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### THE STRIKE NEARLY OVER.

Chicago Carpenters Will Probably Return to Work in a Few Days.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY GRANTED.

Differences About Wages, Apprentices, Etc., Will Be Settled by Referees and Both Sides Will Abide

by the Decision.

CHICAGO, May 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The great carpenters' strike is practically over and soon the sound of the hammer and saw will be once more heard

So far the discussion between the bosses' association and the carpenters' association council has been perfectly amicable, and the services of the referces have not yet been necessary.

Everything has now been settled but the apprentice question and the rate of wages. The employers maintain that 30 cents an hour as a minimum rate is high enough, while the men still hold out for 40 cents.

The men claim the right to have the apprentices directly under their control and to regulate the number from time to time as the union deems best. The employers think that the apprentice system should be like that adopted by the bricklayers. By this system each employer is allowed a certain number of apprentices to start with and is permitted to take one new apprentice every year.

These are the only questions that will be submitted to the judges for decision. Whatever that decision is, both sides will abide

About the recognition of the union and the eight-hour day there was no discussion, as the employers were willing to accede to the men's demands in these particulars. The bosses made some objection to agreeing to employ none but union foremen, but finally conceded the point without having recourse to the judges. The rate for overtime and Sunday work was settled in a satisfactory manner, overtime being rated as time and one-half and Sunday work as double time.

The men went out four weeks ago Monday and since then there has not been 300 carpenters at work in Chicago at any one time. None of the union men will work for the old association of builders, and as the bricklayers and masons will probably refuse to work with non-union carpenters that organization will probably be obliged to import laborers from the east to take the place of the

Chicago men. The strike of the sash, door and blind workers in the lumber district of the southwest side was settled temporarily this morning in more than half the factories, the men gaining what they asked for. The employers granted the eight hour day temporarily. These concessions were made on conditions that hold good only until Monday morning, when the employers will give the men a final answer to their demand.

"You can say that we will refuse to give eight hours," said an employer this morning, because we simply cannot work eight hours and meet the competition of factories outside of Chicago where labor is so much cheaper. Unless the eight-hour day is made universal we will shut down Monday, and that is what all sash, door and blind manufacturers will

The employes of the gas trust will on Monday demand eight hours, and as there is little hope of their employers granting the demand it is probable that Monday night will see between six and seven hundred gas men out. The trust fore seeing the probability of trouble laid their entire force off last Wednesday night with instructions to be on duty on Monday morning, evidently thinking that by so doing the threatened strike could be averted. They gave the men no explanation of the days of idleness, simply telling them there would be no work until Monday The men became incensed, called a meeting of the union, and this morning decided to have an eight hour day or strike. This will affect all the companies in the trust, including the Chicago gaslight and coke company, the Consumers gas company, and the People's gaslight company. The men are determined to win, and should the trust attempt to import men to take the place of the strikers serious trouble will result. The union has little hopes of having its demands granted without a strike, and it seems at present very probable that the city will be left in darkness unless an adjustment

of differences can be affected. The strike of 1,200 employes at the Malleable iron works will be continued indefinitely. The company this morning refused to grant the demands of the men.

The threatened strike for Monday noon by the waiters and other employes of the largest restaurants or oyster houses was averted by the restaurant owners acceding to the de mand made upon them this morning. The waiters demanded 25 cents an hour for overtime, permission to replace broken articles at the lowest possible price and recognition of the Culinary alliance. The alliance will have an office, and when a man is needed he will be furnished by the secretary of the alliance.

The packers at the stock yards have con cluded that all danger of a strike is passed The special policemen have all been discharged and the extra force of city officers has been withdrawn. The International packing company, which has been closed for several weeks, resumed business this morn ing with a full force of men. This security of the packers may be more fancied than real A strong minority of the men are in favor of a strike, and only the efforts of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor prevented an outbreak on May 2.

The spirit of unrest is still strong. It was said today that there was a movement on foot to precipitate a strike at Fowler's packing house on Monday. It is claimed that the coopers and, butchers are thoroughly organized in that place and are willing to lead the strike. Altogether the city of Chicago is just now permeated by a restless feeling which completely demoralizes all business and causes the gravest apprehension for the

Not Quite so Good.

