THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1886. NUMBER 271.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Great Apprehension Felt in Chicago Over the Arrival of May First.

RUMORS OF STRIKES TO COME.

Freight Handlers Will Walk Out, Furniture Makers Shut Down, and General Stagnation Predicted—N. Y. Labor Demonstration.

The Wage Workers' Struggle.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—It appears now to be inevitable that Saturday will witness the beginning of a great struggle between employers and employes over the eight hour question in this city. The more the subject is canvassed, and the closer the day approaches, the inclination of employers appears to be very thoroughly in the direction of withstanding the demands of the men for the same pay for eight hours work as was formerly paid for ten hours. The unions, almost without exception, have accepted and formulated the demands of the agitators for a working day of eight hours, but have ignored the suggestion that they would consent to a reduction in pay. In nearly every instance the old rate of pay is not only demanded, but in numerous cases an increase of pay for the shorter hours is called for.

It is stated that the freight handlers on every road in Chicago would strike on Friday night for eight hours. It is said that the movement originated some two weeks ago among the men in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight houses, who consulted with the freight handlers of the various roads and called a general meeting. At this meeting it was decided that, without giving the railroad officials any warning, the men would quit work on the evening of April 30. This rumor was investigated, but railroad men in general seemed entirely ignorant of the whole affair, and no corroborative information was obtained till H. C. Gano, foreman of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight house, was seen.

"Yes," said he, "the report is undoubtedly true. I heard of the meeting last week, and immediately consulted with my men on the subject. They reluctantly admitted the facts which you already have."

It is expected that there will be a strike of the freight handlers in the freight house of the Galena division of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. They sent in their demands this afternoon. The action of the men was a complete surprise to the officials, as, although they knew there was some agitation among the men, they did not expect it to come to a head quite so suddenly. About 300 men employed in the four freight houses of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad signed a petition to-day asking for the eight-hour schedule.

"I think," said a prominent furniture manufacturer to day, "that every furniture factory in the city will be shut down on Saturday. That is the outlook now. We expect that nearly all the workers will be out by that time on the demand for eight hours work and ten hours pay, and it is understood that even the members of the furniture manufacturers association, whose employes don't go out on a strike, will close their factories out of sympathy with the stand taken by their organization. They will all stand together."

New York for Shorter Hours.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—From present indications Saturday night will be made memorable by one of the largest gatherings for organized labor ever seen in this city. A demonstration will be held in Union square under the direction of the Central Labor union, which represents about 160 trades unions and labor clubs. New trades are being organized as rapidly as possible. The meeting has been called to favor the system of shorter hours of labor, and not to make a demand for eight hours, and, in case of a refusal on the part of employers to bring about a mammoth strike. All the unions believe in short hours of labor, but they have come to the conclusion that the time has not arrived to make a united demand for eight hours. Some of the trades will make an eight-hour demand on May 1, others will ask for nine, and some will ask for ten hours. The meeting will endorse these demands, and while it may favor eight hours for all trades, it will not insist on obtaining a concession at present, except in the case of trades that have already notified their employers of the adoption of the eight-hour rule. The meeting will probably declare that men who work fifteen or sixteen hours per day should have twelve, that men who work twelve should have ten, and that men who work ten hours should have eight or nine. By reducing the hours of work, the Central Labor union hopes to increase the demand for labor, and enable thousands of people out of work to get steady employment.

The Freight Handlers' Demands.

CHICAGO, April 29.—General Superintendent Wheeler and Vice President Hughitt said they would take no notice of the demands of the freight handlers. We cannot permit, said they, our employes in any department to interfere with the business of our road. We must, and will, run our trains and shops to suit ourselves.

The freight handlers on the Chicago & Alton resolved to-night to join in the demand for eight hours without a corresponding decrease in wages.

The Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central freight men are also reported to be dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, and it is said to-night that the Wabash freight house men are inclined to join the movement inaugurated on the St. Paul and other roads.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—General Manager Miller, of the St. Paul railway, was seen by an Associated press representative to-night, and while he would not give a definite reply in regard to the freight handlers' demands in Chicago, it is understood from incidental remarks by him that the demand will not be granted. He evidently thinks them unreasonable.

It seems to be the opinion of the officers of the roads whose men have asked for a reduction of hours, etc., that the employes will be unable to successfully inaugurate a strike, as they have no union. It is the intention of the men, however, to form a society for this purpose. A meeting of all persons employed in local freight houses will be held to-morrow evening.

