval, Seward; J. Jensen, Geneva; M. A. Dougherty, Crete; E. M. Correll, Hebron; J. N. Paul, St. Paul; F. C. Condon, S. H. Craig and Joshua Cox. There were present with the committee General Thayer, candidate for governor, Congressman Dorsey, of the Third district, Church Howe, Lieutenant-Governor Shedd, and other state officials. The entire work of the committee was in making the appointment for campaign speaking. Among those who had offered their services were J. M. Thurston, W. F. Gurley, of Omaha; J. G. Taite, of Kearney; G. M. Humphrey, Geo. W. Collins, of Pawnee; ex-Governor Nance; M. A. Hartigan, of Plattsmouth; John C. Cowin and Senator Manderson. Senator Manderson will speak at Wymore, Tecumseh, Plattsmouth and Wahoo in the First district; at Milford, Osceola, Holdrege and Orleans in the Second district, and at Norfolk and Columbus in the Third district.

General Thayer is in great demand from every nook and corner in the state, and his appointments cover every afternoon and nearly every evening until election, as follows: North Platte, 12th, afternoon; Kearney, 12th, evening; St. Paul, 13th; Broken Bow, 15th; Grand Island, 16th; North Bend, 18th, afternoon; Fremont, 18th, evening; Stromsburg, 19th, afternoon; Osceola, 19th, evening; David City, 20th, afternoon; Seward, 20th, evening; Crete, 21st, afternoon; Wilber, 21st, evening; Fairbury, 22d, afternoon; Hebron, 22d, evening; Geneva, 23d; Minden, 25th, afternoon; Holdrege, 25th, evening. Following the 25th General Thayer devotes the remainder of the time until election day in the First district, the dates of which were not definitely settled up to a late hour. Church Howe has announced twenty-three appointments in the First district for himself and in all appointments other speakers are to be added.

Democratic Convention.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The row over the selection of a state central committee continued until nearly 4 o'clock this morning, and as selected it is claimed as a "packing house" victory. Helmrod and O'Connor, of Douglas, who were the special targets of the Boyd faction, are succeeded by Ogden and Pritchett. The following cut and dried platform was adopted unanimously:

THE PLATFORM.

The democracy of Nebraska, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of the democratic party of the nation, which were so elaborately enumerated in the platform of the party adopted by the national convention in 1884, and which then received the approval of the people by the election of Grover Cleveland, as president of the United States.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Cleveland whose faithful and fearless adhesion to all pledges made by him has proved to the nation that it has an honest and courageous executive exceptionally fitted to be intrusted with the administration of the government, and in whose hands the cause of reform and good government will be as it has been by him advanced and conserved.

We extend to the laboring classes our warmest sympathy and favor all proper legislation, which shall better their condition and protect the workingmen from unjust exactions of monopolies and aggregated capital.

We denounce prohibition and regard the attempt of the republican party to enforce sumptuary laws upon this state as dangerous to the liberties of the citizens and hostile to the welfare of the people.

We extend to Gladstone and Parnell and their compatriots and the Irish people generally our fullest sympathy in their heroic struggle to establish the blessings of home rule for downtrodden Ireland and congratulate them on the rapid advancement made in the direction of human liberty and trust that the time is now at hand when the principles enunciated in the declaration of independence shall be firmly established in every land and among every people.

We insist upon the enforcement of such wise and equitable laws by the coming legislature in relation to railroad corporations and the carrying of freights within the state, as will abolish the present aggressive rates and unjust discrimination, and we call upon congress to supplement by national enactment an inter-state commerce law that will effectually relieve the people of the agricultural states from the thralldom of railroad monopolies.

We mourn the loss of the nation, caused by the death of distinguished citizens, patriots and statesmen—McClellan, Hancock, Hendricks, Seymour and Tilden. We rejoice that it was permitted to these great leaders to live until they could behold their beloved country restored to the political principles for which they toiled through years of distrust, injustice and wrong, and that the life of the lamented vice president was spared until the great wrong done him in 1876 was righted by an outraged people and pledge our devotion anew to the great principles for which these patriotic democrats lived and died.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following in the state central committee: First district, Clegg of Richardson, Johnson of Nemaha, Dinnine of Johnson, Manning of Gage. Second district, Conger and Ireland of Otoe, Patterson and Wallace of Cass. Third district, Ogden and Pritchett of Douglas, Clark of Washington, Charde of Burt, Campbell of Sarpy. Fifth district, Castor of Saline, Johnson of Filmore Battey of Adams, Hubbell of Jefferson. Seventh district, Weilner of Cummings, McAllister of Dixon, Gooding of Cedar, Robinson. Ninth district, Galbraith of Platte, O'Day of Antelope, Filbert of Holt, MacDonough of Valley. Tenth district, Boyle of Buffalo, Sotus of Sherman, Martin of Custer, Westerver, Wasson. Eighth district, Fred A. Harman, of Franklin, Case of Webster. Furgeson of Kearney, O'Donnel of Red Willow.

