DULL TIMES IN THE COMMONS

But Few Members Turn Out to Discuss the Land Purchase Bill.

THE LEADERS ABSENT THEMSELVES.

A Little Life Infused Into the Session by a Practical Joke-A New Liquor License Bill Comes Up.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennetl] London, April 30 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Why were some people so anxious to divert the ordinary course of business in the house of commons yesterday and keep the slow-going Irish train on the track? The members must have asked themselves that question when they walked into the house. The attendance was scanty. On the conservative side there was not a dozen members all told, and most of them were half asleep. Balfour had to be present by virtue of his office, but he seemed to be plunged in gloom. W. H. Smith looked in occasionally, but finding nothing very tempting he quickly returned to his room. Gladstone has doubtless had enough of the present debate; at any rate he showed good discretion in staying away yesterday. Sir William Harcourt mounted guard in his absence. With only those two in the front opposition bench and very few behind them, the aspect of that side of the house was not at all cheer-

Mr. Hayes Fisher resumed the debate in a forcible and closely reasoned speech. Fisher is one of the ablest young men on the conservative side, although he does not push himself forward and resort to those advertising expedients which are not unknown to some of his friends and colleagues. He has acted as private secretary to Balfour since the latter went to the Irish office, and in that capacity he must have done some hard and valuable work.

On Monday, by-the-by, George Wyndham, another of Bulfour's secretaries, spoke of the land purchase bill as "our bill," "our measure," etc., thus putting himself at once on a level with the minis-As he is very rich and has connections of the right kind, no doubt he will get to the desired haven in due course. But he can afford to wait a few weeks. The house dislikes sumptuousness, and Wyndham's pompous display on Monday by no means increased the opinion formed of him on his first attempt. He should now cultivate a little modesty.

Labouchere was, as a matter of course, very

pronounced in his hostility to the land pur chase bill and to the government.

Sir Walter Bartelott, a stout conservative of the good old school, admitted he was not in love with the bill and hoped it would be much amended in committee, but he voted for it because he believed in Balfour. That is the strongest reason for supporting the bill that

any one has advanced.

A little incident occurred during Sir Walter's speech which gave the weary house an opportunity for a laugh. Sometimes Sir Walter seems to be approaching the end of his speech when he is not, and in one of these perorations he stooped down. Up jumped a dozen members on each side to catch the speaker's eye in their eagerness to be called. They kent their gaze fixed on the speaker. any one has advanced. They kept their gaze fixed on the speaker, and it was only when Sir Walter's voice fell on their ears, accompanied with a ripple of laughter from the house, that they realized they had gone in for competition too soon. For a moment they stood glaring at each other and then collapsed. Bartelott should desis from playing these practical jokes upon his

fellow members. Semetimes when the speaker calls upon one out of several members, the others seem to be transfixed with astonishment that he has overlooked them— surely there must be some whiteleasters to that he has overlooked them-surely there must be some mistake about it That was Sir Charles Lewis' attitude yesterday when the speaker called Sir Walter Bartelott. Sir Charles Lewis took a long time in resuming his seat, and as he did so he darted several looks at the speaker which clearly said: "Do you not see that I am here? You don't mean to say that Bartelott is to have the first turn? Apologize and I'll forgive you, but for goodness sake don't let such a wretched blunder occur again." But the speaker said nothing. Sir Charles

Lewis will, however, have his chance and make the most of it.

At the evening sitting there was no difficulty in bringing a quorum together, though the muster was chiefly on the Gladstone side of the house. If it had de-pended on the conservatives there would have been no house at 9 o'clock, although the ministerialists came in afterward. The outer lobby was crowded with friends of temper-ance, having evidently been whipped up for the occasion. Sir Wilfred Lawson Caine, T. W. Russell and other apostles came up to the mark in good time, proud of their recruits. The strangers' gallery got filled up in a very

Lord Randolph Churchill was the hero of Lord Randolph Caurenin was the heroot the occasion, with his new licensing bill for the sale of drink. He introduced it in a speech of an hour and three-quarters in length, dealing laboriously with the evils caused by the unrestrained sale of intoxicating drinks and describing previous attempts at legislation on the subject. His own measure proposes to place the licensing power in the county councils or other municipal bodies. It also gives a direct veto on the sale of drink to be exercised in any locali ty by a majority of two-thirds of the popula-tion. No compensation clauses are contained in the bill, it being beyond the province of a private member to propose new taxation. Clubs are to be registered on the payment of a fee which may be as low as 30 shillings a year for workingmen clubs, running up from £1,000 to £2,000 a year for the great West End clubs. Only a full public house license will be issued,

ms closing all the beer shops.

The noble lord's statements were received with cheers, and especially from the Glad-stonians. Sir Wilfred Lawson congratulated

Lord Randolph on being a promising member of the Band of Hope.

An interesting discussion ensued, but beyond the first reading of the bill it is unlikely that any practical results will follow in the present session.

MAY COME TO AMERICA.