An Eight Hour Shut Down.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Every planing mill of any importance has shut down to-day, in consequence of the demands made by the workmen for eight hours' work at ten hours' pay, which was refused. The men recently organized an assembly of Knights of Labor with a membership of about 500, and the strike was ordered by them to-day. Several hundred workmen at the mills not knights were thrown out by the shut down.

Shut-Downs in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Inter-Ocean's Milwaukee special says: Plankinton & Co's pork packing establishment shut down this evening. Two hundred men are idle. A member of the firm said the establishment will remain closed until there is a decided change in the labor situation. One thousand tanners of this city made a demand for the eight hour day. No reply has yet been given.

Strike and Poverty.

NEW YORK, April 29.—With few exceptions the old employes on the Third avenue lines show evidences of poverty, coming from lack of work. All tell the same story of hardships—in many cases of abject need.

JEALOUS KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Rivals Endeavor to Place Powderly in Disrepute.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—The Knights of Labor are losing confidence in Powderly, their chief, and there are signs of trouble brewing within the ranks of the order. A knight, in conversation with your correspondent, expressed the opinion that there would soon be serious divisions in assemblies. The one theme of discussion at all meetings at the present time is the late strike and action of the general master workman in connection therewith. There is much complaint against Powderly, and he is blamed for the continuance of the late difficulties and the serious turn they took. Some of the leaders aver that if Powderly had been a man of greater firmness the trouble would have been brought to an end at the outset. It is claimed he does not possess the confidence of his subordinates in that degree which will enable him to bring out of the order all the good of which it is capable. It is true that most of this seditious talk comes from ambitious rivals and others who cannot do as they please under the present administration. But, for all that, they intend to give the present chief some annoyance and make his continuance in office as unpleasant as possible. Among other things charged up against him is that he allowed Jay Gould to get the best of him in the negotiations that passed between them.

THE CHURCH AND THE ORDER.

Archbishop Feehan Upholds the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Referring to the report that Archbishop Tascheran, of Montreal, had issued a mandate forbidding Catholics to become Knights of Labor, as being one of the dangerous societies condemned with free masonry, Vicar General Conway, of Chicago, speaking for Archbishop Feehan, said to-day: "The Knights of Labor is not one of the societies condemned by the church. It is not to be placed in the same category with free masonry and similar secret societies. There is a wide difference between their purpose, as well as influence, on the religious life of individual members. The Knights of Labor is composed of laboring men, having no ulterior object other than to receive just compensation for their labor. If there has been blood shed in any place, accompanying the existing strike, it has rather been caused by the starvation wages given by monopolies than by the malice or ill-will of the workingmen. The Knights of Labor, as a society, I do not believe are responsible for this shedding of blood. The workingman has a right to receive just compensation for his labor. The wives and children of the employer live sumptuously and dress finely, while the laborer's family barely have the necessary food to keep away actual want. I am perfectly willing to publish my views on this question, so far as they relate to better pay for the working man. And because the society has but this one object, and does not interfere with the religious belief of its members, nor assume the position of religious teachings, the church has not and does not forbid Catholics from joining it.

The Southwest Strike.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The executive committee of the Knights of Labor has held no formal meeting as yet to consider the proposition of the citizens' committee looking to a settlement of the southwest strike. All the members of the executive committee are not in the city, and no action can be taken till they bring together a quorum. One of the committee said they would consider the letter of the citizen's committee, but did not think the propositions it contained would effect a speedy settlement of the strike because it takes no cognizance of their grievances.

Strike Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The congressional commission, to take testimony in regard to the causes of the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad, arrived here to-night. The commission has no plan of action yet arranged.

Glass Works Close Up.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The O'Hara Glass works closed down indefinitely to-day on account of differences between the firm and some of the employes. Over 300 men are thrown out of employment.

THE LEAGUE SEASON OPENS.

New York Defeats Boston After Eleven Innings.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The league championship season was formally opened in this city to-day by the New York and Boston clubs. The attendance was 12,000. Eleven innings had to be played before the game was decided. The excitement was intense, and the roar of voices defies description. The chances of war hung in the balance, and inclined first on one side and then on the other, and the result was delightfully in doubt until the end. Gerhardt carried off the honors. Thousands flocked over the fences at the close, amid a din like thunder, and wanted to carry the players off the field. Bostons 4, New Yorks 5.

