THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1886. NUMBER 327

ANOTHER RAILROAD HORROR.

Terrible Loss of Life in an Accident in Massachusetts.

DOWN A STEEP EMBANKMENT.

A Passenger Train Falls Two Hundred Feet and Then Burns Up —Thirteen Persons Reported Killed.

A Horrible Holocaust.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 7.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Pittsburg railroad to-night midway between Bardwell Ferry and West Deerfield station, the east bound passenger train, due at Greenfield at 6:05 p. m., going over an embankment 200 feet high. Six bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and it is not known how many others were killed. The train was an eastern express, and consisted of a baggage car, smoker, sleeping car, mail car and two ordinary passenger cars. The train was in charge of Conductor Foster, with Herbert Littlejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. Trains run on the edge of an embankment 200 feet above the Deerfield river. The bank is steep, and is covered with huge boulders and masses of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield river, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour, is known to have escaped injury. One man, whose name is unknown, is imprisoned in the wreck of the sleeper, where he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead.

As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men and a few citizens. On arrival at the scene of the wreck, a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smouldering embers of the holocaust.

It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. The stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height, and the work of rescue began.

Merritt Seely, president of the National Express company, of Boston, was found in the wreck and taken into the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which, he sustained internal injuries, from which he will die.

D. Crandall, a postal clerk, was plunged into the river, and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured.

The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the conflagration.

Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in this car, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other dying. Their parents were on board, but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls, and some of the wounded to Greenfield.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N. H., was cut slightly on the head and leg, but not seriously hurt. He was thrown head-foremost into the river and went to the bottom, hardly escaping drowning.

Conductor Foster is reported safe and but slightly injured.

D. C. Wells, of Andover, had his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken in two, and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank.

Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken, and was seriously injured internally. A little girl, who was a passenger on the train, died in his arms from injuries received.

J. E. Priest, of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut.

Engineer Littlejohn of North Adams was badly scalded, it is believed fatally.

O. K. Warner, chairman of the Greenfield board of selectmen, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal.

Great excitement prevails along the road between here and North Adams. Being interviewed by wire to-night at Shelburne Falls, Conductor Foster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have thus far been found who escaped injury, and they set the number of passengers all the way from twenty-five to one hundred."

There is no doubt that half a dozen were killed outright while falling, and as many more were fatally injured. The west bound express was delayed at Greenfield and West Deerfield two hours, while the relief train, with surgeons and their assistants, was sent out on its time. The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track, while its tender is down the bank.

THE INJURED.

The following persons were taken to Shelburne Falls, more or less injured: H. G. Littlejohn, brother of the engineer, with his wife and child, both of whom have since died; A. D. Cornell, Allen Lewis, E. B. Stowe, A. C. Harvey of Boston, badly hurt; J. P. Fowler, A. R. Warner, of Greenfield; H. Couillard, Charlemont; E. W. Dunnells, Waltham; Miss Darby and May Gowing; a Miss Cornellis, badly hurt, as is Mail Agent Putney. A. M. Waterhouse is missing.

It was reported in Shelburne Falls that THIRTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED outright, but this could not be verified. Fears are entertained that the morning will increase the list of deaths and casualties.

A portion of the mail is reported lost in the river. At 11 o'clock to-night men were still working at the wreck. It is learned that the injured at Shelburne Falls number nineteen.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS.

LATER—Engineer Littlejohn is dying. Harry Coulil and will die before morning. Three more dead bodies have been found at the wreck.

The train, at the time of the accident, was running at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Frank Louk, of Boston, a salesman for a New York firm, jumped from the train, and is believed to be the only person who saw the cars go down the embankment. He says there were three passengers in the drawing room car.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

At midnight it was reported that four more dead bodies were removed from the wreck. It is believed that others have been swept down the river. Of the four bodies, one was recognized as that of Brakeman Shyer. It is impossible to get a complete list of the killed and wounded to-night.

Eight Lives Lost at Sea.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., April 7.—About 8 o'clock last night the schooner Beta, from Halifax, was driven on the beach of Plum Island. About midnight the proprietor of the Half-Way house discovered the vessel, and on going to it, found it abandoned. A search among the sand hills revealed a party consisting of three men, two women and a child. They were all half dead from cold and exhaustion, and were taken to the house and cared for. The Beta, besides her crew of six men, had eight passengers, including two women and three children. When the vessel struck, the passengers were sent to the cabin, where they remained until the heavy sea almost filled it and drove them into the rigging. A girl of three years, and an eight months old infant, were torn by the sea from the arms of their mother and drowned. The cook was swept into his galley and drowned. The survivors were soaked with water and half a dozen were frozen to death. They clung to the stays and shrouds until daybreak, when, the tide having fallen, a few got ashore with a line, by means of which all the others were rescued. No names have been learned.

