consumed, which is 108.5 pounds. The latest London quotations for 96 degrees centrifugal shows $2.93 per 100 pounds, and for refined $3.37 per 100 pounds.

"This shows a difference of 44 cents on 100 pounds. Adding to the raw sugar the necessary amount to allow for the quantity actually required, i. e., 108.5 pounds of raw at $2.93, and you have $3.17 to cover the cost of the sugar and 20 cents left over for the cost of refining in 100 pounds of refined sugar.

"Taking the value of the raw cane necessary to make the 100 pounds of refined, i. e., $3.17, the duty of 40 per cent amounts to $1.268. The refined, costing $3.37 per 100 pounds, at 40 per cent, pays a duty of $1.348, and consequently leaves the American refiner 8 cents per 100 pounds protection as a result of the straight ad valorem rate on raw and refined sugars. Adding to this the one-eighth of a cent per pound gives a total of 20½ cents per 100 pounds protection under the senate bill, against one-fifth of a cent a pound, or 20 cents per 100 pounds as now proposed."

INDIAN SCHOOL SCANDAL.

Rev. Savage, Former Superintendent of the Perris School, a Fugitive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The investigation of the Perris Indian school in California has resulted in charges of gross rascality and frauds perpetrated on the government by Rev. M. H. Savage, a former superintendent. The charges are made in the reports of General Frank Armstrong, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and of Special Agent Shelby, who have just completed the investigation.

"Sufficient facts have been shown," says General Armstrong in his report, "to land Savage in the state prison. This should be done if he can be caught. I think he has escaped to Mexico, and he should be followed up and an example made of him, if he can be extradited. From the first transaction three or four years ago to the day he left he was in some way defrauding the government. He stole at least one-third of all the money reported by him as disbursed for the school."

The investigation was commenced some time ago, but the charges were not made public until today. In some way Savage obtained knowledge of the action of the bureau, and he left on June 13 for parts unknown. It is thought, however, that he is in Mexico, and a search is being made, and if caught, efforts will be made by the Department of Justice for his extradition. The Treasury department has been notified that Savage's accounts for two years back have been incorrect.

Investigation will also probably be made of the Fort Shaw and Chilocco schools, careful examination by an inspector and special agent having been suggested in an official report.

General Armstrong in making his report recommends that every open market purchase be carefully looked into and traced and that clerks for all bonded schools be appointed by the Indian office and that no superintendent be allowed to employ as clerk any member of his family. He asserts that he is convinced that there is more rascality in bonded schools than in any other branch of the Indian service, and that very few bonded schools are free from fraud and corruption.

WILL GO TO THE COURTS.

Efforts Will Be Made to Liberate General Ezeta on Habeas Corpus.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio has left Washington, having surrendered his position as counsel for General Antonio Ezeta and staff, the Salvadorean refugees now aboard the United States steamship Bennington enroute to San Francisco. It is expected counsel will be engaged at San Francisco to sue out a writ of habeas corpus as soon as the vessel arrives within the jurisdiction of the courts. Doubtless Dr. Guzman, the new Salvadorean minister, also will have counsel on hand to serve the extradition warrants, for which application has been made to the State department, and thus the matter will be settled judicially on its merits, to the relief of the State and Navy departments, which have found Ezeta to be a white elephant on their hands. The charge upon which special reliance will be placed by the Salvadorean government in its application for Ezeta's extradition is that he robbed banks, but as the general will contend the money was taken as a "forced loan," well known in Central American practice, and was applied to meet war expenses, it probably will be held that the offense was political and therefore that Ezeta is not subject to extradition. This has been the attitude of the State department towards this question, and at present it would rather welcome a judicial determination of the case.

SENT BACK TO CONFERENCE.

Report of the River and Harbor Bill Withdrawn to Correct Errors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Mr. Dolph, who yesterday submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill, today asked leave to withdraw the report and send the bill back to conference, to correct some technical errors, which was agreed to.

Judge Long Case Revived

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The legal controversy over the action of the pension office in reducing the pension of Judge Long of the Michigan supreme court was revived today by the filing of a petition in the district supreme court praying for a mandamus to compel Secretary Smith and Commissioner Lochren to restore Judge Long's pension to the former $72 a month rate and to make up the loss he has suffered by the reduction of his pension.