After Quinn's Murderer.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mayor Alexander has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Adams county of Wilhelm Sproetz, a young German, about five feet four inches high, weight about one hundred and forty pounds, light complexion, light hair and mustache, wearing when last seen a fur cap and dirty brown clothes, with white shirt with dark spots and no collar, age twenty-four to thirty years. He had a fresh sore on the back of one hand. Sproetz is supposed to be the man who murdered James Quinn near Hastings on Wednesday night, September 29. New developments implicate Sproetz in the murder either directly or as an accessory. Chief of Police Hall has received a telegram from the marshal of St. Paul, Neb., saying that horses answering the description of the ones stolen from the murdered man were there. Hall immediately started for St. Paul, taking with him a man who could identify the horses. The horses proved to be the right ones. This was the first tangible clue obtained. The party in whose possession the horses were found made the following statement: He had purchased the horses on Saturday morning at Grand Island from an innocent-looking German, who claimed that he was a homesteader and too poor to keep the horses through the winter. The St. Paul man paid the German $30 in cash and gave him a gold watch valued at $40, taking a bill of sale. The name signed to the bill of sale was William Boek. Saturday night Wilhelm Sproetz, who answers exactly the description of the alleged homesteader Wilhelm Boek, came into Hastings and exhibited a large sum of money and a gold watch. He deposited $290 with a Hastings merchant, saying that he would call for it Monday morning. He called for his money Monday morning and was soon afterwards arrested. His subsequent escape is known to the readers of the BEE.

Public feeling is running high and there is but little doubt in the minds of men here but that Sproetz is either the man who committed the murder or that he was an accessory to the crime and that he was chosen by his confederates to dispose of the horses. The authorities have no clue to Sproetz's whereabouts, but it is believed that he is still in the county and a large number of men are scouring the country in every direction.

Red Willow's Pride.

McCOOK, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The attendance at the races here to-day was about four thousand, and all were well repaid for the time and trouble both in the character of the races and the exhibit. The agricultural display was not excelled in quantity even at the state fair, and Red Willow county may well be proud of the progress she has shown. The racing programme was as follows:

Free-for-all trotting, purse $350: This race was won by Maude Cook, taking the second, fourth and sixth heats, McLeod winning second money, Cling third and None Such fourth. There was some dissatisfaction with the driving, and the drivers on None Such and McLeod were changed in the fift heat. Time—2:36½, 2:35, 2:33½, 2:42, 2:36¾, 2:41.

The running race, one-half mile, heats, purse $200, best three in five, was won by Willie C., John Redmond second, Mound City Belle third, Frank Cooper fourth. Time—52, 51½, 51¼, 52.

The free-for-all pacing, purse $300, was won by Charlie E. in three straight heats, Pilot second, Billie Burton third, Ella S. fourth. Time—2:31, 2:31¼, 2:33.

In addition to this Professor Hank gave an exhibition of riding a race on two race horses. To-day closed the fair proper and the association is considerable money ahead after paying the liberal premiums. The racing, however, will be continued to-morrow, and in the forenoon the McCook Gun club will hold a championship shoot. McCook is fast winning a reputation as being the best racing town west of Omaha. Mr. Barston, of Crete, officiated as judge and starter with satisfaction to all. The Graves & Halladay Comedy company have played at Menard opera house here all the week to crowded houses. They are a good company and well liked here.

Big Town Lot Sale.

NORFOLK, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—Three coaches of excursionists went to Randolph by the Wayne branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, besides as many more by vehicles. The day was fine, and over $7,000 worth of lots were sold, the lots averaging about $100 each. This town is on the headwaters of the Logan, and is surrounded by some of the finest valleys in the state. An immense amount of wild land can be had within ten miles of the railroad terminus, which is in the southwest part of Cedar county. Large amounts of land can be had at from $6 to $10 per acre. Probably 50,000 acres of unimproved land can be found within ten miles of this town. Range for stock excellent, as grass and water are abundant. The crops in Cedar, Wayne and Pierce counties are good.

An Insane Man's Leap.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special to the BEE.]—A strangely acting person left the overland train at this place last night, and registered at the Grand Pacific as August Koepsel, of Neenah, Wis. His actions attracted considerable attention, but he was assigned his room and nothing more was thought of him until this morning about 5:30 o'clock, when the clerk was startled by hearing a sound as of some heavy body falling, followed by loud, incoherent talking, and rushing to the outside found that Koepsel had leaped from the second story window. As far as could be ascertained from his almost unintelligible gibberish, he was under the impression that he was about to be murdered. He sustained no injuries and has been confined in the county jail. His friends in Norfolk, whither he was bound, have been telegraphed for.

The Cherry County Fair.

VALENTINE, Ne