THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1886. NUMBER 277.

IT'S BACK BROKEN.

Chicago Anarchists Likely Soon to Adorn the End of a Rope.

PARSONS IS STILL AT LARGE.

Explosive Material Continues to Be Found By the Police.

MILWAUKEE RIOT SQUELCHED.

A Special Grand Jury to Be Impanelled at An Early Day in Chicago.

DYING ECHOES OF THE STRIKE.

Cleveland Anarchists Turn Bill-Stickers—Statesmen With One-Sided Views Grow Sad.—Violence Injures Labor.

The Anarchists Likely to Swing.

CHICAGO, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—There has been a decided improvement in the condition of affairs in Chicago during the day, and people's apprehension of future troubles is gradually being lessened. The cause of this feeling is due, more than anything else, to the determination and activity which has been displayed by the city authorities since Tuesday's massacre by the anarchists. The prompt action of the coroner's jury, in holding the socialist gang for murder, has also had a most salutary effect, and their adherents have been keeping very quiet. Any plotting they may be engaged in, is done in secret. In all the freight depots lying south of Harrison street, an effort was made to resume operations to-day. It was not a very successful one, not on account of interference on the part of strikers, for very few of them were to be found in the vicinity, but because of the inability of the companies to obtain men to take the places of the old hands. The few strikers who were found in the vicinity were very quiet. They seemed dispirited and refused to talk about the situation or their intentions. When the reporter asked them about their meetings to-day and their opinion of the situation they replied by asking him if he wished to join their organization, and when informed that he did not belong to their calling they said that what they did or were going to do or what they thought was of no interest to anyone outside of their own association. The whole appearance of things in that vicinity looked very much as if the backbone of the strike was broken, and as if most of the boys would be glad to return to their places so recently vacated by them if they could only do so without appearing to do violence to their feelings of self respect and manhood.

The socialists have really helped the capitalists, and damaged the cause of many workingmen who have just grievances. Everything was extremely quiet around the mayor's office, it being in marked contrast with the bustle of the preceeding day. The mayor was late in arriving, having been extremely fatigued by the pressure of the excitement under which he has labored since the troubles began. As on the day previous he was constantly visited by prominent citizens, who gave advice, but there was nothing amounting to a demonstration during the entire day.

When interviewed by a reporter this afternoon the mayor said he had been talking strike until he was sick of it. He had spent two hours this morning in riding about the lumber districts and other places where there have been disturbances, and his proclamation seemed to have been obeyed. There were no crowds, and everything was quiet. He thinks that the shooting Tuesday night has led the strikers to see that it is useless for them to act as they have been doing. In fact the backbone of the strike is broken. The police are alert and ready for any emergency, and in a short time the trouble will be over. In view of the declaration of the state's attorney in effect that he has discovered and is in possession of ample evidence implicating the conspirators, Spies, Fielden and Schwab in the wholesale slaughter of Tuesday night, the situation has assumed a serious aspect for these notorious anarchists. It is the general emphatic opinion among leading members of the bar that their crimes are well defined, and, under the most circumsscect interpretation of the law, are punishable by death. With such opinions it is morally certain that the hanging of the trio of exponents of Nihilism is a matter of the near future. The question of their doom is agitating the legal minds of the bar, and methods prescribed for their punishment are numerous. It was recommended by some that at the order of a judge, a special grand jury should be impanelled and the case proceeded with without delay. In times like these it was construed that the sooner an example was made of such breeders of crime and murder the more effective it would be in suppressing such men in the future. In conversing with leading lawyers regarding the possibility of the hanging of the trio many points of interest were developed.

"You may rest assured," said the gentleman, "that the time has come when the city of Chicago has an opportunity to display action in the treatment and disposal of a most dangerous class of criminals, representatives of a class of rioters and incendiaries whose power menaces at all times law, order and prosperity. The prompt action of the local officials in the capture and holding of Spies, Schwab and Fielden, is commendable, but should only be considered an initiatory step to the disposal of these fiends on the gallows."

"Do you think it is possible under the present laws to carry their penalty to that point?"

"There can be no doubt about it. It is a well known fact that these men aided and were instigators of a riot movement which resulted in numerous murders. Viewed from the statutory point of view, they were accessory, and are amenable as principals. Evidence against these men would be cumulative, and if they were accessories to the villainous plot that resulted in the death of a number of innocent parties, the guilt would be in proportion as the injury to life was great or small."

"Could the previous speeches of these men be offered in evidence against them?"

"They would be important factors in the case, and would be acceptable in defining the position of defiance to law and disregard for human life which the speakers so frequently evinced."

The Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—There has been no apparent improvement in the industrial situation within the past twenty-four hours. The thousands of strikers in the southwestern section of the city still persist in defying the law. There were three outbreaks yesterday at the corner of Eighteenth street and Center avenue, in which the police officers were subjected to a heavy fire of bullets and stones, from an ambuscade. The shooting was returned, but with no effect save that of scattering the rioters. The situation in the lumber districts this morning was much the same as it has been since the beginning of the week. There are enough of wageworkers willing to return to work to start up in full operation every mill, factory and yard in the district, but owing to the hostile incendiary attitude of the anarchists and socialists, the peaceably inclined are afraid to resume operations. Proprietors and manufacturers are as much afraid as the employes, and no attempt will be made to start up until the excitement subsides and property and life can be protected. Fully three-fourths of the entire force went into the McCormick factory this morning which is a larger number of men than have been at work there since Monday. Sergeant Enright and thirty-five police were on guard at the gates. No crowd of rioters were collected. Edward Qissow, a Bohemian, was caught throwing stones at the police and arrested.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

was posted in hand bills throughout the district in English and German. Its warning seemed to have the desired effect, for no crowds were congregating along the black road or anywhere else, excepting that troublesome spot at Eighteenth street and Center avenue. The crowd of nihilists there this morning was much smaller and quieter than usual.

Armour's glue factory at Thirty-fifth street and the river was this morning at a stand still with ten policemen on hand to protect the property from the rioters.

Last night was one of comparative quiet in the disorderly districts. The socialistic Poles and Bohemians in the vicinity of Eighteenth street and Center avenue continued their riotous conduct until very late, and the police were kept from firing into the crowds by the presence of women and children, although the latter were as disorderly as the men. Women in a delicate condition were caught hurling stones, and refused to move on when ordered to do so by the police. The women also acted as spies for the men by paying frequent visits to the police stations at Twelfth street and Hinman street. After night fall the Bohemians adopted the tactics of pelting the police from the windows of their dwellings. Hundreds of shots were fired by the police, but generally they fired high.

THE SITUATION ON THE RAILROADS

is still very bad. The most encouraging feature is the attitude of the switchmen, who resolved not to interfere in the strike of the freight handlers. The property of the roads involved in the present turmoil is guarded by officers. Thus far no serious trouble has occurred, the strikers contenting themselves with fighting their employers with strategy known only to true diplomatists.

A party of police from the East Chicago avenue station made a search of the anarchist hall over the saloon at 105 North Wells street this morning and seized about a dozen stand of rifles of a very venerable pattern. None of the anarchists were about, so no arrests were made.

All the employes at Pullman are still out. No disturbance of any kind has occurred there.

Along Desplaines street and in the vicinity of the hay market at Randolph street, the scene of Tuesday night's riot, quietness prevailed this morning. There was very little of the excitement of yesterday. Market square was filled with farmers' wagons and the owners were engaged in the peaceful work of selling produce and vegetables. There were no big crowds on the streets and the people were "moving on" without any orders from the police, who were still patroling the sidewalks.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The county physician, Dr. Henotin, in a report made at midnight, said he had examined thirty-nine wounded officers and had been notified of nine more whom he was unable to reach, but would see this morning. Of the wounded examined by him he believed eight or ten are liable to die. Two are already dead. Of the anarchists one is dead, six dangerously or fatally hurt, and thirteen more not seriously wounded.

PARSONS STILL HIDING.

Up to 9 o'clock this morning no important arrests had been made by the police in connection with the dynamite outrage. Parsons was still at large. His wife was taken into custody last evening but proved of little value as a means of apprehending her husband. Mrs. Parsons is imbued with all the mad frenzy of socialism and boasted that her zeal would induce her at any time to willingly die for the cause. The police turned her loose after a while. Meanwhile she will be closely watched and should she undertake to communicate with her anarchistic spouse it will be a signal for his speedy capture.

THE SITUATION IMPROVING.

There is a greater feeling of confidence apparent this morning in the ability of the authorities to preserve the peace. The outlook continues threatening in certain quarters, and the police expect that they may be called upon to disperse gatherings in certain portions of the city, but the arrest of a few anarchists yesterday induced the feeling that this element will no longer prove troublesome, in view of the fact that the police now believe that all the leading instigators in the recent troubles have been caged with one notable exception, Parsons. The collection of evidence against the conspirators is proceeding rapidly.

A FACTORY RESUMES.

At the Deering harvester works the situation is somewhat critical. A committee of strikers was appointed at the meeting held last night to watch the gates and dissuade anyone from going to work. The company offered an advance of fifteen per cent, and some men wanted to back at these figures, but were not permitted to do so by the strikers. At 6:30 this morning 800 men were grouped about the gate, but no one went in. At 7 Mr. Deering appeared and invited all the Deering men to go back to work, at which the crowd yelled "Eight hours! Eight hours!" Mr. Deering said he would give eight hours after the rush is over, and by 7:30 over five hundred men reported for work.