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SHUTTING OUT ANARCHISTS

Senate Discusses Hill's Bill to Exclude Them from Our Shores.

SOLONS DIFFER ONLY AS TO METHODS

All Agreed They Should No Longer Be Allowed to Come In—River and Harbor Bill Sent Back to Conference to Correct Errors in Engrossing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The senate held a short session, the conference report on the river and harbor bill, for the consideration of which it met today, having been temporarily withdrawn. In lieu of this private pension bills on the calendar were called up and thirty-seven passed, including one increasing to $100 a month the pension paid the widow of General Abner Doubleday, and another granting a pension to the widow of the Arctic explorer, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka.

Several other bills were passed, the two principal being a senate bill to amend the quarantine regulations so far as they apply to vessels plying between United States ports and foreign ports on or near the frontier, and a house bill to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States notes.

The bill for the exclusion and deportation of anarchists was taken up and discussed and then went over until Monday.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill, which was presented by Mr. Dolph just before adjournment yesterday, was withdrawn at Mr. Dolph's request and the bill sent back to conference to correct errors in the engrossment of the bill.

The bill to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes was taken up and after amendment was passed. As passed the bill provides that circulated notes of national banking associations and United States legal tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, and gold and silver or other coin shall be subject to taxation as money on hand or on deposit under the laws of any state or territory, provided that any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such state or territory shall tax money or paper circulated as money within its jurisdiction. The provisions of this act are not to be deemed or held to change existing laws in respect of the taxation of national banking associations.

An amicable arrangement was then entered into by which one hour was to be given to consideration of pension cases, after which the bill of Mr. Hill to prevent the admittance of anarchists should be considered, but Mr. Allen threw a temporary wet blanket on the arrangement by insisting on the regular order. The senate finally proceeded to consider pension cases. Among the private bills passed was a senate bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General Abner Doubleday.

House bills were passed, making the city of Oakland, Cal., a subport of entry, for the relief of the estate of Walter S. McLean, senate bill for the relief of George H. Plant, house bill for the relief of Benjamin Alvord and senate resolution for the relief of W. D. Mack.

BILL TO EXCLUDE ANARCHISTS.

In accordance with the agreement reached the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Hill of New York providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States consuls and for the exclusion of anarchists was taken up.

Mr. Peffer, while unwilling to raise the point of no quorum against the bill, thought such an important measure should have a full senate and he therefore suggested it go over until Monday. Mr. Hill, however, asked that it be considered today, though a vote need not be taken on it and this was agreed to.

Mr. Chandler favored the house bill rather than the senate substitute, because it was simpler and smaller and yet made the exhibition of certificate of a United States consul by every immigrant obligatory. If he had his way, he would pass the house bill today and send it to the president for his signature, although it had arrayed against it all the steamship companies carrying immigrants and the secretaries of state and treasury, as well as the commissioner of immigration. The house plan, he thought, which provided for consuls' certificates, was much to be preferred to the senate plan for placing treasury inspectors on the European docks to inspect intending immigrants. Moreover, he was convinced that such treasury agents would have no status on European docks except on the invitation of the European governments, though this difficulty might be obviated by making them officials of the State department. He thought the four sections of the bill against anarchy could be passed without objection and he suggested that these four sections providing for the exclusion of anarchists, but admitting the section relative to the appointment of immigrant inspectors, if drafted into a bill, would pass both houses this session. He accordingly offered such a bill as a substitute and had it go over until Monday.

Mr. Hill, who had charge of the bill, did not wish to reply today, but reserved his speech until Monday.

At 2:15 o'clock the senate went into executive session and five minutes later adjourned.

HAWAIIAN RECOGNITION SET ASIDE.

Boutelle's Resolution Carried Over Until Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The resolution for the recognition of the Hawaiian republic introduced in the house by Mr. Boutelle was sidetracked by the committee on foreign affairs today. After a two hours' discussion of the question the democrats carried a motion to adjourn by a party vote, except for the position taken by Mr. Geary of California, who again stood with the republicans in favor of recognition. The adjournment carries the question over to the next regular meeting next Thursday.