NATIONALS DOWN PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The championship season of the national league opened here to-day with a game between the Nationals and Philadelphia clubs. Never before has such an assembly gathered in this city to witness a ball game as that which tested the capacity of Capitol park to-day. Many ladies were present. The Marine band did the blowing. The Nationals outplayed their opponents at all points. Nationals 6, Philadelphia 3.

DETROIT PITCHING RUINS ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The league season opened here to-day, and notwithstanding the raw atmosphere 5,000 people were on the ground. The Detroits played an almost perfect game, while their batting was very fine and heavy. The home team also played well, but failed to get on to Baldwin, making but three hits off his delivery. St. Louis 2, Detroit 9.

KANSAS CITY, April 29.—The inaugural game of the league season to-day was prevented by rain.

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore—Baltitimores 4, Brooklyns 9.
At Philadelphia—Athletics 8, Metropolitans 3.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnatis 4, St. Louis 9.

A Double Tragedy.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Inter-Ocean's Racine, Wis., special says: Joseph Uhlir, a wealthy farmer 76 years of age, residing at Caledonia, this morning shot his wife through the body, inflicting a mortal wound, and then committed suicide with the same revolver. The couple were married but two years, and the wife recently sued for divorce on the ground of inhuman treatment. This is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

Booth as a Drunken Iago.

NEW YORK, April 29.—[Special Telegram.] One of the sensations of New York to-day is the unfortunate condition in which Edwin Booth, the great American tragedian, appeared on the stage last night as Iago in the play of Othello, Salvina appearing in the title role. Booth was tipsy, and made a pitiful exhibition of himself.

A Broken Bank.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—The Times-Star Marietta, (O.,) special says the bank of Marietta closed its doors this morning, and made an assignment to F. W. Moore and A. F. Lye. The failure is due to embarrassment from real estate transactions. The deposits amount to over $100,000. It is thought the real estate will be sufficient to pay all deposits in full.

Weather for To-day.

MISSOURI VALLEY.—Cooler in the northwest, followed by warmer southerly winds, light rains, followed by fair weather.

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

The Charges on Which the Webster City, Iowa, Postmaster Was Removed.

A VERY RANK CASE MADE PUBLIC.

Sam Randall's Fatherly Talk to Cleveland on the Tariff Question Opens the President's Eyes—Manning Will Resign.

More Secrets Revealed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—In the executive session of the senate this afternoon Mr. Wilson of Iowa moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from his report on the case of George W. Bell to be postmaster at Webster City, Iowa, in place of John D. Hunter, suspended. Bell was rejected some days ago. The report is quite long, and recites that all of the papers concerning the suspension of Mr. Hunter, as well as those that related to the nomination of Mr. Bell, were furnished the postoffice committee by the postmaster general, from which it appears that Mr. Bell determined to get the appointment of postmaster at Webster City as soon as Cleveland was elected, and before the inauguration addressed a letter to President Cleveland enclosing indorsements from all of the leading democrats in Iowa, who testified to his political activity and usefulness and asked that the office as a reward therefor. These documents did not have the desired effect, so in April following he got up another lot of endorsements which he forwarded with a letter, in which he acts upon the suggestions made by the postmaster general in his "offensive partisan" letter, and charges Hunter, the incumbent, with offensive partisanship, and asks his removal upon these grounds. He specifies that Hunter is the editor of an offensive partisan paper; that he attended political conventions, and did political work. There was no fault found with Hunter's management of the office, but he was removed upon these charges made by Bell. The latter, by his own confessions in the same letter in which were the charges, was guilty of the same offense. He said that he was the editor of the democratic paper; that he was a member and chairman of the democratic committee; that he managed the interests of the party in his county, and enclosed a circular from the executive committee of the state to show how many speeches he had made during the campaign. He asked the office as a reward for his political services, and that he might be enabled by the salary it would give him to do more political work than ever. He was appointed in August, 1885. The committee show by a circular issued by the state executive committee, that he made eighteen democratic speeches after he became postmaster, and by the newspapers that he continued to take an active part in the management of the campaign as a delegate to conventions and a member of a political committee. They charge that he left his postoffice for weeks at a time to do political work, and neglected his official duties. The committee, from these facts, drew the conclusion that if Hunter was unfit to hold the office by reason of his partisanship Bell should be judged by the rule, and say: "He abandoned his post of duty to engage in more active, extensive and continuous partisan work than was alleged against Mr. Hunter, and the committee cannot but conclude that his conduct was not brought to the attention of the president, and that his nomination to the senate was an unintentional violation of the policy of the administration in such cases." His nomination was therefore rejected.