At least six thousand men are out in twelve brickyards and several factories will be closed. Trouble is feared.

Last night warrants for the arrest of four of the striking switchmen employed by the St. Paul and Fort Wayne roads, charged them with obstructing United States mails. One man was arrested last night by a deputy marshal. The others have not been found. The fund for the benefit of the families of the dead and wounded police has swelled to $28,000. D. V. White, a Lackawanna railroad official who was in the city, subscribed $5,000, while the New York board of trade telegraphed a subscription of $500. The police raided the hall of anarchists at 105 North Wells street this morning and seized a few muskets found there. Officer Madden, who was shot last night, is still living. His condition remains critical.

AT PULLMAN.

This morning all men at the Pullman works and all in the paper car wheel works were still out. The locality was quiet and disorders are not apprehended.

THE JUGGED PRINTERS.

A writ of habeas corpus has been sued out in the case of twenty-five compositors and employes of the Arbeiter Zeitung. They will have a hearing in the criminal court at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Four imprisoned anarchists, August Spies, Chris Spies, Sam Fielder and Michael Schwab were photographed by the police to-day.

Two Fort Wayne railroad switchmen arrested yesterday were taken before Commissioner Hoyne this morning and charged with delaying United States mails. The cases were continued until Saturday next in $500 bonds each.

RAIDING ANARCHIST QUARTERS.

Detectives inspected the house at 322 Henry street and found fifty rounds of ammunition, two rifles, a sword, bayonet, revolver, billy and a quantity of anarchist literature. The occupant of the house, Gustave Stange is said by the officers to be a moulder of bombs. He was arrested and taken to the central station. The police made still another raid this afternoon at 71 West Lake street, seizing and carrying away a lot of red flags and banners, some of them emblazoned with the most rabid threats against the constituted authorities.

The yardmaster of the Northwestern railroad says to-day a crowd of men came into the yards and compelled a few switchmen working to leave. The trouble was caused by the freight handlers.

Fully three-fourths of McCormick Harvester works' employes reported for duty this morning. The proprietors of the Deering works decided at 10 o'clock this morning to grant a working day of eight hours and an advance of 15 per cent on former pay. The men return to work to-morrow morning.

ANARCHIST VICTIMS.

A report was received from the county hospital this morning that Officers Barret, Flaven, Miller and Jacob Hansen were beyond the hope of recovery. The remainder of the wounded men are resting easily, and will probably recover. Emil Lutz, one of the civilians shot, is in a dying condition. An incendiary fire was started in the lumber yards near North avenue bridge this morning. A can containing explosives to which a fuse was attached was found in one of the yards, confirming the view that the hand of the incendiary is at work. It was turned over to the police. The police raided the socialistic headquarters at 58 Claybourn avenue this morning, but found nothing beyond red flags and an incendiary banner.

An officer of the police department said this afternoon that it is firmly believed that Stange was the man who threw the bomb. They are trying to find Burnett, so as to fully identify Stange. The police decline to say anything regarding the man named Carpenter arrested yesterday.

DEATH OF OFFICER BARRETT.

Officer Barrett, wounded Tuesday night, died at 11:30 this forenoon, making a total of three deaths to date among the injured policemen.

CHICAGO STILL DISTURBED.

Freight Trains Blocked—Dynamite Found in a Lumber Yard.

CHICAGO, May 6.—11 p. m.—About eighteen switchtenders of the Western Indiana road at Forty-first street and Grand Crossing quit work this afternoon, and virtually blocked freight traffic on the Western Indiana, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Chicago & Atlantic and Eastern Illinois railroads. Several attempts were made up to to-night to move freight trains, but they were only partially successful. The strikers claim to be getting $45 per month, and working twelve hours a day, and ask for $10 per month advance.

A workmen in the lumber yard of Cook, Halleck & Gammon, North avenue, to-day discovered in a lumber pile a tin coffee can filled with some liquid, the nature of which is unknown. A fuse was attached to the mouth of the can, and placed as to be easily fired. This is near where the incendiary lumber yard fire broke out last night.

Officer George Miller died at the county hospital at 10:50 to-night. This is the third death amongst the police as a result of the riot.

RIOTERS QUIETED.

The Militia Succeed in Restoring Order at Bay View.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—All is quiet in this city this morning. Troops continue to guard the threatened establishments at Bay View and on the South Side. No riotous assemblages have been reported thus far this morning. The trouble is believed to be over.