A ROYAL MONGOL'S RECEPTION.

The Chinese Minister Compelled to Show his Papers Before Landing.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Chinese minister arrived yesterday on the steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong. Just as the minister, followed by his suite, was about to step ashore, he was stopped by the custom officers who informed him that he could not allow, him to pass till he had shown by properly authenticated documents that he was entitled to land in the United States. The Chinese consul-general and Chinese consul, who were present to receive the minister, expressed some indignation that such formalities should be required in this instance, but as the officer insisted, the minister dispatched one of his secretaries for his credentials accrediting him to the United States. When these were produced the surveyor informed the minister that the custom officers must have something to show that he and his suite have been properly admitted to this port. The minister's passport was then sent for, and after duplicate certified copies had been made, the embassy was allowed to land.

Chinese Consul Bee has made the following statement in regard to the refusal of the custom's authorities to allow the minister to land without producing the necessary papers. Secretary Bayard sent instructions to the collector of this port to permit the legation to land freely and to extend to them every courtesy. Just at the moment his excellency and suite were about to step ashore, the surveyor informed me that the collector had just sent an order not to permit the legation of land until his excellency's credentials were sent to the custom's house for examination. This was communicated to his excellency, who expressed much surprise at the action of the collector, remarking that his government instructed him to only present his credentials to the president of the United States, adding that they were packed in his baggage under seal, and it would be very inconvenient to get at them at that moment and therefore preferred to remain on the ship until communication could be had with Washington. Finally, after a delay of an hour and a half, the minister and suite were permitted to leave the ship.

THE WHEAT CROP.

A Remarkably Favorable Outlook Except in Kansas and Michigan.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The following is the Farmers Review summary of the wheat crop up to April 5: Growing winter wheat enters the second of the spring months under conditions scarcely, if ever, better. This appears to be true from a close study of the reports of all the winter wheat states, with the exception of Kansas and Michigan. The former state appears destined to have very nearly a repetition of the short crop of last year. Only two of the counties embodied in the latest report make favorable returns, while the remainder indicate that nearly all the fields show the effect of winter killing. In Ellis county the outlook is so poor that already some of the fields have been plowed up, and the only fields which appear to have escaped from the blighting effects of the alternate thawing and freezing were those where the grain was sown amongst corn. The Michigan outlook is not entirely favorable. Many of the fields are reported looking brown and dead, and in many instances the crop has been pronounced a failure. While the output promises to be considerably short of the "bumper" crops of the last two years, there is still promise of a fair average yield in that state. Reports from the remaining winter wheat states are almost uniformly good. The fields in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri present a very favorable appearance. The plant is healthy, and with plenty of moisture there remains nothing at present to threaten the crop. Steuben county, in Indiana, reports that the injury inflicted by the fly in the fall, and by freezing, causes some of the fields to present an unfavorable appearance, with the prospect of not to exceed a half average crop. The remaining indications are, outlook good and above the average throughout the state. In some southern counties of Illinois, winter-killing is reported, but in the main the report is favorable. Reports from the Pacific coast are generally of a glowing character. Taking the country at large, there is not to exceed 5 per cent of the crop but what passed through the winter safely. There has been a little spring seeding in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, but active spring operations are not expected to begin before April 10 or 15.

THE GREAT CRISIS.

The British Cabinet and Irish Home Rule.

LONDON, April 7.—The Times says that a desperate effort was made at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet to prevent a disruption and that the effort succeeded. Gladstone modifies his proposals regarding customs control by giving the English parliament the right to veto all fiscal enactments of Ireland, providing that an imperial receiver shall collect the customs and excise, and making the imperial claims the first charges on the revenues. Gladstone is thoroughly supported in all his proposals by Earl Granville, Earl Roseberry, Marquis of Ripon and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Sir Farrar Harschell does not participate in the discussion on home rule, but he upholds the proposed land bill.

Gladstone is in robust health and good voice, and is confident of success. On Thursday Chamberlain will speak after Gladstone, and Lord Hartington will move to adjourn. It is believed that Lord Salisbury has persuaded Lord Hartington to move that the house refuse to consider Gladstone's bill.