Mr. Geary furnished the most interesting passage of the discussion today, as he did at the first meeting. He informed his democratic colleagues frankly that Mr. Boutelle had introduced the resolution hoping and expecting the democrats would reject it. For one, he did not propose to further Mr. Boutelle's scheme to furnish the republicans with campaign material. "We might as well admit the democratic party has blundered in its treatment of this Hawaiian question," said Mr. Geary, "and we cannot afford to make another blunder." He declared the democratic record upon the question was exceedingly unpopular in his state, that the people were all opposed to the president's course, and that it was a very hard question for democratic congressmen from California to meet and explain. He would refuse to be a party to another blunder.

When he had finished, Mr. Van Voorhis of New York, who had made the motion to report the resolution, rose to say he endorsed what Mr. Geary had said about democratic blunders, and supposed another blunder would be made by tabling the resolution.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI SNUBBED.

Her Commissioners in Washington Not Recognized by Secretary Gresham.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—H. A. Wideman, one of the three Hawaiian royalist commissioners now in Washington, called at the State department today and had a half-hour interview with Secretary Gresham. The call was purely informal, in fact it could not have been otherwise, as the commissioners, being unprovided with credentials from any recognized government, can have no formal standing before the State department. The secretary questioned the commissioner closely as to the authority by which he appeared, what the commission was doing here and as to Hawaiian affairs generally. To all of these questions Mr. Wideman responded freely and among other things disabused the secretary's mind of the impression that the commission was seeking to influence congress in the queen's favor. The interview was characterized by the best of feeling, but when the commissioner left it was not known whether he would call again, and as he had been given to understand that the commission cannot be dealt with officially by the department there is ground for the presumption that the mission is at an end.

New Postmaster at Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Lars E. Jensen has been appointed postmaster at Rousseau, Hughes county, S. D., vice M. C. Rousseau, resigned.

JAPS AGAIN VICTORS

(Continued from First Page.)

the Manchurian forces, who are reported to have crossed the northern frontier on July 25. The Manchurians are in no respect a modern army, and Japan's well organized and well armed troops ought to make a good figure against them.

LIKE THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Japan's Action an Expedient to Heal Dissension at Home.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Prof. E. Warren Clark, who went from Albany, N. Y., to Japan at the invitation of Katsu, the admiral of the Japanese navy, to establish two scientific schools on the American plan, has some interesting ideas regarding the China-Japan war. Prof. Clark says the war, so far as Japan is concerned, is a counterpart of the Franco-Prussian war. Napoleon III. was a long while seeking some cause of war with Germany as a device for healing the internal dissensions of his own country, which at last reached an acute stage and demanded a foreign war as the only possible means of unifying once more the French people.

It is precisely for the same reason and with the same intent the Japanese emperor is promoting with all his might a war with China over Corea. The traditional and inveterate hatred of the Japanese for the Chinese has been invoked to cure a most dangerous movement at home. This dangerous dissensions in Japan concerns the foreigner. There has been going on in the country for several years a growing reaction against the progressiveness of its rulers. There never was a country in the world but Japan which has undertaken and carried through so many radical reformations in such a short space of time. The drastic character of the reforms and the endless number of them have been a source of deepest misery to the masses and they have been carried out only by the most merciless application of brute force. The reaction has reached a stage where the stability of the government is threatened. Under the circumstances there is nothing left the Japanese emperor but the Napoleonic expedient.

EMPEROR ISSUES AN EDICT.

All Chinese Forces Placed Under the Authority of Li Hung Chang.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin, dated August 2 (11:45 a. m), says: The preamble of an imperial edict, just issued, recites China's claims in Corea; its hundreds of years suzerainty of that country, and the constant assistance it has rendered the vassal king to subdue rebellions. China, it continues, recently sent forces to Corea with this object in view. Japan, without right, also sent troops and refused to withdraw them. She has, further, sunk a transport carrying Chinese soldiers and her action has been condemned by other powers. The emperor places all the military authorities under Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who will protect the rights of the empire. He also orders the capture and destruction of Japanese ships wherever found. It is probable that a copy of the edict will be communicated to the representatives of foreign powers today.

ENGLAND SENDING MUNITIONS OF WAR

Laws of Neutrality Flagrantly Broken in Spite of Orders to the Contrary.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—In spite of the instructions sent to Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, in command of the China station, not to allow British ships to carry war material to either China or Japan it is known that the Chinese minister is busy here with the Armstrong people of England, and the Krupp concern of Germany. All parties having good, bad or indifferent war material for sale are in negotiation with both the Chinese and Japanese representatives, and both countries are known to be placing large orders. The Japanese, for instance, expect to be able to dispatch a steamship full of war material from England for Japan next week.