CHICAGO, May 3. - The committee on arbi tration, discussing the points at issue between the new Boss Carpenters' association and the striking carpenters, was in session all day and evening. Reports were current this afternoon that a satisfactory agreement had been reached and that the men would go to work for the new association Monday. Tonight this is denied. The details of the arbitration, however, will be laid before the journeymen's council Monday. The members of the new bosses' association said late tonight that the strike would be declared off soon and that the points in dispute, relative to minimum wages and apprentice sys-tem, would be left for arbitration after-

San Francisco Carpenters Strike. SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 .- The carpenters | seriously hurt,

and joiners, numbering 1,200, and the millworkers, numbering 750, struck vesterday for eight hours.

A Cheerful Report. New York, May 3.—Nearly five thousand carpenters went to Webster hall tonight to hear reports made by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners as to the success of the eight-hour movement in this city. The reports show that the movement had been successful in nearly nine-tenths of the

RIPE FOR A REVOLUTION. Riotous Strikers in Barcelona Causing

the Authorities Much Trouble. BARCELONA, May 3 .- Riotous strikers held complete possession of the city yesterday for a time. Placards have been east breadcast urging the strikers to pillage the city. The mounted police charged the rioters, but the latter resisted and attacked the police, finally compelling them to retire. In the evening three regiments arrived in the city and the governor issued a proclamation threatening death to any of the strikers who interfered with men willing to work. The mob became cowed at the firm attitude of the authorities and the presence of the military and shortly dis-

At noon today notwithstanding the fear that further trouble was imminent, the publie market was opened as usual and a number of workmen went back to their employment this morning. The anarchists are actively engaged in attempting to foment trouble and they have called meetings for Sunday. They declare that the time has arrived for the beginning of a social revolution.

midnight the strikers assembled in thousands. The troops endeavored to disperse them, but were met with a stout resistance. Some revolver shots were fired at the soldiers who replied with a volley. The mob was then charged and scattered at the point of the bayonet. Three were shot and seriously wounded. Many arrests were

The Strike at Torrcoing. Paris May 3 .- The strike at Torrcoing has become general and the strikers are parading the streets and stopping all kinds of work Large reinforcements of troops have arrived to aid the authorities in preserving order.

#### SENATOR BECK DROPS DEAD.

He Succumbs to Paralysis of the Heart in a Washington Railroad Station. Washington, May 3.—Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky dropped dead in the Baltimore & Potomac station at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He had just arrived from New York, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, the wife of Major Goodloe of the United States marine corps. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading to the station proper. He seemed to walk with effort and to breathe with labor, but these symptoms were the usual accompaniments of exertion with him for some past. After passing into months the station the senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home. A few words had been exchanged with regard to the care of the baggage, when the senator suddenly turned pale and with the remark, "I feel dizzy," fell into the arms of his companions. They could not support his weight and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away Willing hands were numerous and the limp and helpless body was borne into the office of the stationmaster, about twenty feet away. When the physicians arrived there was noth ing for them to do except to examine the body and determine the cause of his death. A superficial examination only was possible at the time, but was sufficient to satisfy the physicians that death resulted from paralysis

of the heart. The news was telegraphed to the capitol and subsequently spread to all sections of the city. Representatives Breckinridge, Caruth. Stone and others of the Kentucky congressional delegation repaired to the station at once and arranged for the removal of the remains to a suitable place.

Senator Beck has not been regular in hi attendance upon the sessions of the senate for two years, and was in his seat but a few times during this congress. The last legislation of general importance with which he was connected with was the under valuation which passed the senate March, 1888. He worked on that measure with constant devotion, says Senator Allison, who was associated with him, until it was disposed of. One morning shortly afterwards he came into the room of the committee saving he had been sick the night be fore and was not then feeling well. That was the first time he ever had been known to be sick, and from that time forward he was nover a well man. During the debate on the senate substitute for the Mills bill he was not able to take part, and his absence was a great loss to the democratic ranks He was not able to be present at the opening of the special session of the senate in March, 1889, and was sworn in by President Pro Tem Ingalls some days afterwards. He visited the capital occasion ally since the opening of the Fifty-first congress, but took no part in the proceedings

except to vote. His last appearance in the chamber was on the day the case of the new Montana senators, Sanders and Power, was settled. Senator Beck was greatly beloved by the

employes of the senate for his uniform kindness and courtesy and his active interest in

their welfare. The body of Senator Beck was removed from the station to the house of Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky. No arrange ments have as yet been made for the funeral Major and Mrs. Goodloe, the son-in-law and

daughter of Senator Beck, have expressed

their willingness to leave all the arrange

ments for the funeral in the hands of the Kentucky delegation. James B. Beck was born in Dumfries shire, Scotland, February 13, 1822. He re ectived an academic education in Scotland and graduated as a lawyer at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in March, 1846. He practiced law in Lexington; never holding any office until elected a representative in the Porticth, Porty-first, Porty-second and ty-third congresses. He was elected t the United States senate as a democrat to succeed John W. Stevenson. He took his sent on March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1882 and 1883. His term of service would

have expired on March 3, 1895.] Steamship Arrivals. At New York-The Moravia, from Hamourg; the Brittanic from Liverpool.