CLEVELAND CONVERTED ON THE TARIFF.

The tariff men are jubilant to-day over the reports from the white house, while Morrison and his followers are equally oppressed. The latter have claimed that the president has been making a large number of converts to the Morrison tariff bill, and that they were sure of victory when it came up. But to-day the tide has changed, for it has become known that Sam Randall has called on the president within the last few days and had a fatherly talk with him. Mr. Randall did not mince matters, but laid before Mr. Cleveland his position in the fight, and gave him the names of the democratic members of the house who would vote with him against the bill. He told the president that any further interference in the matter would only hurt the administration, because defeat was certain, and it would not do for the democratic administration to father a defeat by a democratic house. He explained that the free wool clause had hermetically sealed the Ohio democrats against it, and brought with them many others. The president saw the logic of his remarks, and promised Mr. Randall that henceforth he would keep his hands off and stand aloof in the fight. This satisfied Mr. Randall, and he left.

WHAT FREE WOOL MEANS.

Talking about the wool question, a large woolen manufacturer in Ohio recently told a member of the house that the passage of the bill meant a transfer of the capital now employed in this trade to Berlin or Liverpool. "The capital will go," he said, "but the labor cannot; and hence that vast number of people now given work here will be idle." The impression is growing among the members that the proper thing to be done with the bill will be to order it recommitted to the ways and means committee, with the instructions to the committee to strike out the tariff portion and report the administrative part of the bill.

"Will Morrison ever consent to thus killing his tariff bill?" was asked of an anti-Morrison member of the ways and means.

"Well, if the bill is not reported again, the blame will rest with Morrison and the anti-tariff men," was the reply.

MANNING WILL RESIGN.

It is stated that when the president called upon Secretary Manning yesterday he was informed by the secretary that a new head for the treasury department must be chosen, as it would not be wise for him to return to his desk. Mr. Manning told the president that he had a very narrow escape from death during his recent illness, and the physicians had warned him against resuming his official duties. The president expressed his sincere regrets at the announcement that he must part with his secretary of the treasury, and said that as soon as he could select a new one, who was a stalwart democrat and capable man, he would accept the resignation. Mr. Manning said that he was willing to allow ample time for the selection of his successor—three or four months if he desired—but he believed a man could be chosen within a few days. It is not at all probable that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will be selected as has been reported.

DEFEAT OF THE EDUCATION BILLS CERTAIN.

So far as this congress is concerned, the people of the country can safely dismiss from their minds all thought of the passage of either the Blair or Willis education bills. The house in a number of ways, has expressed against appropriating so much money for educational purposes. It is possible, however, that if the proposition should come up fairly it would get a majority vote, but it is defeated already by keeping it off the floor of the house. There is not so much said about educational bills now as three or four months ago, since so many measures of moment have come up, and it is not likely that any efforts will be made to push the proposition to a conclusion. The action of a committee affords no criterion.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

A number of statesmen have expressed the belief that some new plan will be reached for avoiding or settling labor difficulties by the time congress meets again in December, and that although there are only about forty working days in that session, an effective bill will be passed. The committee that has just gone to St. Louis to investigate the difficulties will not report in time for any action at this session, and the agitation of the subject will lead to many new suggestions between now and December.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

It is the intention of the republicans in their struggle to elect a majority of the lower house of congress this fall to make a strong fight in the south—in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and in every state where protection cuts a figure, as the tariff question will be one of the leading points. There are four districts in Virginia which will be fought for by the republicans, as they only gave about 1,500 democratic majority at the last election, and then the democratic majorities were raised everywhere, as a president was then elected.

The returns from other states at the presidential election show a number of congressional districts in the localities above indicated as good fighting ground, as democrats were elected by fifteen hundred or less, and a district with only that majority is considered hopeful by the republicans on a tariff issue where there are interests to protect. There is very little hope by the most sanguine in South Carolina, but North Carolina has two close districts, Georgia one, Alabama three, Louisiana five and West Virginia one. The close districts for congress are nearly all in the north and west, however, there being many with from one to three hundred majority either way.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

No one believes that an inter-state commerce bill of any kind can be passed by this congress. One may pass either congress, but there are so many opinions in each house that one will kill what the other does by amendments.