The arrest of socialists who have been instrumental in urging on the riots has been continued this afternoon. In the houses of two of these was found a number of guns, pistols, and a large amount of ammunition concealed in the building. Gov. Rusk informed Alderman Rudinski that the latter will be held responsible for any trouble which may hereafter arise from the doings of Poles who have been prompted to the act by Rudinski's advice.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—To-night the situation as regards labor riots remains as during the day with every indication that all trouble has come to an end. Two more deaths, making six in all, have occurred from wounds received in yesterday's fusilade at Bay View. The arrest of several socialists has been effected to-night, and a quantity of ammunition, guns, pistols, etc., found in their residences have been confiscated.

MINERS WANT ARBITRATION.

Iowa Coal Workers Take a Sensible View of Matters.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The uneasy feeling among laboring men has manifested itself among the miners, of whom there is a large number in this vicinity. They held a largely attended meeting here to-day, at which they wisely decided to settle their grievances by arbitration, and will probably avoid a strike. There are sixteen mining companies located here, employing a large number of men, and their disposition of the labor question is waited with much interest. The operators say they are in a good position to stop mining, if necessary, as orders are generally filled and they are better prepared than usual for a strike.

THE ROAD WILL WIN.

All Trouble in Wyoming Practically at an End.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The strike has had its back broken. Trains are running out of this city eastward and will be running on the whole line to-morrow. The only trouble remaining is at Laramie City which is the strikers' stronghold. One hundred and thirty deputy marshals from Chicago and St. Louis are on duty there and fifteen at Rawlins. The strikers have so many sympathizers at Laramie that trains are crippled by pins from couplers stolen and air brake hose cut. This will be prevented hereafter. Loss to company about $1,500. No violence has been reported thus far.

A GLOOMY VIEW.

Statesmen of a Sombre Turn of Mind Grow Sage.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—Statesmen here, from every part of the country, predict that the labor difficulties have not reached their climax and that there is something more terrible to come than has yet developed. They largely believe that there will be much blood shed and destruction of property before the trouble is over, because they regard the demand for eight hours work with ten hours pay as unreasonable and believe both sides are determined to win. There are no indications of violence here.

Strike of Coal Miners.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—One thousand coal miners employed in the mines along the Panhandle railroad struck this morning for the Columbus schedule and semi-monthly pay-days. They also refuse to load coal for the eastern markets until the strike in the Third district is settled.

Four hundred men at Rend's mines are out for an advance. Rend refuses to concede the advance because all differences were recently settled by arbitration. Seventy-five negroes are still working and others will be imported.

Events in Detail.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The report printed here this forenoon that the switchmen on the Northwestern road had gone out is officially denied. The men are still at work.

The incendiary organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, is preparing to issue an edition to-day.

Twenty rioters in the Twelfth street district were arraigned this morning and held until Saturday on $300 bonds each.

The St. Paul road is working with a full force, without molestation. Owing to the partial crippling of the western lines the road has an unusual amount of freight offered.

Strikes in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—Two hundred employes at Murphy's chair factory, 100 at the Detroit Carriage wood work shops and 80 coopers resumed work this morning. Between 400 and 500 painters struck this morning for nine hours a day at ten hours pay. Only 100 of the 675 employes of the Pullman car works returned to work this morning when the company sent them home.

The Street Car Strike.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The situation of the Third avenue strike is unchanged. The strikers did not return to work this morning, because the terms proposed by the company were not satisfactory.

NATIONAL DEBATING CLUB.

Statesmen at Washington Discuss Inter-State Commerce and Female Suffrage.

CLEVELAND'S COMING VETOES.

Mr. Ingall's Frees His Mind on Short Hauls—A Vote to Be Taken on Tuesday—Pension Legislation—Other Matters.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—On motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate agreed that the anti-Chinese immigration bill and the bill to indemnify Chinese subjects for losses by the Rock Springs riots, shall be made special orders for Monday, May 10.

Mr. Cullom called up the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. Frye called up the Staten Island bridge bill.

The chair stated that the senate had already given unanimous consent to continue the consideration of the commerce bill during the morning hour and throughout the day, from day to day, until disposed of. The commerce bill was therefore laid before the senate.

Mr. Butler opposed the bill.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) offered an amendment providing that the provision of the bill against receiving more for shorter than for longer haul should not be construed as authorizing any railroad company to charge as much for shorter as for longer hauls. He did this, he said, to prevent the companies from holding that the bill gave them an implied authority to charge as much for a haul of 100 miles as for a haul of 1,000 miles.