The last words uttered by Forster before his death were, "No home rule."

Displacing the Poles.

BERLIN, April 7.—The lower house of the Prussian lantzg to-day, by a vote of 214 to 120, adopted a bill expropriating the land of the Poles in Posen and colonizing the province with Germans.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

The Eastern Roads Whipped Into Paying Most of the Subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—The Chronicle this morning publishes an article showing the methods adopted by the overland railroads in the disposition of the so-called Pacific Mail subsidy fund. The article in substance charges that although under the last agreement of the overland roads to pay the Pacific Mail $85,000 monthly to cease competition, the railroads shipped an average of $50,000 monthly by Pacific Mail steamers, leaving the balance of only $35,000 to be paid. The Chronicle says that even this amount the overland roads managed to avoid paying. They collected, as charged, through the medium of an advance rate system from all eastern trunk and Iowa lines, a certain proportion to be applied to what was termed the "steamship fund," and out of which the balances due the Pacific Mail were to be paid. The Chronicle publishes figures to show that in the division of excess which remained in this fund after paying the Pacific Mail, the eastern trunk and Iowa lines were completely ignored, notwithstanding the fact that the Iowa lines had contributed 25 per cent to the fund.

Flour Mill Burned.

QUINCY, Ill., April 7.—The Criterion mills, recently refitted by Taylor Bros., of Pontiac, Ill., were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Total loss, $125,000; insurance, $35,000. The fire originated in the drying room, and all the efforts of the fire department to check the flames were futile.

A New York Alderman Skips.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Alderman DeLacy cannot be found, and it is stated he left the city Sunday night with the intention of remaining away.

Iron Works Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—The iron works at Florence, Wis., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $18,400.

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

The Strikers on the Gould Roads Continue Harrassing the Managers.

AID PROMISED THE KNIGHTS.

Riotous Proceedings at East St. Louis —Railroad Managers Arming Deputies with Winchesters—The Engineers.

Progress of the Strike.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Interest in the southwestern strikes among union men in this city continues to grow. The action of the general executive board in recalling the order to resume work and in pledging support of the entire organization to the strike meets with unqualified approval of the majority of the knights in this cregion. From a large number of local and district assemblies resolutions favoring this course and pledging themselves to furnish their quota of the necessary funds were sent to Secretary Turner.

GOULD ON THE MANIFESTO.

With reference to the manifesto of the Knights of Labor, published this morning, Gould's representative said: "These people seem to forget that coal was made 25 per cent cheaper throughout the southwest by Gould when he opened the railroad system there. The people through that country are in favor of the company, which shows that the statements made this morning are absurd." Gould said the manifesto of the knights would not have much effect on the people, especially the people of the southwest, and he did not seem at all disturbed.

A BOYCOTT THAT DIDN'T WORK.

The knights, because the Kansas City Journal denounced the acts of the strikers, demanded that the Union News company should not deliver any of the papers of the Journal. Hoxie then notified the news company that no other papers should be carried if it did not deliver the Journal as usual. The news company therefore decided to pay no attention to the order of the knights.

KANSAS CITY, April 7.—The Times' Topeka, Kansas, special says: State Labor Commissioner Belden in interview to-day expressed an opinion that if the Missouri Pacific continued their discourteous treatment towards the officers of the Knights of Labor a general boycott against the Gould system would be ordered.

FEVERISH ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The engineers employed on the railroads centering in East St. Louis decime to state the cause of Chief Arthur's presence in this city or its probable effect upon the extension of the strike to other departments of the roads than those now involved. A prominent member of the Knights of Labor, when questioned as to whether the engineers would support the strikers, said: "That is just what they are going to do, you can depend upon it. Arthur is opposed to strikes, but such pressure will be brought to bear that he cannot resist. He attended, yesterday, a meeting of the brotherhood in East St. Louis. He wanted to feel the brotherhood' pulse, and it was felt, and found feverish. The course of the engineer is not all in sympathy with the strikers as yet, but a majority of them are, and the rest will be. Any way, you can depend on it that the engineers will go out."

It is rumored that engineers employed in East St. Louis, not running passenger or coal cars, will strike.