A majority of the senate, and probably a majority of the house, favor a bill which places the discretion of railroad rates in the hands of a commission, but neither house has anything like the ideas of the other as to how far the commission should be instructed to go. Then there is another large and powerful class, led in the house by Mr. Reagan of Texas, that holds that a law that is vested in either a commission or the attorneys of the United States and the federal courts, in conjunction with a commission, is no better than the present law; and they are probably right, as the laws would be out of the reach of the people. They want laws for the people and redress in the local—county and state—courts, so that common people can demand and obtain satisfaction. It will take some time to get these ideas all on the same level.

PARTISAN PAN-ELECTRIC.

As the Pan-Electric telephone investigation, which is being conducted by a special committee of the house, begins to near its end, it becomes more and more evident that its termination, or rather the results of the work, are to be political. It is not likely that the investigation will close for several weeks yet, or that a report will be made, but when it does come it is fully expected by every one to be partisan in its observations. When the investigation started out, it appeared to be neutral in every desire except to get at the facts. As time wore on, one who attended the meetings began to hear expressions from republicans and democrats alike something of this character:

"You men on that side;" "he's a democrat," or "he's a republican," "we won't hurt the administration;" "all right, you can outvote us, and we submit," or, "we are running this as much as you, and ought to, as we are the majority," etc.

These works of partisanship began to grow stronger and stronger a few weeks ago, until now it is "this side," and "that side," and when the reports come there will be two of them, representing the "two sides" of the committee.

IOWA DRIVE-WELL CASES.

The motion to consolidate the Iowa drive-well cases, which was argued in the supreme court of the United States to-day by Col. Henderson for the farmers and Senator Edmunds for the patent owners, will probably be ended on the 10th of May. The court will adjourn to-morrow night to meet again May 10, when the final opinions of the October term will be handed in.

THE CAMPBELL-WEAVER CONTEST.

The Campbell-Weaver contested election case from the Sixth Iowa district, which was to have come up in the house to-day, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Pascal Pellett, of Devils Lake, Dak., applied for a pension several years ago. His case has been held up from time to time awaiting further proof. Recently he sent a letter to Delegate Gifford inclosing a photograph of his back, showing the wound for which he claimed a pension. His claim was allowed within twenty-four hours after the photograph was exhibited to the examiner.

Major Strait to-day reported from the public lands committee Delegate Gifford's bill granting a section of land in Aurora county to the territory of Dakota for a reform school.

The recent order for the change of stations of several regiments in the department of Dakota has not been carried out, owing to a statement from the quartermaster general that he had no funds with which to carry out the order. General Sheridan is determined upon the changes, however, even if a deficiency be created.

The Dawes Sioux bill will probably come up for discussion on May 29, when the Indian committee will have the floor.

PERSONAL MENTION.

F. K. Love, clerk of the United States circuit and district courts of Des Moines, is here visiting friends, and will take a trip down to his old home in Virginia before he returns to Iowa.

T. B. Eddington, formerly a lawyer of Memphis, Tenn., is in the city attending the supreme court of the United States.

Chin Lan Pin Presented.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The new Chinese minister was formally presented to the president to-day by the secretary of state. In the course of his remarks the new minister said it would be his constant aim to maintain and strengthen the amicable relations now existing between China and the United States.

The president, in replying, said: "I am gratified to hear the expressions of pleasure and the confident hope with which you enter upon the scene of duty here, and have entire certainty that, animated by the same spirit of justness, friendliness and generous accommodation which has distinguished those who have preceded you in office. Your mission will be accompanied by beneficient results to both countries. My efforts shall not be lacking in the same direction, for to the strength of my own purpose is added the good will of the people of this country who desire only relations of amity and comity with your government."

A FRIGHTFUL CHILD-MURDER.

An 11-year-old Girl at Nebraska City Brutally Killed.

THROAT CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

A Great Mystery Surrounds the Deed, But the Indications Point to a Dreadful Crime—Other State News.

A Bloody Tragedy.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—About 5 o'clock this evening a daughter of Lee Shellenberger, 11 years of age, was found in the cellar of her father's house in a dying condition, her throat cut almost from ear to ear. She lived only a few moments. Shellenberger is a farmer three miles south of this city. His wife told the girl to clean off the cellar steps, and then went to the barn yard. The girl's brother was at the stable, according to Shellenberger's account, and he himself at a neighbor's. On returning, within ten minutes after the girl had been seen by the mother, he started down cellar on an errand. Hearing a noise he asked his wife for a light, she having just returned from the barn yard, and proceeding to the other end of the cellar from the stairs found the dying child, with a butcher knife, covered with blood, close at hand. There are several theories of the affair. One is that the child slipped on the steps and fell, and cutting herself, staggered to where she was found. Another is that she committed suicide, and still another that it is a murder.