Mr. Ingalls said that the long and short haul clause, as now amended, was like a crowbar thrust into the works of a watch. Mr. Camden's amendment, Mr. Ingalls believed, was in such absolute hostility to the interests of the west that if the bill became law—which he (Ingalls) thought doubtful—there would never be a bushel of grain nor a pound of beef or pork brought east from Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska. Mr. Ingalls said that the senator from West Virginia, Mr. Camden, lived on the line of railroad that was directly interested in the short haul clause, and those voting with him were also interested in it. The direct effect of the Camden amendment would be to make producers of the west pay short haul rates on every pound of freight brought to the seaboard. The senator from West Virginia, Mr. Camden, was too astute not to know that fact. His design was to compel the men who raised the cereals of the west pay local rates all the way to the seaboard.

Mr. Hoar said he could not vote for the long and short haul clause as amended by Mr. Camden. It would strike a fatal blow at our foreign commerce.

Mr. Allison said that under the provisions of the bill, as they now stood, it would be practically impossible for the people of Iowa to get their cereals to market. He thought the introduction of long and short haul question into the bill was a mistake. In states that were said to have laws on that subject, railroads paid no attention to the laws. Not only would the people of Iowa, under this iron clad provision, be unable to send their produce to the east, but they could not get from the east anthracite coal of which they used a considerable quantity. Mr. Allison would prefer a bill creating a commission, but without this long and short haul clause, at least for a year or two, until time and experience in the working of the commission should show what was best to be done with that complicated question. The proposed arrangement would, he feared, be a very serious embarrassment to the commerce of the country with its many ramifications. The general provisions of the bill, however, met Mr. Allison's hearty approval, and he expressed the hope that the senate would adhere to them.

Mr. Cullom said in his opinion the enforcement of the bill, as now amended, would require that the nearer a person lived to the seaboard, the cheaper he would get his transportation, and this rule, if rigidly enforced, would destroy the commerce of the west.

Not only would it hurt the producer of the west, but very seriously also the consumer of the east. He hoped the senate would reconsider its action in agreeing to the Camden amendment.

A running debate occurred between Messrs. Blair, Call, Brown, Vance, Platt, Hoar, McMillan, Kenna, Aldrich and Coke.

The latter said he would vote for the bill as amended. He was unqualifiedly in favor of Mr. Camden's amendment.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was agreed to.

A great number of amendments were then submitted and ordered printed. Among them the following:

By Mr. Edmunds—Providing that whenever any common carrier shall violate or refuse to obey any requirement of the commission, they may have right to apply to the United States circuit court for hearing on short notice in the matter complained of without formal pleadings or proceedings necessary in ordinary equity suits. The amendment further authorizes the court, if it finds the company guilty of disobedience, to cause it to forfeit a sum not to exceed $500 a day, after a day to be named by the court. This is now the pending amendment.

An amendment submitted by Mr. Morgan provides that if two or more persons, with intent to prevent the movement of any locomotive, car, passengers from one state to another, or to or from any territory or foreign country or Indian tribe, shall conspire, agree or unite together unlawfully to prevent the movement, loading or unloading of such locomotive, car, etc., or to put in peril the personal security of any officer or employe of any railroad company, they shall be guilty of conspiracy, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than $500, or both, as court shall decree.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill applying to letter carriers, the provisions of section 1738 of Revised Statutes, making eight hours a day's work.

It was unanimously agreed that the vote be taken on the inter-state commerce bill before adjournment Tuesday next.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—In the morning hour Mr. Hatch called up the bill to create a department of agriculture and labor.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Mr. Everhart of Pennsylvania and Mr. Stone of Missouri opposed the bill. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The only amendment reported from the committee upon which a separate vote was demanded was that directing the secretary of war to negotiate for the purchase of the works of the Monongahela Navigation company which was agreed to—124 to 42.

Under arrangement made in the committee, Mr. Holman of Indiana offered an amendment providing that the money appropriated for the improvement of the lower Mississippi, except such as is required to protect the works already in progress, shall be expended in continuance and completion of the works on Plumb Point and Lake Providence reaches, agreed to—yeas 128, nays 113.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, moved to amend by providing that the appropriation for the improvement of the lower Mississippi river be expended under the direction of the secretary of war without intervention of the Mississippi river commission. Agreed to—yeas 126, nays 107.

Mr. Hepburn also offered an amendment providing that the improvement of the Missouri river from its mouth to Sioux City be conducted without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. Agreed to—76 to 71. The bill then passed—yeas 143, nays 102.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the electoral count bill, and the house then adjourned.