It is stated that this furnishing of munitions of war to Japan and China is a clear violation of the laws of neutrality.

BRITISH PRISONERS TO BE GIVEN UP.

Sailors Rescued from the Kow Shung to Be Surrendered by Japan.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.—Captain Galsworthy, chief officer of the sunken transport Kow Shung, who was rescued by the boats of the Japanese cruiser, has been taken to Sasebo, together with some British sailors, where they are held as prisoners.

Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, in command of the British China squadron, has ordered the Alacrity, four guns, 1,700 tons, Captain George A. Callaghan, from Sushima to Sasebo, with instructions to demand the release of the British sailors.

Upon her arrival at Nagasaki, the commander of the British wa rship was informed that the prisoners would be delivered up to him today at Nagasaki.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A STABLE.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in a Livery Barn Fire in South Dakota.

MADISON, S. D., Aug. 4.—The large livery barn of L. M. Klotschback, containing thirty-five horses, fifteen carriages and buggies, harness and the outfit of a first-class stable, burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $8,000; no insurance. Two men sleeping in the office were suffocated and burned to death.

Three Injured at a Fire

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Three frame dwellings at 201, 203 and 205 West Taylor street were destroyed by fire yesterday, and the following people were injured:

Mrs. Isabella Irwin, overcome by smoke, may die; William Connors, struck on the head by falling bricks, will probably recover; Tony Camero, burned about the head and face, will recover. The fire caused a total loss of $6,000.

Illinois Town Badly Burned

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4.—The business portion of Farmer City, a small town near here, has been burned down. Aid was sent from here and surrounding towns. The fire started and had done $30,000 damage up to the time aid was telegraphed for. The Commercial hotel and Journal building are among those destroyed.

Three Boys Burned to Death

SPENCERPORT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—At midnight fire was discovered in the house occupied by Cornelius Place and family. The boys slept upstairs. They were aroused, but bewildered by the smoke and fire they were overcome and burned to a crisp. They were Cornelius, William and Chester, aged 13, 11 and 8.

Set Fire to His Prison

TACOMA, Aug. 4.—A Ledger special from Roslyn, Wash., says: Last night Bill Tequancy, an Indian, while lodged in jail for the night set fire to his cell and was burned to a crisp. A coroner's jury this morning exonerated all parties.

Opera House Destroyed by Fire

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Allen's opera house has been burned down. It cost $80,000 and is practically ruined.

MRS. STANFORD IS WILLING

Widow of the Late Millionaire Senator Confident of Winning.

SHE WANTS THE SUIT TO COME TO TRIAL

Asks the Government to Go Ahead with Its Action to Recover Fifteen Millions from Her Husband's Estate Without Delay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The Chronicle says: Although the claim of the United States against the Leland Stanford estate for $15,000,000 does not become due until January 16, 1895, there is every reason to believe that proceedings in the state courts to collect the alleged indebtedness will be commenced at a much earlier date.

The suit has put a cloud on the title of every portion of the valuable estate, there to remain until the legality of the claim has been passed upon by the court, or until the time for commencing an action for enforcing its collection has passed, and the right for such suit lost.

When a few days ago Mrs. Stanford, by her attorneys, notified the government that the claim against the estate had been rejected, it was generally believed that no further action would be taken until the first bonds of the Central Pacific company had become due. Until that time the government would have no legal right to enforce its claims. Since that time, however, it is said that Mrs. Stanford has submitted to the United States, through its representative, District Attorney Charles A. Garter, a proposition for a friendly suit. The government is asked to bring its suit without waiting until January 16, 1895, when a portion of the claim will be due.

In the event of this proposition being found agreeable, the administrators of the estate will waive the right to objection on the grounds that the claim is not due. This will be to all intents and purposes a suit to quiet title. The administrators are exceedingly anxious to have the matter cleared up.

Mrs. Stanford and her attorneys are confident that the government's claim is wholly unfounded, and that a judgment in its favor will never be granted. Therefore, the prospect for a long delay in the settlement and distribution of the dead senator's estate is not inviting, and will be prevented if such a thing is possible. The sequestration of an amount sufficient to meet the government's claim would mean the swallowing up of the entire estate, and will be fought vigorously. The distribution of the estate cannot take place until all the claims against it have been settled and it has been determined whether there is a sufficiency to meet all claims.