A SECOND WALK-OUT.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Matters have been very quiet at the union depot to-day. There was a goodly number of strikers congregated about the platform, conversing among themselves, but they had little to do or to say to outsiders. Nearly all the men who had gone to work in the yards of the Missouri Pacific, Bridge and Tunnel and Union Depot companies have quit again.

There are four crews, all told, working in the bridge and tunnel yards. It is the intention of the Bridge and Tunnel and Union Depot companies to put more men to work, however, and a number of old hands have agreed to go back. They, however, are not members of the Knights of Labor.

QUIET ON THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—At the Iron Mountain yards to-day all is quiet and orderly. Five switch engines were working with crews, selected from the road force of brakemen. No serious difficulty was experienced in getting freight trains started. Twenty switchmen employed in these yards returned to work yesterday, but went out again when requested to do so by a committee of the knights. The yardmaster sent to DeSoto for new men, twenty of whom arrived this morning, and are now at work.

A RIOT AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 7.—About 10 o'clock this morning a large crowd of strikers made a rush for the Chicago & Alton yards, and were met by a strong force of deputy marshals, armed with Winchester repeating rifles. They ordered the mob back, and called upon them to disperse. This the crowd refused to do, and upon attempting to rush through the gates the marshals brought their rifles to their shoulders and threatened to fire if the crowd advanced. This cooled their ardor somewhat, and they turned back, none the less determined that there should be no more work done in that city while the knights are still on a strike. The deputies remained on guard at the Alton yards, fearing a second attack on that point, while the strikers proceeded to the Cairo Short Line yards.

Upon reaching there the mob found their way unobstructed and by the same means employed at other yards forced the men at work there to leave their position. The men then dispersed having accomplished their object, but not before calling a meeting of all strikers to take place at 2:30 o'clock at Flannagan's hall, where resolutions will be adopted declaring no one will be allowed to fill the strikers' places. All yards are deserted, and no business is being done in any of them.

Adjutant General Vace was a spectator of the action of the mob this morning in forcing the men employed in the railroad yards to quit work, and he telegraphed the situation to the governor.

FIREMEN GO OUT.

Twenty firemen employed on the engines of the Bridge and Tunnel company struck today in support of the knights. This will stop the transfer of all freight and passenger trains over the bridge unless the vacancies can be filled.

ARMING DEPUTIES.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Daily News' East St. Louis special says the managers of the railroads terminating in East St. Louis, fearing that Governor Oglesby will not order out the militia, are arming deputy sheriffs with Winchester rifles to protect the freight houses against another demonstration such as was made to-day. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Louisville & Nashville, Vandalia, and Chicago & Alton yards will each be guarded to-morrow by thirty to forty men from country points sworn in as deputy sheriffs, heavily armed and with orders to shoot all trespassers on railroad property.

ANOTHER SMALL RIOT.

Late this evening another but smaller mob marched to the Chicago & Alton yards, where they compelled several freight handlers to abandon work and join them.

QUIET AT FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 7.—Everything is quiet here and trains are moving regularly.

Powderly Improving.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 7.—Master Workman Powderly is able to attend to his correspondence and expects to be sufficiently recovered within a few days to leave the house.

Destruction of Mission Houses.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Advices from the Phillipine Islands state that February 15, a party of Mohamedan fanatics attacked the mission house at Zamoutacs, on the island of Mindano, set fire to the mission house, as well as the dwelling house of the priests, the old church, and the new church, now in process of erection, and the store houses, the whole being reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at $18,000. A Spanish force was sent to chastise them, when twelve were killed and several wounded the loss on the Spanish side being one captain of the infantry and four men wounded and one man killed. Three days previous the same band burned the village of Amadeo and the naval coal depot. The loss is very great.

A PITCHED BATTLE AT LAREDO, TEX.

A Political Procession Attacked With Winchesters and Cannon, and a Terrible Fight Follows.

GALVESTON, April 7.—The News Laredo special says that Laredo to-night is in sackcloth and ashes. The intense excitement and lawlessness which have prevailed here for the past fortnight culminated to-night in a bloody riot. The immediate cause is attributed by many to the circular which appeared this morning, announcing that the democrats would hold funeral services at 4 o'clock over the party known here as the "Huarches." Directly after the appearance of the circular, it was announced that the party would prevent any such demonstration. At 4 p. m., the streets leading to the point where the democratic procession was announced to start, was blocked with armed men. Later, the music of the democratic band struck up and the procession moved down Main street and turned into the street leading to the main plaza. When the head of the column had reached the front of Martin's store, a party of men armed with Winchesters and revolvers charged the procession. Instantly over one hundred armed men became engaged in a deadly conflict, and for half an hour a regular battle raged along the street. During the conflict a small cannon, which had been used by the Huarches party was fired down the street and is said to have been loaded with nails and stones. By 5 o'clock mob law was supreme. Word was dispatched to Colonel Barnard, commandant at Fort Mackintosh, that the heavy firing in the city was caused by a Mexican attack from the other side of the Rio Grande. It took but a few minutes to double quick two companies of infantry into the town, before whom the mob quickly disappeared.