The Emperor of Germany Contemplating a Visit to This Country.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, April 30 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.]-A private letter from our Berlin correspondent says that the emperor of Germany has directed the building of a yacht which will be the largest of its class in the world. The emperor has developed strong nautical tastes since he ascended the throne and is already entitled to wear the unifor n of a British admiral. It is said that the emperor will, when the yacht is ready, pay a visit to the United States, and already speculation is rife in certain Berlin circles as to how the head of an autocracy would be received by the great democratic commonwealth. To this we answer that his majesty would be welcomed with enthusiasm. He would come as a guest, and in America hospitality is the religion. He is the chief of a friendly nation, and there would be pleasure as well as pride in doing him honor, but, more than all, it would be the head of the German race visiting one of the largest and most populous German nations in the world. There are more Germans in the United States than there were in Prussla under Frederick the Great. There are now more than in the German states with the exception of Prussia, and although our German friends are as good

Americans as exist, the love and memories of the Fatherland would go out to the young sovereign with matchless enthusiasm. For every reason, personal as well as political, the contemplated trip is a wise one. It would be well for the emperor and the people of the United States. Nothing conduces more to harmony than for people to look each other in the face. From this visit good will and good feeling would spring, and what better assurance of peace in Europe than the fact that the master of peace and war was making a tour in the United States and drinking a glass of beer here and there with our German fellow-citizens as a toast to the Fatherland?

OHIO BALLOT BOX CASES.

Witness Bode's Testimony Resented by Butterworth.

Washington, April 30 .- The special house committee on the Ohio ballot box forgery

was in session again today. Witness Bode was called here, he presumed, because he told Mr. Prior that it was singular that Butterworth had said that he had not spoken with Tom Campbell for eight years, when he (witness) had seen him in Campbell's office in 1887. Wood was also in the room, but was not talking with Butter-worth. A ballot box was on the table. There worth. A ballot box was on the table. There were several other persons in the room. Witness assumed that they were there to discuss the ballot box matter. Witness was asked what other prominent men were present, but could not remember any other.

Butterworth could contain himself no longer, and exclaimed: "You are lying from beginning to end!"

Butterworth then took up, the cross-exam-

Butterworth then took up the cross-examination and questioned the witness respecting his visit to Campbell's office in 1887, when he said he had seen him (Butterworth). He said that he was an employe of the Cincinnati screw and tap company, which was then making ballot boxes, and he had gone to Campbell's office upon some matter of bust-ness connected with the box. Witness had not talked with anybody upon this subject ex-cept Mr. Prior and Governor Forager, and

that was six weeks ago.

At the conclusion of Bode's testimony,
Butterworth took the stand and said: "There was not a single word of truth in his state-ment that I was there. I never was there. Never had a talk with Campbell or Wood, In fact Campbell and I have not been on speaking

terms, as some persons in this room know, for five or six years." Witness here remarked that he was not a politician, and he appealed to the committee to find any object in his coming here to asperse Butterworth. He insisted that he told

the truth and refused to admit the possibil-ity of error. This closed the examination for After the conclusion of the examination the committee decided that it would close the recommittee decided the recommit ord and take no more testimony.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS. Democratic Politicians Startled by a

Sensational Exposure. CHICAGO, April 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The sensation of the hour in political circles is the discovery by the state's attorney of gigantic election frauds in the Twenty-fourth ward. Last night's exposure of the fraud put the suspected persons on the alert and the officers were in a rather helpless position this morning, as they had to look for men who had either flown or were well out of sight. Nevertheless a number of arrests were made today and more are expected before tomorrow morning. One of the notable captures today was Mike Corcoran, a democratic leader of some note in the city, he being credited by the elect with having a "great pull." He was very indignant at his arrest, and he and Frank Pierce, who was arrested at the same time, promptly furnished bail. It is understood that warrants are out for the arrest of nearly fifty men concerned in the frand nearly fifty men concerned in the fraud which resulted in seating McAbee, the dem-ocratic candidate, in the council as one of the epresentatives of the Twenty-fourth wards. Since the election a number of gentlemen have been quietly at work looking up matters and submitting the facts to States Attorney Longenecker a few days ago. He investi-gated further and has unearthed the conspir cy, which resulted, it is stated, in 400 il-egal votes from hotel and boarding houses eing recorded and cast with the assistance of undry hotel clerks, who verified the corked-up voters list pre-tented by the republican canvassers sented by the republican canvassers and O. K.d them. These gentiemen and the parties who "fixed" them are about to be taken hold of by the law and the result sented promises well for the greatest election scan-dal of years. A singular feature of the affair is the fact that the investigation was started by a disgruntled democrat, who didn't get what he wanted after the election was over and in revenge wrote to the gentleman who is now assisting the state's attorney in the mat ter, giving him an inkling of what had been done. The democrats are wild over the ex-pose and say it is all a political bluff on the part of the state's attorney. They will find out differently before he is through.

Discharged for Voting Wrong.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- Charges of interfer ence with voters during the recent aldermanic election were preferred today against General Superintendent Sessions of the Pullman palace car company. The complainant, E. G. Brown, says he was discharged from the employment of the Pullman com-pany by the defendant because he refused to vote for Dr. Chasey, an employe of the com-pany, for alderman. He alleges that two other employes were discharged. The elec-tion commissioners will investigate.