LATER PARTICULARS.

A BEE representative visited the farm and was ushered into the room where on a bed lay little Maggie Shellenberger, her light golden hair stained with her life's blood and her throat cut from ear to ear. On examination by Dr. Larsh, it was shown that the girl had received four separate cuts, one commencing from the left side across the throat, severing the windpipe and the left carotid artery, while another commenced on the left side, severing the right carotid artery and passing the first cut one inch below in cutting the windpipe, leaving a section of it entirely severed of about one inch long. The other two cuts were small, just breaking through the skin, one being under the chin and the other on the neck. No other marks of violence were found on her body. When found she was lying in a large dry goods box in the cellar of the house, which was used as a cupboard. Her body was half in the box, her lower limbs and arms protruding outside and resting on the ground, while a large and bloody butcher knife was not far from her right hand and wedged in between the two boards that had been laid down as a walk. The head was resting against the inside of the box, the bottom of which was filled with blood. It was strange that the inside top of the box showed but little blood, but the outside top was probably spattered by the spurting blood, while the walls, two and three feet from the box, were spattered with blood, strongly indicating that a struggle must have ensued before little Maggie was put in or got in that box in which her life expired. Her father says her eyes were still open, and that there was a slight pulsation in her throat when he found her.

The theory of suicide vanished in a moment on beholding the little body and the way it was mangled, and then again the dark, little cellar, its walls bedecked as they were with blood. But if not suicide, who had done this deed?—the most atrocious one that ever happened in this county. Mrs. Shellenberger, her step-mother, says when she left Maggie at the house as she went to the barn to gather eggs, she told Maggie to brush her hair and then clean off the steps that proved her path to death. On investigation the steps proved never to have been cleaned. No stranger had been seen near the premises to-day, and no one was living at the house but Mr. Shellenberger, his wife and his two children.

Coroner Brauer empanelled his jury at the house to-night and they remained in session until midnight, when they adjourned until this morning. But their deliberations being secret, the BEE man was unable to find out what light had been thrown on the deed. That there has been a murder committed there can be no doubt, but who was the perpetrator it is hard to say at this writing. But the coroner's jury will sift the matter to the bottom, as the public demand it.

Maggie was a beautiful little girl, who would have been 11 years old had she lived one day longer. Bright and attractive, and of a happy disposition, she made many friends. There is great excitement in the city to-night.

Knox County $29,000 Short.

CREIGHTON, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—The investigation of our county officers has been completed by E. L. Sayre, of Omaha, an expert, and he finds our county records in bad shape, and ex-Treasurer C. J. Kodish short in his accounts $9,404.18, and ex-County Clerk Voc Randa $1,188.30, and warrants outstanding, $28,252.09; interest on warrants, $1,250; total, $29,509.09. So much for investigation. No one supposed our county was so much in debt.

A Railroad Man Injured.

FRIEND, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—Thos. Cody, extra forman of the B. & M. surfacing gang met with an accident at noon to-day. He was in the act of getting off of a hand car, when his foot caught, thowing him to the ground with such force as to break his right blow. Dr. E. G. Watson attended him, and he is as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

A Blizzard at Creighton.

CREIGHTON, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—A genuine old fashioned Nebraska blizzard struck Creighton yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, and lasted nearly all night, leaving in its track four inches of heavy wet snow. The wind is blowing hard from the northwest, and when it abates a severe frost will undoubtedly follow.

Omaha Contractors in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—No awards have yet been made for paving of streets, of which bids were opened about a week ago, and the trouble appears that the authorities fear the bids are too low to justify letting to the lowest bidders. It is said that the presence of some of Omaha's contractors induced the lowest bidder to make his bids about 5 cents a yard lower than he otherwise would have done.

A Drummer Commits Suicide.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—Henry Pattee, who travels for Poole, Gilliam & Co. of Dubuque, committed suicide here to-day. He has been employed by that firm for eighteen months and was well known and highly respected in Dubuque. The supposed cause of his act was a small shortage in his accounts, which seems to have preyed upon his mind. His wife wrote two weeks ago that he was acting very strangely and she believed him insane. One of the members of the firm left last night to look him up, though not anticipating serious trouble.