The casualties, so far as known, are five killed and three wounded. All the killed are Mexicans except one young American named Brecker. The Democrats claim that they were fired into, and acted upon the defensive.

DECORATING GRANT'S TOMB.

A National Memorial Service at Riverside Park.

NEW YORK, April 7.—In the early part of March U. S. Grant post No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, applied for and received from the park commissioners of New York, the privilege of decorating on memorial day the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside park. Originally it was intended to have only this post participate in the services. Gen. Logan was selected as orator of the day, and the secretary of navy promised to detail a man of war to fire salutes at Riverside. When these facts were published they created general feeling of interest in Grand Army circles, and in response to numerous letters and suggestions on the subject, it was decided to make it a national affair. So far as now arranged the services of the day will include an oration by Gen. Logan, prayer by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, singing by the Amphion Musical society, a salute and salvo of artillery by the Seventy-first regiment and First battery of National Guard of the state of New York, and minute gun fired by a man-of-war of the United States navy.

Gen. Sheridan an staff will be present, also department commanders of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York. It is expected that 100,000 persons will be present. The governors of all states have been invited.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, April 7.—In the house to-day the speaker announced the following committee to prepare articles of impeachment against Auditor Brown: Messrs. Walker, Redmon, Greenlee, Hammon and Dobuey. The house concurred in the bill passed by the senate removing the requirement of boards of supervisors to publish their proceedings in one paper of foreign counties in the state. A letter from the governor of the state of Kansas was received, stating the belief that a soldier's home in Leavenworth, would afford great relief to old soldiers who had no home to go to. The governor was requested to telegraph to the old soldiers in camp at Sioux City, asking their ideas on the subject.

The house then adjourned.

He Was Released.

WATERLOO, Iowa, April 7.—The trial of Nathan Codner for the murder of George W. Huson, a colored barber, at Cedar Falls in 1883, was concluded to-day and the prisoner released upon his own recognizance, which amounts to a virtual acquittal. Huson and a white woman induced the daughter of Codner to take a buggy ride. The three drove to Waterloo and put up at a hotel of a questionable character, where, by the assistance of the woman, Huson ravished the girl. He was arrested, and during his trial Codner stepped behind him as he was leaving the room in charge of an officer and shot him in the back, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours.

The Flood.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The river having stood at 54 feet 2 inches, began to rise slowly and at 10 to-day is 1¼ inches higher. There is no doubt that the rise will continue—the snow fall which has not ceased this morning is so heavy that the melting will feed every side stream for 400 miles. Passenger trains ceased to run into the central passenger depot owing to the water on the track. Freight traffic is much restricted on the roads coming on the Whitewater canal.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The danger of a great flood here is believed to be over. The river touched the highest point (25 feet) early this morning, and is now falling. The damage is not heavy.

The Snow Storm.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—The snow storm continued until 6 o'clock this morning. The snow is being cleared away. It is expected that to-morrow will see traffic generally resumed. It is warm and the snow is melting. Railroad travel has been blocked, but few trains getting through. The Grand Trunk has about abandoned business between here and Port Huron. Other roads have been blockaded, but large gangs of men are at work, and travel will probably be resumed to-day.

Gave Himself Up.

PAPILLION, Neb., April 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Dee Saling, the young man who recently figured in a shooting scrape at a Sarpy county school house, and for whose arrest the sheriff offered $50 reward, returned from Missouri this morning and surrendered to the court. He says he wants an examination, and can prove his innocence. He will have a hearing next Wednesday.

Four Days in an Open Boat.

HALIFAX, April 7.—News has just been received of the terrible experience of four fishermen in a dory, which landed at Guyon island after being out four days. Two of the men had died of thirst and exposure. One of the dead bodies had been partially devoured by the survivors to sustain life.