WORLD EDITORS INDICTED. Pulitzer and Members of His Staff

Charged With Libel. New York, April 30 .- The grand jury has ust handed in indictments against Joseph Pulitzer, John A. Cockerill, Julius Chambers and James F. Graham of the New York World for criminally libeling ex-Judge Hil-

The World for some time past has been publishing sensational articles regarding Judge Hilton's relations to the Stewart estate and also vague insinuations against the character of Mr. Stewart, On the 23d instant, Judge Hilton wrote to District Attorney Fellows at length callto District Attorney Fellows at length calling attention to these articles and saying that he would not think of dignifying them by bringing civil suit for libel. Had they been confined to libeling him he should have treated them with contemptuous silence, but says the letter, "When they malign the memory of my dear friend and benefactor whose name was a synonym for high character, perfect integrity and unquestioned personal purity, I owe it to his memory that such shameless and wanton traducers, beside whom the robbers wanton traducers, beside whom the robbers of his grave were gentlemen of refinement and character, should be brought to answer at the bar of public justice. It is with that purpose in view that I write this letter and ad these papers that you may exhibit these libels to the grand jury for such action as it may deem proper."

Messes, Graham and Chambers gave bail this afternoon, Messes, Pulitzer and Cock-erill are out of the city on a vacation,

Will End in the Courts. OTTAWA, Ill., April 30. -[Special Tele gram to Tuz Bez.]-The dissensions in the German Evangelical church resulted in a split, the Esher faction retaining possession of the church and the anti-Eshers renting the French church, where they will hold services until the settlement of the matter in the ourts. The paster of the Lutheran church. Rev. Mr. Von Scheneck, having been forced to resign, the trustees refuse to accept an-other minister from the Missouri synod. which is opposed to secret societies, dancing and amusements of all kinds. Mr. Von Scheneck has succeeded in gaining a following and electing a set of trustees, who are now fighting with the regular trustees for ion of the church. The matter will end in the courts.

AN ANARCHIST GETS OFFICE.

Richard Hinton Appointed Superintendent of Artesian Irrigation.

THE DEMOCRATS FILIBUSTERING.

They Refuse to Vote on McKinley's Worsted Cloth Classification-Working for Furnas-Houk on Gerrymandering.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE, 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30. Colonel Richard Hinton has been appointed superintendent of artesian irrigation and has

an appropriation of \$20,000 to ascertain whether the agricultural interests of the Dakotas and adjacent states can be benefited by the artesian well system. He will investigate the irrigation problem in Montana also, Hinton is a newspaper writer, a labor agitator and a follower of Johann Most.

DEMOCRATS FILIBUSTERING. Again the democrats in the house attempted this afternoon to defeat legislation by filibustering and broke up an active quorum. These revolutionists are using their riotous tactics upon the slightest provocation, even when there is no real political issue at hand. They refused to vote today on the adoption of the McKinley worsted cloth classification,

but Speaker Reed counted a quorum present.

Now the democrats are again threatening to

appeal to the supreme court. They have

made this threat a number of times before without any effect. AN INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL HOUR. Colonel Houk of Tennessee, who is one of the oldest members of the house committee on elections and who has for many years been the leader in the movement to enact a federal election law, said this afternoon: "I think the chances are about even as to whether the federal election bill will become a law at this session of congress. I am heartily in favor of it and in favor of the bill to pre-vent gerrymandering by state legislatures. In fact I am for anything that will interfere with the work of the democrats.

interfere with the work of the democrats. At present every time a legislature changes its political complexion it goes to work and gerrymanders the state. We must stop this. The constitution provides for a census to be taken every ten years and a reapportionment of congressional districts upon that census. We must pass laws making this provision effective and stop the tinkering with the rights of the federal government. I have been advocating this since 1863, and suppose that I was one of the very first to suggest anti-legislative gerryvery first to suggest anti-legislative gerry-mander and federal election laws. Both of these questions are of great importance and these questions are of great importance and the republicans in caucus are considering them with deliberation. There is no hurry. If we simply get them through by the end of this session that will be sufficient, as the anti-gerrymander law will provide for congressional elections in the districts as at present arranged until the reapportionment under the new census, and the federal election law will secure fair elections in November."

WORKING FOR FURNAS.

Senators Paddock and Manderson called upon the president this morning as anticipated in a BEE special, and made a formal application for the appointment of ex-Governor Fur-nas as one of the Chicago world's fair commis-sioners. The president said he had only four republicans to appoint and that it was necessary to have, besides good and efficient men for the place, men who represent as far as possible different sections of the country. He did not indicate whether he would appoint Governor Furnas, but the two Nelsonsky sounters believe his but the two Nebraska senators believe his

NEW POSTMASTERS. Nebraska—H. A. Hobbs, at the Omaha gency; S. S. Inghram, Buffalo, Wheeler

DEFERRED LEGISLATION.

Chairman McKinley thinks that an ar-angement can be made when the tariff bill is taken up on next Tuesday by which the gen-eral debate will be closed on Saturday, and that the work under the five minute rule will not last more than two weeks, which will put the bill in the senate about May 24. If this can be done congress may adjourn by the middle of July.