A KEITH COUNTY WAR.

A Syndicate of Land Pirates Bouncing Homesteaders.

OGALLALA, Neb., April 29.—[Special.]—Two men who have taken homesteads in this county have appealed to the authorities here for protection to hold their claims. They state they have been ordered out of the neighborhood because the elder of the two, a man of family, was at one time a detective in the service of the government, and the land sharks who have set upon them fear he will expose their traffic in tree claims. The surrounding claim holders are from Wisconsin, Michigan and Scotland. They threatened the ex-detective with hanging if he and his family did not leave within fourteen days. In the case of the second homesteader, a young unmarried man, they ordered him to leave on pain of death; they wanted no "Paddys," as he expressed it, in the country, and warned him not to put in any crop.

There is no chance of the men securing help here, unless through the courts, and that method is too expensive for their limited means. They have purchased Winchester rifles and ammunition, and will return to their claims, determined to hold them at any cost, and bloodshed is likely to result. The land in the neighborhood is quite valuable, and the syndicate referred to is using every means to secure vast quantities of it for speculative purposes and for eastern friends.

Looking for the Site.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—The soldiers' home commission resumed work this morning and listened to the claims of Cedar Rapids, Indianola, Marshalltown, Mason City and Sac City. Thinking that they were unable to decide as to the best locality for the home, they concluded to visit the ten cities that had asked for it, and so started out this afternoon on a junketing trip, going to Burlington to-night, stopping at Indianola on the way, and to-morrow visiting Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Mason City, and thence to Marshalltown, Grinnell, Colfax, Jefferson and Sac City. The law requires the commission to begin balloting the seventh day, which will be Monday. They will have to make a flying trip to get back by that time if all connections are made. But if an accident should occur and keep them away over Monday, then further action would be illegal, and some of the disappointed towns would probably enjoin the whole proceedings, and the soldiers would have to whistle for their home. It was the fear of this contingency that caused much opposition to the junketing trip, but some of the members of the commission were captured by the prospect of free rides and free lunches, and insisted upon going.

Died of Blood Poisoning.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—[Special Telegram.]—A few days ago Mr. C. R. Brunning, jr., a prosperous young farmer of Breda, Carroll county, accidentally cut his arm while trimming some fruit trees with a pruning knife. No serious results were expected, and he rode to town and had his wound dressed, thinking it would be all right soon. Blood poisoning, however, set in, and he died last night from the slight wound of the pruning knife.

Iowa Unitarians.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 29.—The association of Unitarian and other independent churches is now in conference here, about 200 delegates from different parts of the state in attendance. Resolutions were adopted fraternizing with Universalism in all missionary work. Rev. Mary A. Safford was elected president for the ensuing year. Arthur M. Judy, of Davenport, was re-elected secretary.

The Ship Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The senate committee on commerce to-day voted to make a favorable report on the new Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway bill. Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate with the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate one-hundred millions. The United States obligated itself to pay the said company for a period of five years after the railway has been completed and tested any sum of money required to make two-thirds of the net revenues of said company, amounting to $3,500,000, providing the total liability of the government shall in no case exceed $7,500,000. The bill provides that the railway be tested before the government assumes any obligations. The company shall not transport vessels of war, munitions, troops, or contrabands of war of any nation at war with the United States or Mexico. The same members of the committee who will oppose the bill in the senate voted to report it.

Oregon Republicans.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 29.—The republican state convention adopted resolutions condemning the economy of the postmaster general which deprives Oregon of ordinary mail facilities; alleged civil service reform as a sham, and the secresy of withholding the removal of officials as infamous; demanding the forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific between Wallula and Portland, Herman, the present incumbent, was renominated for congress unanimously.

Threatened Retaliation in China.

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—At the assembly of the Women's Foreign Missionary society in session here, a letter was read from the missionaries in Japan setting forth the absolute necessity of a strong treaty stipulation for the protection of missionaries in China. The Chinese outrages in this country have caused the greatest indignation in China.

A Lost Vessel.

FORT MONROE, April 29.—A bottle was found on the beach seven miles from here containing the following:

"Ship Olivett from South America in sinking condition. John Jones, Albert Edwards, Geo. Samuels, General D. V. Lafrenlere."

There was no date on the note. The vessel sailed March 5, from Hania for Halifax.

Mysterious Fatal Disease.

ROWELLSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—A mysteriously fatal disease has broken out in this place, and physicians are powerless to save the lives of those attacked. Victims are first seized with a severe pain in the head and die within twelve hours. After death the bodies become spotted.

Davis and Disloyalty.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—A call has been issued for a mass-meeting at the Capital park at 8 p. m. to protest against the ovation given Jefferson Davis at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday and the disloyal sentiments uttered there.

Destructive Fire.

LONDON, April 29.—Wilkinson's mills at Beeston, Notinghamshire, together with many adjoining houses have been destroyed by fire. Loss $750,000. One thousand persons are deprived of employment by the burning of the mills.

The Greek Row.

ATHENS, April 29.—The minister of war has resigned. The resignation was due to the fact that he did not coincide with the action taken by his colleagues during his absence at the front. The powers have approved the action of their representatives here in presenting an ultimatum to the Greek government.

The Half-Holiday Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The governor signed Cartor's half-holiday bill to-day.

BURYING THE CONFEDERACY.

The Official Funeral Held Yesterday at Its Birthplace in Alabama.

MONUMENT'S CORNER STONE.

But Jefferson Davis Talks in the Old Strain About State Sovereignty and the Right of Secession.

Honoring the Southern Heroes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—The corner stone of the confederate soldiers' monument, or, as some expressed it, the official burial of the confederacy, was laid here to-day with impressive ceremonies, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Jefferson Davis, General Gordon, ex-Governor Watts and others took part. The day was beautiful and the demonstration in honor of Davis was a repetition of yesterday. At the scene of the ceremonies, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the M. E. church, ex-Governor Watts presented Mr. Davis in a brief speech, amid tumultuous cheering. When there was sufficient quiet, Mr. Davis said in brief

It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted. Associated here, with so many memories thrilling and tender, I have felt that it were dangerous to attempt to speak as my heart would prompt me. Not that I am treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. To avoid, therefore, anything which may be prompted by the fullness of my heart for its love, I am hardened in that condition for non-citizenship which leaves me very little to fear. [Applause.] For the purpose of guarding others rather than myself I have prepared notes that I might read which would not contain anything that would be constructive or hurtful.

Voices—"Go on." "Say what you please." "You are in the house of your friends."

My friends, partners in joy and sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task—to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the confederate government which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives a free-will offering in defense of the rights of their sires, won in the war of the revolution and state sovereignty—the freedom and independence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights the compact of union was formed not to destroy, but the better to preserve and perpetuate. Who so denies this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation, or the constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by that great soldier in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me.

After eulogizing Generals Gordon and Lee, Mr. Davis continued:

It is not my purpose either to discuss the political questions on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been freely expressed, or to review the past except in vindication of the character and conduct of those whom it is proposed to honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to the belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Long applause and cheers]. Revenge is not the sentiment of chivalrous people, and the apothegm that forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflicted an injury, has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude of the two sections towards one another. There should have been a full restoration of equality of the privileges and benefits as they had pre-existed. Though it has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, there will be the endearing answer, "It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers of the war of independence left you.

Mr. Davis then went on to state that Alabama found that the compact of the union had been broken on one side; that the government of the United States did not answer them for which it was instituted. Therefore, with others of like mind, she proceeded to form a confederation such as seemed most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This, he claims, was not a revolution, because the state government remains unchanged. He added: "To call it revolution is gross solecism. [Applause.] Sovereigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league—as states had not been sovereigns—there could not have been a compact of union. That the south did not anticipate much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts made to secure a peaceful separation.

The successful party always holds the defeated responsible for war. But when passion shall have subsided and reason resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce a state, and that a state had the right to repel invasion. It was a national and constitutional right. From the early part of the century there had been prophecies of the dissolution of the union. In the course of years the balance of power passed north, and that power was so used that the south, despairing of the peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the union, decided to withdraw from it. This without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied, and the north were ready for war. The distant mutterings of the storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. It was the people, not the leaders who resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for their state or against it.

Mr. Davis then spoke feelingly of the valor and fidelity of Alabama soldiers and paid a tribute to the devotion and good offices of the women of the south. He then said:

"In conclusion, permit me to say, though the memory of the glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it hers to fulfil all obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity, and as best you may, to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Long applause.] I have promised that I would not speak extemporaneously, and I will not do it. God bless you, one and all. I love you all from the bottom of my heart, and give you thanks now for your kindness. [Long continued tremendous applause.