Death of a College Professor.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 7.—Thos. A. Thatcher, professor of Latin and literature in Yale college, was discovered dead in his bed this morning. He was 70 years old.

Weather for To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Fair, warmer weather, followed during Friday with local rains; southerly winds.

THE ARMY BILL DEFEATED.

The Senate Rejects the Measure After a Long and Heated Discussion.

VAN WYCK SPEAKS AGAINST IT.

He Declares the Proposed Increase to be For the Benefit of Monopolistic Slave Owners—A Tilt with Logan.

A Lively Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the senate, the army bill was taken up and Mr. Hawley took the floor and spoke in its support.

The arguments for the increase of the army, Mr. Van Wyck thought, were rather singular. Some senators had said that it was wanted because of the Indians, and some because of the communists. The senator from Connecticut (Hawley) had said that he wanted the army to support the civil law and the constitution. Referring to the fugitive slave law and its execution in New England, Mr. Van Wyck said the United States army had been thrust in the way of the fugitive slave, fleeing for life and liberty. He asked whether New England had changed since then.

Mr. Hawley replied that it had.

Mr. Van Wyck said the army had done police duty in keeping the fugitive slaves from freedom.

Mr. Hawley remarked that he had never belived the fugitive slave law to be constitutional.

Mr. Van Wyck said the secret of the whole matter was to be found in the idea of using the army again as a great police power to keep slaves in slavery. Jay Gould and his confederates, and Vanderbilt and his confederates, had been allowed to steal millions, just as men, under the old interpretation of the constitution, had been allowed to steal from the black man his birthright. "You have raised," said Mr. Van Wyck, "another class of slaveholders, just as unrelenting and determined, and steeled against the instincts of humanity, as the old slaveholders were, and I think, a little more so. The Knights of Labor," he continued, "had no sympathy with the commune."

Mr. Logan said the bill had been introduced here four times already, at different sessions of the senate, and it was therefore beneath any man to say that it was brought here because of Gould or Vanderbilt. It was as low as the cries of demagogism that no man ought to stoop to it.

Mr. Van Wyck—Is that all? [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan—That is all.

Mr. Van Wyck said this was the old argument. He remembered that in the old days in the house of representatives it was not the gentlemen of the south alone that had stigmatized men as "demagogues." Certain gentlemen from the north had also, in their day, stigmatized men as "demagogues." Mr. Van Wyck, referring to the decisions of the supreme court upholding the fugitive slave law, said that the court decided cases according to the wishes of the omnipotent powers of the times, and as corporations were now the omnipotent powers, the decisions were in their favor. "Strikes" of labor Mr. Van Wyck regarded as like the strike of Anthony Burns when he struck for liberty. Mr. Van Wyck remarked that it had been said that there was domestic danger in this country. Had not that danger been met and passed? Why increase the regular army to meet the danger that had disappeared?

Mr. Logan said it was not true that Gould had any connection, direct or indirect, with the measure. It was for the benefit of the people, rich and poor, black and white. Mr. Van Wyck, interrupting, said he had not charged that Jay Gould or any other man had anything to do with it. He had merely told what the result would be.

Mr. Logan asked why, then, was the name used in connection with the argument, brought from the recent disturbances, but to create a prejudice against the advocates of the bill. He (Logan) had always had a name, and hoped God had given him the honesty to advocate what he believed to be right and oppose what he thought wrong. He had never lived by drinking soup that fell from the lips of demagogues. If there was anything detestable in the sight of honest men, it was a man that floated around the world as a demagogue, who lived upon the flatteries of those who didn't understand him.

The vote was then taken upon the motion of Senator Hale to strike out section 2 of the bill. This is the section which established the future army force at 30,000 men. On this motion the yeas were 22 and nays 22. The vote being a tie, Mr. Hale's motion was lost. The republicans voting for Mr. Hale's motion were Messrs. Bowen, Chace, Conger, Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Sherman, Teller and Van Wyck. The democrats voting against it were Brown, German, Gray and Walthall. With these exceptions, the votes for the motion were democratic and the votes against it republican.

Mr. Manderson then moved, as an amendment, his bill heretofore introduced and favorably reported from the military committee, known as "the three battalion bill," and it was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson moved for an additional section repealing section 1,218 of the Revised Statutes which, note prohibits any person who served in the confederate government from appointment in the army of the United States.

Mr. Logan thought it might not be well to go too far. He thought that in the eyes of the people there were certain persons more capable than others. There were men who had been officers of the army and navy before the war, and had entered the service of the confederacy. He would suggest an amendment of Mr. Gibson's motion so as to cover that class of people.