It was stated in the room of the house com-

mittee on postofices and postroads today that no effort would be made to report a postal telegraph bill at this session. It is not likely either that the bill providing for the construction of postoffice buildings to cost \$20,000 in places where the annual postal receipts are \$3,000 a year or more will be passed at this session of congress, but member of the committee say it will probably becom a law by the action of the next session. Thi bill carries an immediate appropriation of one carries an immediate appropriation of several millions of dollars and contemplates an almost limitless expenditure in the future, and there is a fear that the appropriation will run up too high. The southern senators who are members of the committee on agriculture, have fought with so much vigor the proposi tion to tax compound lard because it will injure the cotton seed oil industry that there is very little prospect now of any legislation of this character this year. Senator George of Mississippi and others contend that the proposition is unconstitutional in the first place ostion is unconstitutional in the first place and secondly, they threaten to talk the meas-ure to death if it ever comes upon the floor. Senator Paddock had hoped to have a general food bill passed, but there is little to encour

age him. PROBABLE CHANGES,

The railroad men of the country are dis-cussing probable changes in the interstate commerce commission which ought to take place in a few months by reason of the ex-peritation of Commissioner Schoonmaker's term of office. Mr. Schoonmaker is a democrat and if the president appoints a republican in his place it will change the political complexion of the commission, which now has three democrats and two republicans. There is much pressure being brought, however, to secure Mr. Schoonmaker's reappointment on the part of New Yorkers on the ground that he is a practical railroad man of unquestioned ability and has never taken an active part in politics; again it is represented that as Commissioner Morrison has nly a year longer to serve would be better to wait until then and appoint a republican to his place than to sacri-fice Schoonmaker. Morrison has never ceased take an active interest in Illinois politics and makes no concealment of his interest in the success of the democratic party. Those close to the president are of the opinion, however, that a republican will be appointed in Schoonmaker's place and a less offensive democrat will succeed Morrison.

LAND DECISIONS AFFIRMED. Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the land commis-sioner in dismissing the contest of William Neifert against the timber culture entry for the north 14 of the southeast 14 and the south 14 of the northeast 14 of section 23, township , range 20 West, Niobrara Nebraska land district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Harrison will go to Philadelphia on Decoration day as the guest of Meade post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, the oldest organization of the Atlantic coast. He omised a year ago that he would make this

The secret of General Ben Butler's frequent visits to Washington was made public today when the house committee on public buildings and grounds reported in favor of purchasing his handsome gray stone residence, one so south of the capitol, for \$250,000. The eral declares that he will not take less that \$275,000 and will try to have the bill amended on the floors of the two houses.

Senator Teller has again stated, in an in erview, that his free silver coinage proposi tion would be the coinage bill passed by this congress. Senator Teller wants the certificates to be redeemable in lawful money of the United States without any bullion or coin clause. It is said that every senator west of the Mississipping from the Corp. clause. It is said that every senate the Mississippi river and more than one-balf

of those east of that line, as well as almost every one from the south, will vote for the Teller proposition. senator Pettigrew has returned from New

York, where he was in consultation with his business partners. He says he will not go to South Dakota until about June 1. The Fort Sedgwick military reservation

bill which was finally passed by the senate yesterday, and which was introduced into the senate by Mr. Paddock and in the house Mr. Dorsey, is to be promptly signed by

e president. Foday Senators Paddock and Manderson called at the postoffice department and asked Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Bell, superintendent of the railway mail service, to create anothe railway mail division with headquarters a Omaha. They were told that owing to th ormana. They were told that owing to the present condition of the appropriation for this service it would be impossible to comply with the request at this time, but there is a probability that such a division will be created after the new fiscal year begins.

The senate judiciary committee proposes to recommend radical amendments to the "court bill," and the chances are that instead of fixing the place for holding the court of appeals at either St. Louis, as was done in the house bill, or at Omaha, as was proposed by Congressman Connell, they will leave the by Congressman Connell, they will leave the place for holding the courts open in order that the judges may make their own selec-

United States Treasurer Huston has been United States Treasurer Huston has been quite ill at his home in the northern suburbs of Washington for more than a week with rheumatism, but he expects to get back to his post of duty the first of next week.

A clause was added to the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill that passed the senate vesterday which exempts mineral band form sterday which exempts mineral lands from the forfeiture, this will protect the mines in Montana, Idaho and other sections which are located within the Northern Pacific lands. PERRY S. HEATH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. The House Passes the Senate Depend-

ent Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- After the reading of the journal the house proceeded to vote upon the passage of the bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens, " The bill passed-yeas, 138; nays, 0-the speaker counting a quorum. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloth, which are under the names of worsteds or diagonals or otherwise.