SECOND ATTEMPT FAILS.

Walter Reynolds and Wife Having Great Difficulty in Keeping Together.

After a brief second honeymoon, Walter Reynolds and his wife were again separated last night, he going to jail and she to her parents' home. Reynolds is the man who was arrested about two weeks ago on the charge of unlawfully detaining his wife against her will. The complaint was made by Mrs. Reynolds' mother and the facts were published in The Bee at the time. When the case came up for trial the complainant refused to prosecute Reynolds, and, although he had not lived with nor contributed to the support of his wife for a long time, she became reconciled with him and again agreed to share his lot for better or worse. The couple then went to the Metropolitan hotel to board. Last night their board became due and Landlord Gay presented Reynolds with a bill for the amount. Reynolds became abusive and said that he would stay at the hotel whether he paid his bill or not. The landlord called in an officer and Reynolds defied the whole police force to take him out of the house. Then he and the landlord had a scuffle over some of the baggage and the officer arrested Reynolds on the charge of disorderly conduct.

After Reynolds was taken away by the officer Mrs. Reynolds said that she was glad that he was out of the way, and, packing up some of her things, went home to her parents, declaring that she had had enough of Reynolds and would not live with him again under any circumstances. She says that he has kept her so closely guarded that she was afraid to leave him for fear he might do her harm. The people at the hotel say that Reynolds and his wife had frequent quarrels in their room.

PATRIOTIC ASSAULT.

Uncle Billy Shull Whips Three Englishmen for Talking Down America.

"Fighting Billy" Shull sustained his reputation last night and gave three men who alleged that this country was no good a scientific trouncing. He happened to meet three Englishmen late in the evening and they were full of enthusiasm about their native country and common, every day beer, home product, of course. The men were engaged in discoursing about the advantages of England, and occasionally they would make derogatory remarks concerning America and Americans. Now old Uncle Billy is a patriotic American, so much so that on every Fourth of July he flies the stars and stripes higher than the stars and shoots firecrackers all day, to the accompaniment of Hail Columbia.

The Englishmen finally made some remark which did not suit "Fighting Billy," and he turned around to them, saying: "You blasted foreigners make me tired. If you don't like this country, why don't you get out of it?" One of the party, who is about twice as big as Uncle Billy, made an insulting reply and for the next three minutes there was a lively commotion. Uncle Billy spit on his hands and sailed in. When he was through with his job all of them either had a black eye or a bloody nose, but Uncle Billy calmly lighted a cigar and said that he proposed to stick up for his country every time and thought that in a case of this kind he could lick a whole ship load of Britishers. The Englishmen wanted no more of his game and they sought water, towels and court plaster in order to make their faces more presentable.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair Weather with South Winds for Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The indications for Sunday are:

For Nebraska and South Dakota—Fair; slightly cooler in the western portions; south winds.

For Iowa—Fair; warmer; southeast winds.

For Missouri and Kansas—Fair; warmer; southeast winds, becoming southwest.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 4.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Maximum temperature	81°	89°	88°	86°
Minimum temperature	56°	64°	67°	65°
Average temperature	68°	76°	78°	76°
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1894:

Normal temperature	75°
Deficiency for the day	7°
Excess since March 1	426°
Normal precipitation	.11 inch
Deficiency for the day	.11 inch
Deficiency since March 1	11.50 inches

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

His Foot Crushed.

Cal Walton, a negro who was stealing a ride on a Burlington freight train from Plattsmouth to Omaha last night, had his left foot so badly injured that it will probably be amputated today. Walton was trying to move from one car to the other when the train was passing Gibson and he fell between the cars and his foot was caught. The train was stopped and the man was brought to this city and taken to the Presbyterian hospital for treatment. He had a narrow escape from being killed.

Chamberlain National Paying Out.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Aug. 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Receiver Thompson of the Chamberlain National bank, which closed its doors some months ago, is making a payment of 30 per cent to depositors, making a total of 80 per cent already paid.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

List of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The following transfers in the Second artillery are ordered to take effect October 1, 1894: First Lieutenant Richmond P. Davis, from battery D to battery E; First Lieutenant Edward E. Gayle is transferred from light battery F to battery D. He will join battery D on being relieved from duty with the light battery.