Mr. Gibson could not accept the amendment.

Mr. Gibson's amendment was not agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 25.

After further debate the bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31. The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Blair, Cameron, Dawes, Dolph, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Payne, Platt, Riddleberger, Sabin, Sawyer, Spooner and Stanford—19.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Bowen, Brown, Call, Chase, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Conger, Eustis, Fair, Gibson, German, Gray, Hale, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kenna, Maxen, Morgan, Plumb, Pugh, Saulsbury, Sherman, Teller, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson of Iowa and Wilson of Indiana—31.

Adjourned.

House.

The speaker laid before the house the message of the president on Chinese emigration, and it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Willis reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill from the committee having charge of the subject, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Holman, in behalf of the select Indian commission, called up the bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner, to consist of six persons to be appointed by the president, to inspect and report on the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs. Several amendments were offered, and pending action the morning hour expired and the debate on the silver bill was resumed.

The debate on the silver bill was resumed at the evening session of the house, and Mr. Daniels, of Virginia, spoke against the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, also opposed the suspension. Mr. Worthington, of Illinois, announced himself in favor of the free coinage of silver, because it would tend to increase the price of silver bullion, and lessen the ratio between gold and silver, because it would prevent the debtor from being compelled to pay his debts in dearer money than that in which he promised to pay, and because it would put it beyond the power of a combination to create a corner in gold.

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, and Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, favored the free coinage.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cados, of New Jersey, opposed it.

Mr. Symes spoke in favor of free coinage.

The House then, at 10 p. m., adjourned.

CELESTIAL SARCASM.

The Chinese Minister's "Card of Thanks" for Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Chinese minister at Washington has made a formal complaint to the secretary of state in regard to the treatment of his successor at San Francisco at the hands of the United States custom officers. He bases his action on information received from the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco, who, it is understood, alleges that the new minister and his suite were subjected to unusual and unnecessary annoyances and discourtesies on their arrival at that port. The secretary of state referred the matter to the acting secretary of the treasury, who this afternoon telegraphed to the collector of customs at San Francisco for a statement of the conduct of his officers in the matter. Some surprise is expressed at the treasury department that the landing of the minister should have been hindered by any delay or embarassment, in view of the fact that the collector at San Francisco had been specially instructed to extend to him the usual courtesies to representatives of foreign governments, such as allowing free entry of his baggage and effects, and affording facilities for his uninterrupted transit to Washington, or wherever he desired to go. The following is the letter of the Chinese minister to the secretary of state:

Referring to your note of the 23d ult., informing me that the necessary instructions were issued to the collector of customs at San Francisco, "to extend to your (my) successor, Mr. Chang Gin Hon, and suite, upon arrival there, every proper courtesy and attention due to a diplomatic representative of a foreign government," I have the honor to state, that I have just received from the Chinese consul general at San Francisco, the following telegram: "Minister Chang and suite have arrived. The collector demanded the presentation of their credentials before allowing them to land. After considerable detention, the surveyor permitted them to land." Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed] CHANG TSAO JU.

HORRIBLE HYDROPHOBIA.

A Prominent Baltimore Physician Dies in Terrible Agony.

BALTIMORE, April 7. [Special Telegram]—Brinton H. Warner, a young Baltimore physician, on last Christmas day, saw a street car run over a little white dog. He picked the bruised and bleeding animal up, when it bit him severely in the right arm. He had the dog killed and the wound cauterized. The doctor worried about it and talked of going to Paris to see Pasteur. Other physicians laughed at him. Last Tuesday he remarked to his wife that he felt queer, and later in the day he fell to the floor in a spasm. When the spasm wore off he told his wife and Dr. Arnold that he had the hydrophobia and warned them against coming too near him when in a spasm. On Friday morning began a series of paroxysms and Dr R. H. Goldsmith and other physicians were summoned. The suffering man panted in thirst, and begged for water. When a glass of it was brought him he turned from it in horror. He would, however, allow his wife and doctor to wipe his face and hands with a wet sponge or towel. Saturday morning the most acute symptoms of rabies developed. During the paroxysm he would howl and then bark like a dog. The paroxysm continued Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The sufferer in his moments of consciousness would prescribe remedies. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was seized with a terrible convulsion, during which the physicians and attendants could not hold him. It lasted half an hour, when he fell over dead.