The committee on rules reported a resolution providing for the immediate consideration of the senate dependent pension bill, to which the Morrill service pension bill may be ordered as a substitute, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Carlisle protested against the adoption of resolutions of this character which took away from the committee the whole right to consider many bills and forced the house to vote upon them after a brief debate. It was not fair to the members. It was not fair to the taxpayers of the country. The pension estimates were never liberal enough and he said the expenditures under the senate bill would amount to \$45,000,000 and under the new house bill to \$50,000,000. From this time on he would protest against this system and insist upon the right of the members to have opportunity for discussion and amend-

Mr. Henderson of Iowa inquired whether the gentleman on the other side would sup-port the measures desired by the soldiers. Mr. Cariisle said he was not authorized to speak on this subject, but in his opinion there were gentlemen on the democratic side who would give the soldiers more than the gentle man from Iowa was willing to give them. Henderson—You are very liberal when ou are out of power. We took care of the oldiers when you had the majority. We in-

tend to take care of them now.

After considerable further debate of this nature Mr. McKinley said the resolution was justified under the present code of rules and by precedents set by the house the republicans wanted to do the public business. The The resolution was adopted and Mr. Morrill

spoke in support of the bill. The total num-ber of persons put upon the pension roll under the provisions of the bill was estimated at 440,000 at an annual cost of \$39,629,000 This act of justice had been too long delayed. If the government was going to grant a serv ce pension it should grant it without delay.

Mr Yoder of Ohio spoke for a per diem
pension bill and charged the republicans

with not living true to their promises to the soldiers. The pending bill might be better entitled, "A bill providing pensions for soldiers after they are dead and for their willows, providing they become paupers before they die." Mr. Martin of Indiana held the same view

Mr. Martin of Indiana held the same view and spoke in support of a per diem pension and arrears limitation repeal bill. Mr. Tarsney of Missouri opposed the bill because it made no discrimination between three months' and three years' soldiers, because it made no distinction betwen disab resulting from service and that resulting

from the vicious conduct of a pensioner.

Mr. Kerr of Iowa thought the bill went a far as congress could go in view of the promise the republicans had made for a reduction of

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said the bill if passed would make the pension roll number 450,000, with a total expenditure of \$150,000, 000 per annum. This gross sum amounted to nearly 43 per cent of the gross income of the government. It was munificent generosity such as the world had never before wit nessed and exceeding that of all civilized na ons combined.

Mr. Springer opposed the bill because it made no discrimination as to the length of Mr. Sayers of Texas opposed both bills in the interest of the taxpayers of the country.

After further debate an amendment was agreed to to the Morrill bill reducing the age of limitation from sixty-two to sixty years

The Morrill bill was agreed to as a substi-ite bill—yeas, 183; mays, 71. Mr. Yoder moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to report back a per diem pension bill. Lost—48 to 161. The senate bill as amended by the substitute was then passed-179 to 70, amid loud

applause.

The house then adjourned. The bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to place on the pension roll the name of any officer or enlisted man of sixty years or over who served ninety days or more in the war and who shall have received an honorable discharge, said pension to com-mence from the date of application and con-tinue during life at the rate of \$8 per month. All persons who served ninety days or more and who were honorably discharged and are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disagnity shall upon due proof be placed upon the list of invalid pen-sioners at \$8 per month. The bill also pro-vides a pension for the widow of any soldier when she shall arrive at sixty years or be

without other support than dally labor. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- In the senate this morning the committee on foreign relations reported a concurrent resolution requesting the president to negotiate with the governments of Great Britain and Mexico with a view to securing treaty stipulations for the prevention of the importation from Canada and Mexico into the United States of Chinese and immediate consideration for it was asked. The resolution went over till tomorrow and

the consideration of the customs and admin tration bill was resumed.

Mr. Tracy moved to amend the bill by in erting a provision giving any importer who s dissatisfied the right to begin a common aw suit in the United States circuit court. This was discussed at length and the bill was finally laid aside without action.

The conference report on the house bill for a public building at Fremont, Neb., was agreed to. The cost was fixed at \$60,000, but

there is no appropriation in the bill.

The Platt resolution for the correction of the Oklahoma bill was agreed to and the senate adjourned. Rebellion in Paraguay. BUENOS ATRES, April 30 .- A rebellion has proken out in Paraguay. Several persons have been killed and many wounded, egraphic communication is interrupted. Tel-

JUDGES AS ARBITRATORS.

They Will Settle Two Points Upon Which Bosses and Journeymen Disagree.

THE PACKING HOUSE TROUBLES.

Employes Somewhat Divided on the Question of Striking-Monster Parade of Workingmen in Chicago Today.

Curcago, April 30.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE,]-There is a definite hope this evening for a settlement of the carpenters' strike, that is so far as the new bosses' association is concerned. After a long consultation this afternoon between the arbitration committees of the strikers and bosses over the details everything was settled but two points. These points will be referred to three udges. Judge Tuley has been chosen by the strikers, Judge Driggs by the bosses and these two will select a third judge from the county bench as arbitrator. Both bosses and strikers are quite confident that work will be resumed by Monday by at least 5,000 men. The fight against the old masters' organization will be prosecuted with unremitting vigor. Well informed men, however, say that if such a number of men go to work there is nothing to prevent the bosses from putting on all the non-union men they wish, and this will result in a grand row in the carpenters' council, engendered by those strikers who are left out in the cold.