Captain Levi F. Burnett, Seventh infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is by direction of the president retired from active service this date. Captain Burnett will repair to his home.

By direction of the secretary of war the leave of absence granted Colonel Samuel Brock, assistant adjutant general, Department of the East, is extended one month.

By direction of the president First Lieutenant George T. Bartlett, Third artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, to take effect September 1, 1894, and will report in person on that date for duty accordingly and relieve First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Morse, Second infantry, who will then proceed to join his company.

Captain John Bigelow, jr., Tenth cavalry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., to take effect September 1, 1894, and will report in person on that date for duty accordingly.

Second Lieutenant Edwin T. Cole, Eighth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Austin college, Sherman, Tex., to take effect September 1, 1894, and will report in person on that date for duty accordingly.

First Lieutenant W. H. Gordon, Eighteenth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Louisiana State university and Agricultural and Mechanical college, Baton Rouge, La., to take effect October 1, 1894, vice First Lieutenant Elisha S. Benton, Third artillery, hereby relieved at his own request, to take effect that date. Lieutenant Gordon will report in person on date specified for duty accordingly and Lieutenant Benton will then proceed to join his battery.

First Lieutenant David C. Shanks, Eighteenth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college, Blacksburg, Va., to take effect September 15, 1894, and will relieve Second Lieutenant John A. Harmon, Seventh cavalry, who will then proceed to join his troop. Lieutenant Shanks will report in person at the college September 1, 1894.

By direction of the acting secretary of war the following changes in stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers are ordered: First Lieutenant William Sibert will be relieved from duty under immediate orders of Colonel Orlando M. Poe, corps of engineers, and will proceed to take station at Little Rock, Ark., relieving Captain Carl Palfrey, corps of engineers, of duties now in his charge. Captain Palfrey, on being relieved by Lieutenant Sibert, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report in person to Orlando M. Poe, corps of engineers, for duty under his immediate orders, with station at Detroit. Second Lieutenant William H. Morford, Third infantry will be relieved from further duty at United States Infantry and Cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by commandant of school on receipt by him of this order and will join his company.

With approval of the secretary of war the extension of ordinary leave of absence granted Captain Luigi Lomia, Fifth artillery, is changed to leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, and is still further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect August 26, 1894, is granted Major Charles A. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence.

Leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Arthur Wyans, Ninth infantry, Department of the Missouri, is extended four days.

By direction of the president, so much of the sentence of the general court martial of Private Charles O. Cedarquist, company A, Second infantry, promulgated in the general court martial orders No. 45, current series, from headquarters Department of the Platte, as remains unexecuted is hereby remitted.

The extension of the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, Fifth artillery, is still further extended six months.

Major John B. Babcock, assistant adjutant, United States army, will proceed to Niantic, Conn., and attend the encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut at that place from August 11 to August 18, 1894, inclusive, and after the close thereof will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Major James H. Bradford, Eleventh infantry.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect on or about September 1, 1894, is granted Captain Walter L. Finley, Ninth cavalry.

Captain Charles S. Smith, Ordnance department, will proceed from Philadelphia to Sandy Hook proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of armor piercing shot, and upon completing this duty will return to his proper station.

Resignation by First Lieutenant George Montgomery, Ordnance department, of his commission as second lieutenant, Second regiment, has been accepted by the president, to take effect July 14, 1894.

Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth infantry, will proceed to Pablo Beach, near the city of Jacksonville, Fla., and attend the encampment of the First battalion of Florida state troops at that place, commencing August 5, 1894. He will report by letter to the governor of Florida for such duty as may be required of him during the encampment, and after the close thereof will return to his proper station.

Medal for Colonel Butler.

The many friends of Colonel Edmund Butler, formerly of the Second infantry, Fort Omaha, will be glad to know that he has been made the recipient of the medal of honor from the War department, and brevetted colonel, for conspicuous galantry in leading a successful charge against superior numbers of hostile Indians, strongly posted, at the battle of Wolf Mountain, Mont. General Miles, who was in command of the troops at the time, was an eye witness and strongly urged this long-delayed action

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

J. P. Flynn, a coffee planter of Monterey, Mex., is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wallace are in the city, visiting with Mrs. Wallace's sister, Mrs. J. R. Campbell, on South Twenty-ninth street. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are on their return trip from around the world. They left San Francisco four years ago for Melbourne, Australia, where Mr. Wallace went to fill the office of consul general, receiving his appointment from President Harrison. On the advent of a democratic administration the place was given to Daniel W. Moratta of North Dakota. After leaving Melbourne September last they visited all the countries of the old world—India, China, Japan, Egypt, Italy—returning by way of Paris and London, and arriving in New York about June 1.