The majority of the house judiciary committee in reporting adversely upon the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution submits but a formal report recommending that the proposition lie upon the table. The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. E. B. Taylor, Hepburn, Caswell and Ranney, comments upon this fact, but says the importance of the question of woman suffrage is forcing full discussion everywhere, and the silence of the committee will have no tendency to withdraw it from public attention. In a government by the people the ballot is at once the badge of sovereignty and the means of exercising power. Women are people, and, we submit, that they are neither morally nor intelligently incapable, and that no necessity for their disfranchisement can be suggested. On the contrary, we believe they are entitled to immediate and absolute enfranchisement; first, because their own good demands it. Give woman the ballot and she will have additional means and inducements for broader and better education, including knowledge of affairs, which she will not fail to avail herself of to the uttermost, and which she will add to her means of protection for her person and estate. The history of women is for the most part a history of wrong and outrage. Created the equal companion of man, she early became his slave, and still is in many parts of the world. Man has not been consciously unjust to woman in the past, nor is he now, but he believes she is in her true sphere, not realizing that he has fixed her sphere, and not God, as he imagines. Yet as man advances, woman is elevated, and her elevation in turn advances him. No liberty ever given her has been lost or abused or regretted. Where most has been given her, she has become best. Liberty never degrades. Slavery always does.

Second. Woman's vote is necessary for good of others. She is the enemy of foreign war and of domestic turmoil. She is the friend of peace and home. Her influence for good in many directions would be multiplied if she possessed the ballot. She desires the homes of the land to be pure and sober, and with her help they may become so. We do not invite women to the dirty pool of politics, nor does she intend to enter that pool. Politics is not necessarily unclean. If it is unclean, she is not chargeable with the great crime, for crime it is. Politics must be purified or we are lost. But it is sometimes said that women do not desire the ballot. Some may not; many do not; perhaps a majority do not, but such indifference cannot affect the right of those who are not indifferent. The conservative woman who feels that her present duties are burdensome can bear them when she realizes what she can accomplish for her country and mankind by the ballot, and she will as reverently thank God for the opportunity, and will assiduously discharge her new obligations as will her more radical sister, who has long and wearily labored and fervently prayed for the coming of equality of rights, duties and hopes.

WILL HE VETO THEM?

Democrats Opposed to Granting Pensions—Threatened Action of the President.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The democrats seemed to have taken another move in regard to the pension bills now pending before congress. The latest news in regard to the matter is that the president has sent for all the papers in the cases of pension bills which have passed congress and that there is likely to be a number of vetoes from the white house in regard to many of them. The president has sent to the pension bureau, to General Black, and asked him for all the papers in the cases which had passed congress last night. The clerks in the pension department were kept busy all night copying the records so as to have them ready for the president in a day or so. If the president finds that calls for pensions have passed congress when they have been refused at the pension department as not worthy, then he intends to veto each bill so discovered. Nearly all the cases have been so refused. Hence the haste in preparing the records. The democrats now say that very few more pension bills will pass congress, and that hundreds of those already passed will be vetoed.

WORRIED ABOUT GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The existing labor troubles was the topic of discussion at the cabinet meeting to-day, in the course of which the riots in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere were referred to with the view of taking such precautionary measures for the protection of government property as may be found necessary.

TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

A Good-Hearted Senator's Way of Taming the Apache.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Fair of Nevada, has written a letter to the secretary of the interior, setting forth a plan for the settlement of the Apache question. This is for the government to purchase South Catalina island, which is situated in the Pacific ocean, about twenty-five miles southwest of Los Angeles, and place the Apaches thereon. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the fishing excellent. The soil is fertile and land could be purchased at the price of $3.00 or $4.00 per acre. Of course the Indians might object to going, but once put there he thinks they would have no desire to leave and would require no guards.

A Texan Promoted.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The president sent the nomination of James H. M. Leary of Texas to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Montana, to the senate to-day.

AGAINST IMPORTING CATTLE.

Gov. Oglesby Prohibits Importations From Certain Districts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—Governor Oglesby to-day issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of cattle into the state from the territory lying west of the thirty-sixth parallel and west of the Mississippi river, and also that portion lying east of the Mississippi and south of the thirty-fifth parallel, between the first day of April and the first day of November, except upon conditions prescribed by the state board of live stock commissions. According to these conditions the proclamation does not prohibit the carrying of cattle through the state on railroad trains, nor the shipping of them in for immediate slaughter, but prohibits their importation for feeding or grazing purposes.

Base Ball Games Yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The National League ball season opened here to-day with the Detroit and Chicago teams. Six thousand spectators were on hand when the game opened. A feature of the game was the batting of Ryan, one of the new Chicago players, who in four times to bat made two single and one double, and brought in a run on each.

The following is the result of the various games of base ball played by the leading clubs of the country:

At Chicago—Detroits 1, Chicagos 5.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyns 15, Baltimores 13.