At Baltimore-The Rossmore, from Liver-At London-Sighted, the Victoria, from New York. At Queenstown—The Etruria, from New York for Liverpool.

Fell One Hundred and Fifty Feet. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 3 .- Thomas Carey, working on the new government building here, was thrown from the top of the structure to the ground, a distance of 150 feet, by the breaking of the scaffolding this afternoon, and instantly killed. In his descent he struck two other men, knocking them to the ground. One was fatally injured and the other quite

# THE BOURGEOISE BANDING.

German Employers Preparing to Organize Against Strikes.

SECRET OF BISMARCK'S DOWNFALL

A Curious Story Told of Plotters Who Imposed on the Young Emperor's Credulity-A Patching Up of the Quarrel Under Way.

[Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.] Beauty, May 3 .- The first prominent result of the May day agitation has been a formidable movement among the manufacturers, merchants, mine owners and others employing large numbers of hands to promote the formation of a German union against strikes. The idea had its origin in the communication that passed between the Merchants' and Manufacturers' associations here and kindred organizations in other places regarding the May day demonstrations, at the time when the celebration threatened to paralyze trade. If this plan is carried out a league will be formed covering Germany with a network of employers' associations. The declared aim of the scheme united co-operation against wanton strikes, but there will be an easy and inevitable transition to co-operation against workers claims in general.

The speakers at Chemnitz, reflecting the opinion of the majority of the employers, hailed the May day flasco as a victory for the masters of the men. Most of the newspapers similarly draw conclusions that the employers if they work in unison can defeat the utmost efforts of the malcontent workmen. The Freizinnige Zeitung says: "After the socialist leaders had by their ambiguous manifesto betrayed their desire for as an extensive abstinence from work as possible the limitation of the movement to isolated groups demonstrates how weak is the influence of the socialist deputies in everything beyond registering a secret vote at the elec-

But both employers and commentors overlook the fact that the socialist leaders, with nearly the unanimous approval of the workmen, opposed any form of demonstration that might lead to collisions with the authorities

or employers. A Berlin socialist organ declared on the eve of May day that no workmen in possession of their senses would resort to illegal manifestations when trying peacefully to win over legislative bodies to accede to their

The socialist leaders do not deem the cele bration a failure. In a conversation upon the subject Herr Liebknecht said the public expectation of demonstrations menacing peace arose from erroneous reports, which were widely circulated, as to how the workmen intended to observe the day. It was a pacific and orderly celebration, in accordance with

the plans of the socialists. An article in today's Volksblatt extols the day as the grandest and most complete celebration conceivable, establishing an international social holiday. The writer adds: "Although many German workmen were compelled to work, this did not detract from the success of the festival."

The Humburger Nachrichten gives a new and startling phase to the secret history Bismarck's retirement by stating

positive fact that the emperor's mind vas prejudiced by enemies who influenced him to believe the prince took such large doses of morphine that he often lost the power of connected thought. The emperor ummoned Dr. Schweinniger regarding Bis marck's condition. Bismarck resented the inquiries put to his doctor, although the received by the emperor answers convinced him that the reports were groundless. At the same time interested persons busied themselves with, creating in the chancellor's mind the impression that the emperor was resolved to get rid of him at any price. The manipulators of the intrigue in the meantime kept assuring the emperor that Bismarck was firmly re solved to resign. The article indicates a desire on the part of Bismarck to renew his former close relations with the emperor. The dispatch sent by the emperor to the ex-chancellor from Stras burg was couched in the old terms of cordiality. Since the imperial aidedecamp, Lehndorff, returned from his sojourn at Friedrichsruhe the clouds between the emperor and Bismarck have been clearing up and all the misunderstandings are being explained.

The emperor left Pottsdam this after-100n for Altenburg. The duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and the ducal princess and the municipal authorities of Altenburg received the emperor and the duke drove him to the castle. Along the route were several arches beautifully decorated with flowers. The populace gave the emperor an enthusiastic reception. The stay of the emperor is to be short as he is to pre side at a council of ministers on Monday and will open the reichstag on Tuesday.