The situation of affairs at the stock yards has been exaggerated. The wildest kind of ramors have been flying around town and each one of them has found credence somewhere. It has been stated that at least five thousand men would go out tomorrow morning; that the packing houses were being encircled by impassable walls; that hundreds of special policemen were being sworn in and known under the name of worsted cloth or | Chief Marsh would have a large force in readiness to quell a bloody riot. As a matter of fact it is by no means certain yet that there will be a strike. Such a movement has been contemplated. Frank O'Neill, the president. says strike; George Schilling, the socialist labor leader, says keep on working. The men themselves are about evenly divided on the question. The coopers have also about three thousand men in their union, and in case they strike much inconvenience will be

> "I don't know what we will do," said one cooper. "I do not want to strike, and many of the men feel the same way. I do, however,

want an eight-hour day."

The talk about the butchers striking is said by the packers to be unfounded. Some of the by the packers to be unfounded. Some of the men also say they will not go out. Still it is uncertain as yet. All the laborers and coopers went to work this morning as usual and gave no manifestation of coming trouble. A few machinists and gas fitters employed at Armour's grew dissatisfied and quit work. They went to Libby, McNeal & Libby's and tried to induce some of the workmen to quit there, but were unsuccessful. Beyond sevhere, but were unsuccessful. Beyond several hundred special policemen sworn in yes-terday there were no extra precautions around the yards this morning. The doors of the packing houses were unguarded as usual. The police have made preparations, however, to take charge of the stock yards and swear in a lot of special police in case of a serious strike, so as to avert possible trouble.

The propognitatives from all the packing

The representatives from all the packing houses held a three hours' consultation this afternoon and decided that their employes may strike if they want to. No attention was paid to the demand of the packing house labor union for the eight-hour day and 2% cents an hour increase all around. A little more conideration was shown the demand of the coop ers asking an eight-hour day and agreeing a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. In the case of the coopers each employer has ver bally notified them through their respective foremen that no alteration in working hours will be granted. This action is final on the

part of the employers and what the members of the packing house labor union and the union coopers will do remains to be seen. There is dissatisfaction in the ranks of the moulders and some of them indulge in considerable strike talk. This union is a strong one and should it order a strike serious conse-quences would ensue. However, the union is by no means unanimous on the subject, and as most of the men work by the piece it is hard to get a basis of settlement which will satisfy all hands.

Today's Big Labor Parade.

CHICAGO, April 30. - Tomorrow Chicago will witness a huge demonstration of workingmen in the eight-hour cause under the joint auspices of the trades assembly and the central labor union. Some of the leaders predict that 50,000 people will march in procession, but this is probably an excessive estimate. Conservative labor men say at least 30,000 men will be in line. About 100 trade organizations will take part, besides a large number of miscellaneous workingmen. The parade will form on the west side and march through some of the principal streets to the south side and to the lake front, where it is proposed to hold an enormous out-door mass meeting with speakers' stands at three different points. Mayor Cregier and four of the county judges have been asked to speak, but it is not yet known whether the will do so. One novel feature of the parade will be three or four hundred women and girl tailoresses, who recently organized for an eight-hourday. They mostly work in small shops in the northwest section of the city. The line will be headed by the carpent nd bricklayers, of whom fully ten thousand will march.

Powderly on the Eight-Hour Day. SCRANTON, Pa., April 30.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor was asked by an Associated press reporter onight for his views on the labor demonstraons throughout the country tomorrow.

Mr. Powderly said he had always favored he eight-hour law, although at some times opposed to the methods advo cated to bring it about. The Knights of Labor had also endorsed it officially. As he understood it tomorrow's demonstration was to convince the public that the labor element was greatly in favor of shorter hours for the toller. It had been frequently alleged that the eight hour movement was simply for effect and that the workmen did not really favor it. After the demonstration of tomor row it is to be hoped there will be no antrue narges of this kind.
"The plan which I recommended to the

general assembly was to reduce the hours of abor one-half hour each—year until the eight nour system could be obtained with ten hours' pay. This has been adopted by the Union Pacific railroad company and in three years their men will be werking eight hours daily. The American Federation of Labor is concen-trating its efforts in favor of the carpenters just now and if they succeed it will be a great gain to labor generally.

"You will see that the eight bour law is

"You will see that the eight hour law is a most righteous one when you remember that a man can perform between the hours of S and 12 in the morning more labor with the implements of the present than two men could perform in two days with the implements used forty years ago. However, the solution of the whole problem will come when the laborer shows the profits of his toli, as he will be them working for himself he can labor eight or ten hours as he may desire." abor eight or ten hours as he may desire."

A Big Demonstration. New York, April 30 .- According to the

authorities at the local headquarters of the socialistic labor party there will be an extensive demonstration tomorrow. Arrangements have been made for a parade of 20,000 men from fifty-five different labor organizations. There will be no parade of the whole force in a body, but yesterday at Banning.

each organization will march from its own hall to Union square, where a mass meeting will be held.