Nebraskans at the Hotels.

At the Mercer—H. P. Hinder, Stella; T. F. Cummins, Fremont.

At the Dellone—W. E. Henry, Pender; E. P. Fountain, Lincoln; H. W. Dickinson, Broken Bow.

At the Arcade—George Newman, J. C. Henlan, Shelton; P. D. Denney, Fremont; C. McArthur, Lincoln.

At the Paxton—J. R. Everett, Pender; N. S. Harding, Nebraska City; L. J. Motschum, Grand Island.

At the Millard—Mrs. E. Browne, Hastings; Charles Lister, Ames; Charles McArthur, Lincoln; J. A. Tate, Hastings; J. H. Erford, E. A. Polley, Seward; Walter Hinsworth, Lincoln; R. W. Laflin, Wymore.

At the Merchants—W. J. Cooper, Lincoln; A. J. Briggs, Superior; W. P. Henshaw, Charles City; William R. Burton, Hastings; A. B. C. Dennington, H. C. McEvony, O'Neill; C. S. Bryant, Fairbury; A. L. Smails, Fremont; A. S. Maxwell, Beatrice.

Sattley Trial Adjourned.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.—Soon after the opening of the Sattley trial today Judge Wooford was taken suddenly ill and court was adjourned until Monday.

ARE PUTTING MEN TO WORK

Packing House Managers Have Employed Forces Sent from Lincoln.

COMPARATIVELY FEW HIRED AS YET

Tomorrow the Last Day When Strikers May Return to Their Places—Both Sides Standing Firm—Events of Yesterday.

The largest crowd that has been on the streets of South Omaha since the strike began was out last night. There were one or two scraps, but the police did not make any arrests.

Mayor Johnston arrived home last evening and the first order he gave to Chief Brennan was to see that all the saloons were closed today. Recently a resolution was adopted, recommending that the mayor close all of the saloons until after the strike is over. Mr. J. H. Van Dusen was instructed to submit the proposition. Mayor Johnston, in speaking of the matter, said he would certainly close them on Sunday, and, if there proved to be any necessity for it, he would close them on week days also.

The executive committee met again last night, but the members said they had done nothing to give out. Another meeting will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

"You can safely say that none of the beef butchers will go back to work at the old scale," said a member of that union. "We have been getting 40 cents an hour and have struck for 45. Kansas City and St. Louis beef butchers will come out if that scale is not paid."

There was talk last night that some of the men in the other departments intended going to work Monday morning, but that the beef butchers would not do another tap of work until their demands were acceded to. The gang that came from Lincoln was escorted from the B. & M. tracks to the packing house by regular and special policemen. The train stopped to let them off out near the Home of the Good Shepherd. None of the strikers knew they were here until after they had gone to work. Quite a number of new men are now comfortably quartered in the different houses, where they will sleep and board until after the excitement dies away. Some anticipate trouble on Monday, but ample arrangements have been made for police protection.

Fifty men left Lincoln at 2:20 o'clock to take the places of the striking butchers at South Omaha and others will be sent there if the men who are now out do not agree to return to work on Monday morning.

A short notice in the local papers at Lincoln signed by M. D. Welsh, secretary of the Western Manufacturing company, asked for fifty able-bodied men who were willing to work for $1.50 a day to meet him at the Young Men's Christian association building at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Two hundred men responded and the fifty were selected in twenty-five minutes. These men are to take the places of the strikers in South Omaha. Mr. Welsh was in South Omaha Friday and is recruiting the men in response to the request of the packers. He is now waiting for a reply to a telegram to the packers as to the number of men they want. A detachment of fifty or more left at 2:30 o'clock yesterday and reached South Omaha about 4. Others will be taken down as the packers want them and they will be on the ground ready to go to work providing the strike is not settled by Monday morning. Mr. Welsh says he can furnish all the men they want.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The executive committee held a meeting again yesterday. Word was received from St. Louis to the effect that the butchers there were to go out at noon, and at Kansas City the men were ready to go out at a moment's notice. This word was sent by the special committee sent from South Omaha to investigate the situation. The butchers also held a meeting, but when they were through they said they had nothing to give out for publication. It was learned that the principal subject discussed was whether the men should go back to work or allow others to take their places.