American Minister Phelps required the in fluence of Chancellor von Caprivi to obtain a permit for "Buffalo Bill's" Wild West show to enter Germany. This subject led to a reference to the embargoes on American pork and other products. The chancellor's allusions to the embargoes tended to encourage Minister Phelps to persist in his efforts to secure the modification or abolition of the re-

Numerous complaints have been received at the chancellorie regarding the severity of the new passport regulations in Russia. The regulations provide that the passports of all foreigners must state the religion of the bearers, who, in case of failure to comply with this provision, will be registered as Jews and will not be allowed anywhere except in the districts where Jews are permitted to reside. A number of German commercial travelers who omitted to declare their religion were driven from the country. The regulations also make it incumbent upon all foreigners solourning more than a fortnight in the country to go to the capital of the province in which they are staying and have their pass ports viewed. This often entails expensive journey upon the traveler. Besides this, foreigners are not allowed to reside in the country more than six months without a ministerial permit and if engaged in trade must pay 600 rubles annually. The edicts are declared to be in violation of international law and will tend to close Rus

sian intercourse with the world. The Cologne Gazette states that the Reichs bank has declined to resume the making of advances on Russian securities.

Charged With Embezzlement. Philadelphia, May 3.—An affidavit sworn by Mr. Morris, a beerbottler, was issued today against Lewis E. Pfeiffer, president of the Bank of America, on the charge of embezzlement. The charge was made on the ground that Pfeiffer accepted money from depositors after he knew the bank was in-

#### THE TANMANY ERAUDS. McCann Makes Some More Sensa-

tional Statements. NEW YORK, May 8 .- The scuate committee on cities, of which Fassett, is chairman, sat again in this city today to hear further developments concerning the workings of the

city departments. Mayor Grant was present with W. Bourke Cockran, his counsel. Cockran opened the ball by saying he had made no statement as published accusing the committee of suborning perjury in the testimony of McCann. He had, however, said the suborning of such testimony should be punished, McCann was put on the stand and cross examined. He related the story about the

furnishing of supplies to the family of his brother-in-law, Croker, Questioned as to the date when Croker came to him with \$180,-000, witness said he could not tell the precise date. He was not surprised at Croker's hav ing \$180,000 with him, as there was plenty of money at that time among the people connected with the board of alder-Croker said to him that were two aldermen whom there he wanted to reach and that Tom Adams knew them. Croker subsequently said he had seen these two aldermen and understood exerything was satisfactory. "I knew," he ald, "somebody had been seen." Q-Who were these aldermen!

A-Pierson and Wendell [sensation]. Witness said he had been on the best of erms with Croker until Mayor Grant came

a between them. Witness continued: "Croker has been mised by his advisers-men who hold high positions in this city. It is these men who have driven him from home and family. I refer to Grant. I think it is a disgrace to the city that a man like Grant should be its mayor. Witness said John B. Halloran told him the \$180,000 had been returned to those who con-

ributed it on the New Years following. Witness said he could make charges which he did not wish to put forward voluntarily at present and "that the less these gentleme have to say the better for themselves."

When pressed, witness admitted having had a conversation with Grant about his connection with the Broadway railroad bribery Mayor Grant here arose and said he wanted

McCann to withhold nothing he knew concerning him. Witness then teld of the day when he, Grant and Alderman Mooney had been to a lawyer's office together, and Grant, referring to the Broadway railroad bribery and to his obligations to Croker, said: "If had not been for his advice I'd have been in that deal with the other fellows," meaning, as the witness explained, the aldermen who accepted bribes. Croker and witness had a conversation with Mrs. Croker in January or February, 1885, about \$180,000 Croker brought to his store about a month before. She told him that Croker had brought home a large sum of money about that time and that she had sat up at night to guard it until he arrived at

McCann's examination being concluded, Bourke Cockran called as a witness James B. Dunham of Dunham, Buckley & Co., dry goods merchants. He testified that he would not believe McCann under oath if he had any motive to testify falsely.

At the afternoon session the court room was more thronged than puthe morning, Ex-Mayor Edson said ... far as he knew Grant was not in 1894 a candidate for commissioner of public works and had never spoken to the witness about the matter.

Then Mayor Grant was called. He denied positively any knowledge of any agreement by which Croker was to receive any sum r barrel on cement if he (Grant) was appointed commissioner of public works. He denied that he ever told anyone that if it had not been for Croker he (Grant) would have taken his share of the Broadway railroad boodle He knew nothing about the \$180,000 McCann had spoken of. He never had been a candidate for commissioner of public works never contributed to or had any knowledge of any fund to secure any one's appointment to that office.