Gompers Interviewed. Pittsuuno, Pa., April 30.-President Sam-

el Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in an interview today said: "Our executive council has asked every trades organization except the carpenters and joiners to stay at work and not demand con-cessions. When the carpenters' fight is over the miners will commence a fight for eight hours, and so on until all the states in the American Federation of Labor have gained

one of the essential rights of the workingnan. "The eight-hour movement will begin tomorrow in Boston and other New England cities, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, St. Panl, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Philadelephia and a host of other cities and towns."

One Thousand Miners Out. PEORIA, Ill., April 30 .- About one thousand coal miners in the vicinity of Peoria went out on a strike tonight for 85 cents a ton. They have been receiving 72% cents. They also ask that company stores be abelished.

One hundred union carpenters and 300 street laborers will strike for nine hours to-

Mayor Cregier Anxious.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Mayor Cregler tenight ssued a proclamation referring to the labor troubles and appealing to all law-abiding citizens to co-operate in maintaining the good name of the city by preserving security to person and preperty.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- A conference between a committee of the Illinois coal miners and the operators was resumed today. After an extended exchange of views found to be widely at variance, a committee to consult on plan of settlement was appointed.

Miners' and Operators' Conference.

Refused the Raise. PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The master car

enters have resolved to refuse the increase f wages asked, and in consequence the journeymen in the city belonging to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will lay down their tools tomorrow. Nine Hours and Two Dollars.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 30.—The principal builders in this city have concluded to accede the carpenters' demands for nine hours and \$2 a day.

Railroad Coal Miners Restless. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30 .- A strike of the ailroad coal miners of this district will take place tomorrow unless the Columbus scale is granted. Several thousand men are con-

THE HAGUE, April 30 .- During a meeting of ,000 laborers today a collision occurred with he police and several workingmen were badly

A Collision With the Police.

Detroit Carpenters Will Strike. DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—The carpenters finally decided today to strike for eight hours and a 30 cent rate. Two thousand are affeeted.

Arresting More Anarchists. Paris, April 30.—The authorities throughout France are continuing their energetic measures to prevent any disturbances to-

row in readiness for service, eight cavalry regiments were placed at the disposal of the governor of the city.

Louise Michel and three other anarchists were arrested this evening. plice later appeated three Italian after a very severe struggle, the Italians defending themselves with knives One of the anarchists arrested yesterday had in his possession a manifesto showing that he

intended, with friends, to sack shops and

A Southern War of Words. RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bre.]—Considerable excitement was occasioned on the floor of the tobacco exchange today when Mr. B. Kyler McCue. who appeared with a buggy whip in one hand and a gold-headed cane in the other, excitedly declared that he intended to horsewnip Mr. E. D. Christian. McCue is a member of the tobacco trade and a well known. Mahone re-publican. Mr. Christian is vice president of the tobacco association and one of its wealthy members. At first Mr. Christian did not pay any attention to Mr. McCue, but when the latter had beckened to him several times to go out of the room and continued to make his threats, Mr. Christian, who had had a brief conversation with friends, quietly walked out and passed in front of McCue's office door and stood there for some little time. His friends telephoned for the police and three officers responded. The whipping did not take place. McCue accuses Christian of having opened a letter addressed to him.

was arrested after leaving his office for making threats.

Merritt Goes to St. Louis. Leavenworth, Kan., April 30.-[Special to THE BRE. |-General Wesley Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, left for St. Louis yesterday to take up his permanent headquarters, in accordance with the order recently issued and transferring the de-partment headquarters. The formal removal will not take place for some days yet. None of the clerks or other subordinates have yet gone. General Merritt was accompanied by

his personal staff. Mayor Grant's Request.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30 .- A letter was ead in the senate today from Mayor Grant in which he asked for a special committee to investigate the matter brought up before the Fassett investigation committee in New York city recently. He complained of not being notified of the session by the committee and of not being accorded opportunity to defend himself.

An Exodus of Gamblers.

Ashland, Wis., April 30.—[Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-Gamblers are leaving the city in large numbers owing to the stringent measures that are about to be taken against them by the new city administration. Disputable resorts of all kinds have been com-elled to shut up their bars and dance rooms and many of their proprietors are also getting out of the city. There is much bitter and vindictive feeling among the tough element of the city over the new turn of affairs.

Fell Thirty Feet.

Chicago, April 30.—Ten bricklayers emdoyed at Swift's establishment at the stock yards were precipitated thirty feet to the ground this afternoon by the collapse of a Two were fatally and the others seriously injured.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

tions, colder northerly winds

For Nebraska: Fair, warmer, variable For Iowa: Fair, clearing in southeast por-

For South Dakota: Fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. Nominations. Washington, April 80.—The president

sent the following nominations to the senate oday: Agents for Indians: Wallace R. Lesser, Sac and Fox agency, Iowa; James E. Helms, Santee agency, Nob.

Indian Horse Thief Lynched. Los Angeles, Cal., April 30.—An Indian named Anasticio Ungo, who had been arrested for horse stealing, was lynched by vigilantes

ANOTHER LINE TO LINCOLN.

A Rumor That the Rock Island Contemplates

Parallelling the Burlington.

IN ANY EVENT A LEASE TO BE MADE.

The Western States Passenger Association Agreement Reaches Such a Stage as to Make Reorganization Sure.