At New York—Metropolitans 2, Athletics 1.

At St. Louis—Kansas Citys 4, St. Louis 3. Three innings.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburgs 6, St. Louis 0.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphias 13, Bostons 4.

At New York—New Yorks 7, Washingtons 2.

His Condition Unchanged.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—Judge David Davis is in about the same condition as yesterday. His physician said this evening that he was doing quite well to-day. There is at least no immediate danger. However, the members of the ex-senator's family manifest a good deal of anxiety.

A Settled Strike.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—The strike of the freight handlers is at an end. It is generally understood that an advance of fifteen to twenty-five cents per day has been given to the men. Work was resumed on most of the roads.

The Strike's Effect.

DETROIT, May 6.—The Evening Journal Muskegon special says: The Muskegon Shingle and Lumber company's mill, the largest on the lake, shut down this morning, owing to the blockade by the Chicago strike.

Nebraska Weather.

Fair, slightly warmer weather, variable winds, generally shifting to southerly.

TROUBLE AMONG THE INDIANS.

Land, as Usual, the Cause of the Trouble—The Indians Rebel Against the Agent's Authority—Peace Reached.

A Compromise Reached.

VALENTINE, Neb., May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—Information has just reached here of a serious disturbance at Rosebud Agency three days ago. A band of Indians are living upon land which Major Wright, the agent, considers unfit for cultivation. He ordered the Indians to move upon tillable soil, or go without their farming implements. The Indians refused to move, and came to the agency in force, fully armed, and demanded their implements or they would take them by force. A council was held. The agent refused their demand unless they complied with his orders, which they refused to do. The agent left the council room, being forcibly followed by a large number of unruly Indians into his private office. On his attempting to leave he was seized by the enraged Indians who threatened his life if he did not leave the reservation. The police came to the rescue. Knives and pistols were drawn on all sides and for the moment it looked as if a bloody conflict would ensue as the unruly Indians openly defied the police, but were finally induced to desist by prominent men on a promise of compromise, the agent giving them their implements and being compelled to give them a feast of a barrel of sugar and other provisions in proportion. This news has caused much uneasiness among the new settlers, as they realize their power less condition if an outbreak should take place.

A LOST SURVEYOR.

No Hope of His Recovery—Drink Indirectly the Cause.

VALENTINE, Neb., May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The party sent out in search of J. J. McCollister, the missing surveyor, returned to-day, having failed to find any clew to the missing man, although careful search was made by six men over the section where his horse and instruments were found last week. All hope of his being alive is now given up, as he had been drinking heavily before starting on his trip and was lost on the Boardman creek, seventy miles southwest of here, and not within thirty miles of any habitation. The supposition is he was drowned in Boardman creek.

IOWA GREENBACK CONVENTION

Nominates Candidates for State Officers—Denounce Fusion With Democrats.

CEDAR RAPIDS, May 6.—The straight-out greenback state convention met here to-day and nominated J. O. Sauks, of Dallas, as secretary of state; L. F. Ellsworth, Mahaw. aska, treasurer; J. V. Myers, Lynn, auditor, and J. W. Brown, Cass, attorney general. The platform denounces fusion with democracy as being treachery to principle; declares present labor disturbances call for the reorganization of the greenback party; demands vigorous enforcement of law for the unlimited coinage of silver; arraigns both old parties for faithlessness to their trusts, etc.

Music Hath Charms.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—[Special Telegram.]—The State Music Teachers' association closed its annual convention here to-day. Papers were read during the day on different phases of musical instruction by Prof. Tom Ward, of Des Moines, Willard Kimball, of Grinnell, and Prof. Sefton, of Cedar Rapids. The next convention will be held in Grinnell in May, 1887.

Iowa Dentists Consult.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 6.—To-day's session of the State Dental society was largely devoted to clinical operations and discussions. Dr. W. H. Atkinson, of New York, lectured on embryology.

FUSS OVER JEFF DAVIS.

Gov. Foraker Speaks Very Plainly About the Secession Leader.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—A dispatch from the south published this afternoon attacks Governor Foraker sharply on account of his remarks on Jeff Davis at the recent Grand Army encampment in Cleveland. Governor Foraker has received a large number of letters respecting this matter. He said this evening:

"So far as what I said about Mr. Davis is concerned, I have no apologies to make. Much of the feeling that seems to have been aroused is due, no doubt, to the fact that only misleading extracts of my remarks seems to have been published in eastern and southern papers. I should not have said a word about Jeff Davis in the sense used in speaking about him, only, as I consider him, a very unimportant man. I referred to him, as you will see, only in his relation to the people of the south who were honoring him. I respect the soldiers of the south for their heroism and bravery and never have any trouble getting along with them. But I despise such men as Davis, who has brought so much misery to his country and shall never hesitate to say so, whatever others may resent. This man Jeff Davis, who talks about liberty represents only human slavery, the degradation of labor, the treason of secession and rebellion, the horrors and infamies of Libby and Andersonville, all, in short, that is most malicious, vicious and damnable in American history. To talk of him as an illustrious statesman, who is to be honored with Washington in history, is to insult every sentiment of loyalty and decency in this great country he wickedly did so much to destroy."