Questioned by Choate as to his relations t the Croker family Mayor Grant said he had been very intimate with them. He was spensor to Croker's child Flossie. When he assumed that responsibility, as he had no nearer relative than cousins and no obliga tions, he determined to make some provision for the child. On one occasion had given her \$5,000 and subsequently a like amount. never gave her any other presents except such as he gave all the Croker children on holidays. The money was given the child in the presence of her father and mother and the

presents were free and without any understanding or agreement. Mr. Boardman took unthe questioning, and the mayor repeated that, he was never a candidate for commissione of public works. "You did not go so far as to secure counsel

child handed the money to her mother. The

to aid your appointment?" "Secure counsel! No. sir."

"Did you not retain Colonel Bliss?" "Oh! At the suggestion of Mr. Kelly I retained him to have the injunction dissolved that restrained the board of aldermen from acting on the appointment of the commis

sioner of public works." Mayor Grant further states that he had no personal knowledge of what was done with the money he gave Flosale. He did not know it had been used to pay off a mortgage.

Senator Fassett questioned the mayor abou his candidacy for the mayoralty and was told that he was not assessed by Tammany hall. He contributed about \$1,500, and this was to the printing fund for local officers.

Fassett questioned the mayor about his etters to the president of the senate. Choate bjected, when it was argued that the letter had been referred to the committee. Cochran, on behalf of the mayor, here said that he would withdraw any intimation that the committee or its counsel had been a

character. There had been such a conspiracy but they would entirely exonerate the com-In reply to the final question the mayor said he had never influenced or sought to influence the park commissioners to refuse to

party to a conspiracy against the mayor's

renew McCann's lease, Ex-Assistant District Attorney Nicoli said that throughout his extensive investigation into the matter of the boodle aldermen of 1884 he never heard anything about Grant being a candidate for commissioner. Adjourned.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. Nebraska: Fair, except rain in northeast portion; southeasterly winds; warmer Mon-Iowa: Fair, except preceded by rain in

extreme southeast portion; cooler; northeasterly wind, becoming variable. Southern Dakota: Rain or snow followed by fair Sunday evening; winds becoming southeasterly; warmer Monday morning.

Boulanger Interviewed. London, May 3 .- Houlanger interviewed he had no intention of returning to France : t

## CLEVELAND AND CAMPBELL,

Southern Democrats Indicate Their Preference for 1892.

A HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN.

Bourbons Circulating Among the Farmers, Kissing Babies, Etc .-Another Clerical Error-The Irrigation Question.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3. Ex-President Cleveland has gone back to New York without having argued the case which he came to lay before the supreme

court.

Mr. Cieveland's warm friends claim that there was no polities in his trip and they aver that his meeting with the democrats in the parlors of the hotel where he was stopping was just an informal reception. The Critic tonight says point blank that Mr. Cleveland was here to start his boom for 1892. It further says that this boom was started at a meeting of the Free Trade Reform club held in the ancient city of Hagerstown, Md., last night. This was attended by Messrs. Springer, Wilson of West Virginia, and Breckinridge of Kentucky. The Critic says: "The Hagerstown meeting was gotten up to present an opportunity for these gentlemen to outline the desires and intentions of the wing of the party to which they belong, the great southern free trade wing. The real intent and object of the meeting was to set going the boom for Cleveland and Campbell in 1892. The three gentlemen noted are all warmly in favor of that ticket which they fondly believe to be a winning one. Besides this a letter was read from Mr. Cleveland in which he reiterated the views on the tariff question which he advanced in his famous message. It was received with tumultuous enthusiasm. Another letter was read from Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio, which was warmly received. Other letters were read, mostly from Maryland politicians. That the meeting accomplished the purpose it was gotten up for is evident from the satisfied and complacent looks today of the gentlemen named. It has started the Cleveland and Campbell beem going, and much to their own satisfaction, started it in a southern state, and they did so by authority.'

A HOUSE TO HOUSE CAMPAIGN. The executive committee of the national republican committee will hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday of next week. The meeting is anticipated with much interest on the part of the leaders of the party and it is expected that many prominent republicans who are not members of the executive committee will be here. The committee is composed of Matthew Stanley of Pennsylvania, Quay John C. New of Indiana, M. H. De Young of California, G. A. Hobart of New Jersey, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, J. T. Fasset of New York, Colonel J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, A. L. Conger of Ohio, George R. Davis of Illinois and W. W. Dudley of Washington. There is a vacancy to be filled, caused by the death of Colonel Cassius M. Goodloe of Kentucky.