Cutcago, April 30 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee.]-A railway news bureau says: The Rock Island will either lease the part use of the Burlington line between Omaha and Lincoln or parallel that line between the two places. The Rock Island is now bottled up at Omaha. It has nearly completed a part lease of the Union Pacific between Beatrice to Lincoln and now only lacks the Omaha-Lincoln branch to have two good lines to Denver. Negotiations are now under way for the partial lease of the Burlington branch to Lincoln, the Burlington meeting the Rock Island more than half way. They in fact offer on reasonable terms part their right of way to Rock Island on which to build a parallel track and then use both tracks interchangeably. They would prefer to lease, however, as the Lincoln traffic at present does not warrant the building of a new line. It is probable, however, that the Rock Island will parallel the Burlington track, as they can thus compete for local traffic, from which they would be debarred under the terms of a lease. The Rock Island is now debarred in this way from local traffic between Topeka and Kansas City, between River Bend and Denver and along

Western States Passenger Association Curcago, April 30.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The conference between the passenger men of lines east and west of the Missouri river has reached a point where it is positive that the Western States Passenger association will be recognized with a membership including nearly or all the lines between Chicago and the Rocky mountains. The agreement is practically completed, and when it receives the assent of the St. Louis & San Francisco, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis and Denver & Rio Grande it will be made effective. All the other lines have practically agreed to sign the agreement, as it will be completed after slight amendments, at an adjourned meeting to be held next Tuesday. The problem of electing a chairman, who must be elected unanimously, bids fair to be greatly simplified by the election of Chairman Finley of the Trans-Missouri association. The headquarters will be in Chicago, with alternate monthly meetings held in St. Louis and Kansas City. This was the only concession asked by the Missouri Pacific and was granted almost without objection. Pas-senger rates will be restored immediately or the agreement becoming effective.

the Denver & Rio Grande.

Boston, April 30.—The annual stockhold-Union Pacific Stockholders Meet. ers' meeting of the Union Pacific company was held this forenoon. The only change was the election as director of Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwesterr Taska railway to succeed the late David Dows.

After the election of directors a stock votewas taken upon the ratification of the follow-ing: A modification of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company lease, the Oregon State Short Line and Utah Northern railway com-said any traffic agreement, the guaranty of the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern ollateral trust bends, the Union Pacific Denver & Gulf railway company traffic agreement, the Colorado Central railroad railroad ouglas agreement, the Colorado Central railroad company trackage from Denver to Cheyenne, approving the 4% per cent collateral trust of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison mortgage indenture, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Central trackage from Linnen to Denver, etc., the Kearney & Black Hills railway of the Chicago, the Research of the Chicago company traffic agreement, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company trackage from Council Bluffs to Omaha, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway company trackage to Omaha and from Lin-coln to Beatrice, Neb. President Adams explained several investments made during the year and a vote approving and ratifying the action of the directors in making them was unanimously passed. The directors' report was also adopted. After recess a vote was announced of 437,476 shares, all in favor of

the foregoing propositions. Wild Railroad Rumors.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - The wildest kinds of rumors have been in circulation relative to the resignations from the Burlington and the consequent appointments to fill vacant places. The rumor in which the greatest credence was placed and which apparently came the straightest from headquarters was that when Mr. Ripley assumes office of vice president of the St. P will for several months be simply in training for the presidency. If everything goes smoothly, he will be promoted to the presidency in July or August, and at the time President Miller will be promoted to the chairmanship of the board of directors, a method which has found high favor with the Vanderbilt lines and the Atchison. It is also practically certain that Vice Presi-dent Harris of the Burlington & Northern will be given ex-Vice President Stone's place on the Burlington, and that General Manager Merrill of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs will succeed General Manager Ripley. General Manager Holdrege of B. & M. could have the place, but does not wish to move from Omaha.

A Complete Failure.

Chicago, April 30.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The conference meeting of lines in the Western Freight and Trans-Missouri territory relative to the making of through rates has been a complete failure. The main question was as to whether through rates should be made the sum of the locals or less and the question is no nearer solution than at first. There is an agreement only on one point, and that is in knocking out any proposition made by any line. The Union Pacific has also taken advantage of the meeting and the low basis of rates east of the Missouri river to renew its demands for a revision of its percentages with connecting lines. The result of the meeting has been nil.

St. Paul, Minn., April 30.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | John M. Egan, general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, has been offered the position of general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to succeed E. P. Ripley, who has just resigned. Mr. Egan is a man of forty-two years, who has been in the railroad business sirce 1868, beginning as railroad business since 1868, beginning as machinists' apprentice on the Illinois Central at Amboy, Ill. He was next with the Northern Missouri road and subsequently with the Southern Minnesota. In January, 1882, he became general manager of the western division of the Canadian Pacific, remaining with that company four years, resigning to become general superintendent of the Manitoba system. Two years later he became general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. Mr. Egan left for Chicago tonight and his friends say he will accept the position tendered him.

Reduced Stock Rates.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Western Freight association has decided to reduce the rates on live stock between Omaha and Chicago from to 21 cents on shipments originating west