A meeting has been called for all the men who went out at the Cudahy plant. Inasmuch as Cudahy does not kill any cattle in Chicago, some of the butchers think it is working an injustice here to force the Cudahy men out.

Six hundred men were taken into the Federated Labor union Friday. All the laborers ask for an increase in pay of 20 per cent. The majority of them were getting $1.60 a day when they walked out. They claim that 20 per cent was knocked off their pay last fall, and they want it put back now.

Paul Martin, the saloon keeper, has been taken off the committee work, as he is no longer in the packing house business. Martin is president of the hog butchers union, but has not worked at the business for some time. The men claim that it injured their cause to have a saloon keeper doing committee work.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat as to what the men and packers will do. Both are firm in their expressions as to what they intend doing. The butchers say they will never go to work until they get what they want. On the other hand the packers have issued a proclamation stating that all men who do not report for duty Monday morning will be discharged, and that new men will be given their places. Already the packers have quite a force of new men in their houses. Arrangements have been made for them to sleep in the building, and the strikers would perhaps be surprised to see the small army of workmen who are accumulating at the different plants.

Adjutant General Gage was down yesterday morning looking over the situation. He did not say what he proposed to do in regard to calling out the militia. While he was there the situation was extremely quiet.

"I feel more encouraged today than at any time since the strike began," said Manager Taliaferro of the Omaha house. "A good many of our unskilled workmen have gone back to work, and we are killing the same as usual today. I think that by Monday morning the majority of the old men will show up for work."

At Cudahy's they killed both cattle and hogs. The situation at Swift's and Hammonds was about the same as Friday. Both hogs and cattle were killed in both houses.

The receipts of hogs and cattle were light at the yards, but the market was active and higher.

Notice by the G. H. Hammond Company.

All the employes of the G. H. Hammond company who recently quit work and who may desire to work must make application to the company for reinstatement on or before Monday, the 6th day of August, at 7 o'clock a. m. Those failing to apply by that time will be permanently discharged and their positions otherwise filled.

THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,
Per A. H. Noyes, Superintendent.

Notice by the Cudahy Packing Company.

All of the employes of the Cudahy Packing company who recently quit work and who may desire to work must make application to the company for reinstatement on or before Monday, the 6th day of August, at 7 o'clock a. m. Those failing to apply by that time will be permanently discharged and their positions otherwise filled.

CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY,
By E. A. Cudahy.

Notice by Swift and Company.

All of the employes of the Swift and Company who recently quit work and who may desire to work must make application to the company for reinstatement on or before Monday, the 6th day of August, at 7 o'clock a. m. Those failing to apply by that time will be permanently discharged and their positions otherwise filled.

SWIFT AND COMPANY,
By A. C. Foster.

Notice by the Omaha Packing Company.

All of the employes of the Omaha Packing company who recently quit work and who may desire to work must make application to the company for reinstatement on or before Monday, the 6th day of August, at 7 o'clock a. m. Those failing to apply by that time will be permanently discharged and their positions otherwise filled.

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY,
By James Viles, jr., President.

MURDERED BY STRIKERS.

Nonunion Man Surrounded and Stabbed to Death by Slavs.

CONNELSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 4.—A bloody affair occurred at Leisenring this evening, which shows the violent spirit of the striking Slavs is not yet subdued. While Samuel Matthews, who recently deserted the strikers, was returning home from work a number of Slavs, who were passing by, attacked him. Matthews was soon captured and then followed one of those cowardly, cruel scenes the Slavs have so often enacted in this region. The fugitive, hemmed in by numbers, struggled desperately to protect himself. A big Slav pushed in and struck at his neck with a knife. Matthews threw out his arm and the blade was buried in it above the elbow. Dodging another blow with a knife the weapon penetrated his shoulder. There was a storm of blows and every hand striking them held a knife. The poor man was bleeding dreadfully, but he kept his wits and thus escaped more than one otherwise fatal thrust, when two cowardly Slavs struck him from behind, stabbing him in the back almost simultaneously. Then he was down under foot, being kicked and trampled, while men stooped