On the surface of affairs the democrats are doing nothing in the way of campaigning and the republicans are active. The republican organization has headquarters here which eem to be active with men who are attending to the work of the committee. It looks as if the organization were doing effective work, while the democrats were asleep. The reverse situation is true and the meeting the coming week will discuss the situation. The republicans are not doing a fraction of the work the democrats are. The heavy weights of that party are carry ing on a very crafty still they are making an expensive compaign They are doing house to house missionary work for the spread of the gospel of free trade. Chairman Brice, Colonel William Scott of Pennsylvania, Miles Ross, Oelerichs Barbour and Senator Gorman and others are behind the work. The party has a large force of "walking delegates" scattered over the country. These apostles of democracy go to the farms. They stop at the farmer's house. They kiss the farmer's baby and are deeply interested in the condition of his crops. When they have worked the farmer into the proper frame of mind over the depressed condition of the farming interests they use their eloquence to pursuade him that all this is due to failure of the democrats to carry the country at the last election, and having planted this seed in his bosom they are gone for another man. This sort of campaign is very expensive, but the democrats have already levied for the necessary funds. To some of the states large amounts have been sent to be followed with more as soon as needed. This is the situation which will be discussed by the republican leaders at the meeting next week.

An error was made in giving the date of President Harrison's proclamation of last year opening to settlement a portion of the territory of Oklahoma in the bill providing a temporary government for the territory, which was signed by the president last night. This was brought to the attention of Mr. Springer, one of the conference committee which prepared the bill in the form it passed congress. He says the error will not affect the law as a whole that it will stand and the government of th territory will be established as intended. the clause containing the error is held to be invalid Mr. Springer says the only effect will be to authorize the secretary of the interior to issue patents to claimants under the homestead law for land anywhere within the territory instead of being restricted to the limits of the land opened to settlement by the terms of the proclamation of the president on March THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

In its discussion of the irrigation question the senate will investigate closely the amount of public lands withdrawn from the public omain and set aside as property of the United States not subject to entry under the act of October 2, 1888. Senator Teller this morning secured the passage of a resolution asking the secretary of the interior for complete information as to the amount of lands withdrawn under the act. He also wants to know just what consideration the secretary of the interior gives to this act and how much authority the secretary thinks he has by its terms. A great many entries have been suspended under the provisions of this act, and Senator Teller also asks for a statement of just how many there are. The secretary of the interior has for some time had this question under consideration, and recently referred the subject to the attorney general for consideration. It is not unlikely that the large tract of land which have been heretofore part of the public lands and which have to some extent been tonight at the hotel on the Isle of Jersey, said entered upon by settlers and corporations the feasibility of the irrigation systems now | dered he would again bombard Whydah May 5. | side.

under consideration by congress. of October 2, 1888, does not confe sary authority on the officers of ti department of the interior, it is probable act may be passed at this session R ng to this result. This will be done to give possible facility, by reserving public ands which may be necessary in the construction of the reservoirs necessary for carrying out the irrigation system.

The sub-committee of the house committee on irrigation held a long session this moruing. Representative Connell, who is a member of the committee, took the position that in view of the present depressed condition of he farmers, and to avoid excessive producion, that all arid lands be for the present withdrawn from the market and that the work of the government be directed to surveys and experiments in regard to artesian wells. The reason for withdrawing arid lands from the market at this time is to prevent corporations and private individuals from acquiring possession of all the desirable tracts for basins and holding them for future utilization. This proposition seemed to meet with the approval of all the members of the sub-committee and it was agreed to report it favorably to the full committee. The subcommittee favors turning over to the department of agriculture the development of these arid lands. It is the opinion of nearly all the members of the committee that the appropriations which have been made for this purpose have been largely diverted to geological

THE COPYRIGHTT BILL. Almost the last chance of any further discussion on the international copyright bill vanished in the house today. After the defeat vesterday of this measure to remove discrimination against American authors a motion was pending, made by Hopkins of Illinois, to reconsider. At the opening of today's session Hopkins called up this motion but the speaker ruled that it was not then in order. The copyright bill was before the house under a resolution adopted Thursday morning that the house should first reconsider the anti-trust bill, next the copyright bill, next the national bankruptcy bill and afterward such other Judiciary committee bills as that committee should call up. The limit of the series of the special orders was fixed at the end of yesterday's session, consequently no motion in regard to the copyright bill was in order today. The expiration of the special order carries with it the national bankruptcy bill, which will not be again considered unless a special day is fixed for it by the committee on rules. If that be done at all it will probably not be until late in the session of this congress.