Dr. Warner was a son of J. E. Warner, of Harper county, Md., a former surgeon in the army.

THE APOSTLES' SCREED.

A Revised Edition Issued by Alleged Saints of Utah.

PROVO, UTAH, April 7.—At the Mormon general conference here a lengthy epistle to the church was read from President John Taylor and George Q. Cannon. The epistle considers the present sufferings, though severe, not so bad as formerly experienced in Missouri and Illinois. Instead of crushing Mormonism, those bringing the persecutions are advertising it, and stimulating the faith of the people. Licentious and depraved people would not suffer the treatment extended to the Mormons, and bear them unmurmuringly. The epistle then branches off into a long tirade against the government; accuses it of making the Edmunds' bill the means of furthering political ends, and implores the Mormons to bear up in the face of their troubles, remain faithful to the church and hope for better days. Reference is made to the trials for unlawful cohabitation before packed juries, composed of unscrupulous men, and the statement is made that many good Mormons brought to trial plead guilty, knowing the hopelessness of their case, and to prevent insults to their families by indecent questions on the part of the persecutors. "We have appealed," continues the epistle, "to have our wrongs investigated, but without avail." The epistle enters into the details of the trials, and exhorts members of the church to be faithful to the end.

Military Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—[Special.]—Orders will be issued in a few days for the transfer of the Fourth and Second regiments of Infantry from the Department of the Platte to that of the Columbia. The present headquarters of the Fourth are at Fort Omaha where seven companies are stationed under command of Colonel Carlin, the other companies are at Forts Robinson and Niobrara.

The Cattle Association.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 7.—The Stock Growers' association in session here for the past two days have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Caney; vice president, J. A. McShane; secretary, Thoms Sturgis; treasurer, A. H. Reel. Adjourned sine die.

Iowa's Grand Army.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 7.—The G. A. R. state encampment to-day was very largely attended. A rousing camp-fire was held to-night. Considerable opposition is being developed to the project of a state soldiers home, but it is likely the encampment will favor the home, but take no part in the work of determining the location.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The Union Pacific has reduced first-class fare from Denver to San Francisco to $30 with a rebate of $5.

It is reported in New York that Commissioner Fink has been asked to arbitrate the trans-continental differences.

An official communication shows that the present diplomatic relations between France and Germany are excellent.

The town elections in Logan county, Ill., resulted in a substantial republican victory. Ten of the eighteen members of the board of supervisors are republicans.

For the first time in seventeen years the republican ticket was elected in Kankakee, Ill. The democrats were split on a postoffice fight, and the malcontents voted the republican ticket.

Louis P. Schmidt, of Freport, Ill., suicided yesterday by hanging. It is believed he was driven crazy by being dismissed from the Knights of Labor because he had accidentall disclosed some of the order's secrets.

The election in Chicago resulted in a decided republican victory, the party gaining six aldermen. The new council will be twenty-four republicans to twelve democrats. The candidates of the ringsters were invariably defeated.

The English steamship, Brinkburn, with 2,100 tons of iron ore, went ashore in a fog yesterday, on Fenwicks island shoal to the south of cape Henlopen, filling with water when the crew left her. The vessel will be a total loss. The vessel was built in 1880, and with its cargo was valued at $150,000.

NEWS FROM ALL NEBRASKA.

A Traveling Man Insults a Woman and is Driven Out of Lincoln.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

Missouri Pacific Switches Discovered Tampered With at Papillion— Other Interesting Items— Election News.

A Bad Traveling Man.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 7.—[Special Telegram.]—Yesterday afternoon Max Rubenstein, a traveling salesman employed by Stein Bros., of St. Louis, registered at the Opelt house. A few moments later, a Mrs. Woods, of Illinois, who is boarding at the house, went into the office to write a telegram. Her appearance captivated Rubenstein, who sent her an insulting note by one of the bell boys. Mrs. Woods reported the insult to Landlord Opelt, who started out to find Rubinstein with the intention of kicking a little sense into him. The rascal scented trouble, however, and grabbing his grip made a dash for the depot and got away. The matter has been reported to the police, with instructions to keep a watch for the offender and arrest him the first opportunity.

The News From Wahoo.

WAHOO, April 7.—[Special.]—The temperance people are jubilant and the non-temperance people correspondingly "sore" over the results of the city election of yesterday. It was the first election since the village was transformed into a city of the second class. The issue was license or no license. On the temper