NEW POSTMASTERS. Nebraska-Spring Ranch, Clay county, A. J. Orendorff, vice R. E. Terry, removed. Iowa--Alexander, Franklin county, F. E. Carter, vice W. A. Roberts, resigned; Watson. Clayton county, J. M. Uth, vice J. C. Tangeman, resigned; White Cloud, Mills county. M. Pace, vice C. H. Peere, resigned.

MISCRELLANGOUS. Senator Pettigrew introduced in the senate today a bill to increase the salaries of the Indian commissioner, assistant commissioner and financial clerks. The bill will give the commissioner \$5,000, the assistant commissioner \$4,000 and the financial clerk \$2,500 per

Mr. Henderson of Iowa introduced in the house today a bill to prevent the transmission of obscene matter through the mails. For the violstion of this act the bill imposes a fine of not greater than \$5,000 and impris-

onment for one year, or both. Mr. Dorsey has recommended the appointment of W. A. Cole of Oakdale, Neb. as a teacher in the industrial school at the Santee

Indian agency. The senate this afternoon passed a bill introduced by Mr. Pettigrew two months ago for an Indian training school at Pierre, S. D. The secretary of the interior is authorized by this bill to expend \$5,000 for the purchase of not more than 100 acres of farm land near the Indian training school as an industrial farm to be run in connection with the school,

PERRY S. HEATH.

## MINNESOTA FOREST FIRES.

An Immense Amount of Damage in

Wright County. Buffalo, Minn., May 3.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The most dangerous fires that have ever been known are sweeping through Wright county for miles. In Rockford township, about two miles southeast of here, the fires have destroyed much property in cordwood, fences, hay, meadows, etc. One farm house, a barn and other outbuildings have been consumed thus far and others are in great danger. On the west, three miles away, the flames have burned for a distance of over five miles and are unchecked. At a switch two and one-half miles from here over two thousand five hundred cords of wood were licked up. There are also fires raging in the woods half a mile north, and, like the others, is spreading very rapidly. Great excitement prevails, and as black clouds of smoke roll up one after another it makes the scene more terrifying. Nearly every able-bodied man in this village is out fighting the fire and doing his utmost to keep it from spreading, but their efforts avail noth ing, as all the sloughs and swamps are as dry as powder, and instead of furnishing a supply of water only add to the fury of the flames. The loss so far is hard to estimate, but is more than \$100,000. The village of Buffalo is in the greatest danger and requests will be sent to St. Paul and Minneapolis for engines and firemen.

## QUAY WILL NOT RESIGN.

He Will Stay on the Republican National Executive Committee. Beaver Falls, Pa., May 3.-[Special Telegram to The Bee. |- In an interview tonight Senator Quay again pronounced the rumors of his resignation as chairman of the republican national executive committee as without foundation. "The report," "is purely newspaper business. I know nothing of it except when I heard the rumor immediately succeeding the call for the national executive committee a few weeks ago. Immediately after the election of 1888 I thought of resigning, for the reason that the duties of chairm in are laborious and exacting and interfere with my senatorial work. Objections were made, however," he continued, "and the idea was abandoned, I have no idea of resigning," said the senator in a tone and with a manner which indicated

that that matter was settled in his mind. In response to an inquiry as to his attitude in the gubernatorial contest, he said: "I am not interfering in the matter. They may fight it out among themselves."

The senator will leave tonight or sometime tomorrow for Washington.

Bombarded by the French. Pagis, May 3 .- Advices received from

Lagos, west Africa, state that a French man-of-war bombarded Whydah, Dahomey, April 29 and 30. After the bombardment the French commander sent an ultimatum to the king of Dahomey demanding the surrender of the European prisoners now in his hands and will be withdrawn pending the question of | declaring that if prisoners were not surren-

THE GREAT NORTHERN CUT. Western Lines Have About Abandoned All

TRUNK LINE ASSISTANCE NEEDED.

Hope of Meeting It.

Unless They Come to the Rescue it Will be Impossible to Meet the Reduced Rates-Goddard Did Not Resign.

CHICAGO, May 3 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The western lines have about given up hope of meeting the reduced rates made by the Great Northern to all Missouri river and western points, and unless the trunk lines come to the rescue it will be impossible for the western lines to meet the necessary reductions alone, and even if they do the Great Northern is on record as saving it will keep up the war until Chicago lines are fought to a standstill. Hitherto the hopes of the Chicago lines in corresponding but never as large reductions, have been placed on the Eric as being a line which would help the Chicago lines by quoting lower rates and accepting less propositions. But this hope is destroyed from the fact that the Eric has joined the Great Northern in its cut, consequently the western lines see no way out of the dilemma unless the trunk lines abandon all their precedents and come to the rescue of the Chicago lines by agreeing to a reduction in rates. The trunk line association meeting in New York next Tuesday will decide the course of the eastern roads.

Goddard Did Not Resign.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"Vice President Goddard of the Atchison will not only remain with this road in spite of his reported resignation, but he can remain with an increased or changed authority if he wishes," said President Manvel this afternoon. I heard the rumored resignation only a few moments ago. It was complete news to me, and consequently I judge there was a stretching of the imagination when the rumor started. Seriously, my relations with Mr. Goddard are of the most cordial nature. We have never differed, and he has only to mention any change or increase in authority he wishes to have it granted. He knows this, and he also knows that I esteem him very highly and would under no circum stances agree to his resignation."

Vice President Goddard did not consider the rumor worth denial, apparently, and contented himself with saying: "You see, I haven't quit work. As far as there being any serious friction between me and Traffic Manager Hanley, it is pure bosh."

A Northern Pacific Deal.

CHICAGO, May 3 .- The Journal this afterioon says the Northern Pacific railroad come pany has completed a deal here by which it will take possession of the properties of the Chicago & Great Western railroad company and the Calumet Terminal company. The Chicago & Great Western is simply a terminal company with lines outside city limits and with valuable terminal facilities at Hard rison street and Fifth avenue, in the business heart of the city. It is over this company's tracks that the Wisconsin Central has secured entrance to this city, and the Northern Pacific will come in over the Wisconsin Central line. The Calumet terminal company has docks on the lake shore at Calumet, just south of this city, and the belt line connects them with the Great Western tracks, The Northern Pacific will, it is said, issue a new series of bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 on these properties. It is said the circumstances point to a close alliance between this system and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, thus realizing Villard's dream of the great trans continental route.

It is stated that the general offices of the Northern Pacific will be removed to Chicago as soon as the new depot on Fifth avenue is

## THE M'COMAS MEASURE.

Reported to the House from the Come

mittee by its Author. Washington, May 3.—Representative Molomas of Maryland today reported to the house from the committee his bill to prevent gerrymandering. The report is long and includes an elaborate review and discussion of

the constitutional questions involved. It says, in part, speaking of gerrymandering: "At the last election for congressmen in Indiana, for instance—the majority vote for congressmen elected three representatives, but the minority vote elected ten representatives. Such gerrymandering is a crime against the general government and the people of the whole nation. This bill will at least compel the representation of the suppressed white minority in white states. It will check reckless gerrymandering in the states of the black belt and make it easier for representatives elected therein to obtain certification of election. It will respect equally states' rights and the rights of the United States. It permits the states to continue to make regulations for the election of congressmen, but warms the states that a national constitution has been adopted establishing a real and not a shadowy government sovereignty of the people, reposed in the executive and congress, and that congress will exercise its powers to make or alter state regulation of the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives in congress, to secure districts more compact as to territory, more stable in duration and to secure greater equality of the population behind the repreentatives in congress. These things the

states have failed to do. Tucker of Virginia submitted the report of the minority. After a bitter criticism of the bill, it says in part;

In this day the spirit of reform is restive, It would take from the states the privilege of arranging their own congressional districts as each might think best for its own people, and assign that right to congress against reason precedent and the constitution itself. It would uproot the laws of sovereign states without cause and supplant them with the unconstly tutional acts of a partisan congress. \* This spirit of reform must be arrested or consolidation, despotic and hopeless will be our destiny. It must be checked, or upon the mournful ruins of state preponderance will arise a mammoth empire stretching its broad arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific; an empire whose sway will dwarf imperial Rome, boundless in its domain and limitless in its authority; with no guide but its will, no restraint but its own discretion, no constitution but its flat, no law but its own power, an empire decked with all the gorgeous spiendors of centralized domain and proudly wielding the sceptre of its absolute sway over the broken and crounching vio-

tims of its ruthless usurpations." Famine and Misrule.

Massowaa, May 3.—Famine prevails in Tigre. Owing to the misrule of the govern ment hosts of people are migrating. Many of these have died from hunger on the rest