FATAL RAIN STORMS.

Kansas Visited by a Water Spout—Mother and Child Lost.

SAGE CITY, Kan., May 6.—The heaviest rain and hail storm ever known in this part of the state struck here to-day. Eighty per cent of all the exposed window glass in town was broken. On the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road near Florence fifty-four windows in the California express train were broken. The rain which followed the hail flooded the country for miles. The damage to fruit and growing crops is very large.

EMPORIA, Kas., May 6.—A water spout passed down Jacob's creek to-day. The wife and youngest child of B. B. Jacobs, a farmer, were drowned. The rest of the family, the father, his brother and another child, were saved after a terrible struggle.

Centennial Anniversary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—The feature of to-day's festivities in connection with the Chatham artillery centennial was the unveiling of bronze tablets on a monument to General Nathanniel Greene of the revolutionary war. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Colonel E. E. Jones of Augusta.

After the oratory a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Chatham artillery from the same gun they used at the unveiling of the monument over fifty years ago. In the course of the firing calls were made for Mr. Davis, in response to which he raised amid tremendous cheering and spoke at some length. In the course of his address Mr. Davis paid a handsome compliment to the Dubuque Drum corps, recalling his remembrance of Dubuque when it was the home of the Red men. They had been received here, he said, with a warm, hearty welcome.

The Bricklayers to Consider.

The resolution adopted at the meeting of the contractors Wednesday night, with reference to asking the bricklayers to appoint a committee to meet a similar committee to arbitrate the question of wages, was handed to the officers of the union yesterday. To consider the question proposed a meeting of the union is called to take place this morning, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the association, corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

The Breach Between Turkey and Greece Widened—War Impending.

THE TURKISH TROOPS MASSING.

Greece's Reply Unsatisfactory—Foreign Ambassadors Withdraw From Athens—Gladstone Speaks Menacingly.

Greece Warlike.

ATHENS, May 5.—The Greek cabinet met this afternoon and framed reply to the collective note of the powers. Representatives of the powers consider it inadequate, and foreign ministers will leave Athens to-morrow morning.

LONDON, May 6.—The British corvette Carysfort, is in readiness to take on board Sir Horace Rumbold, the English minister, and proceed to Malta.

A Turkish gun boat has arrived at Piraeus to convey from Athens Tewbik Bey, representatives of the porte. Great excitement prevails here. Soldiers of the garrison have been summoned to the barracks and have reported that they will proceed to the front to-morrow. Several members of the chamber of deputies who are officers in the army have been ordered to the front. The general commanding the Greek troops on the frontier telegraphs that the Turks are massing and he has ordered a similar movement on the part of his troops.

ATHENS, May 6.—The official journal of the ministry says: "As long as the pressure of the ultimatum of the powers is allowed to remain, Greece will not dismiss a single soldier from the army now mobilized.

Mr. Gladstone Talks Up.

LONDON, May 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in the house of commons this afternoon, stated that unless Greece complied with the terms of the collective note, the powers would forthwith take steps requisite to compel compliance.

Conservatives calculate that eighty-seven liberals are pledged to support Hartington.

Preparing for the Inevitable.

LONDON May 6.—At a meeting of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance company, to-day it was stated that company had ceased to loan money on the Irish lands, the future tenure of which is now in suspense, and that on account had been stated to meet possible losses.

Bank of Ireland stock is quoted at 249, the lowest point yet touched.

A Massacre of Frenchmen.

LONDON, May 7.—Officials of the French New Hebrides company on Espiritu Santo island have been massacred by natives from port Stanley. The governor of New Caledonia dispatched a transport with troops to the Island to render any assistance required.

They Want War.

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily Telegraph says: Orange societies throughout Ulster continue to make preparations for fighting. Promises of help have been received from England, Scotland and the colonies. It is alleged that 100,000 troops can be raised in Ireland.

Cholera in Venice.

ROME, May 6.—It is officially announced that cholera has appeared in Venice and Vicenza. Several cases, and some deaths at these places are reported daily.

He May if He Wants To.

LONDON, May 6.—In the house of commons Mr. Chamberlain gave notice to-night that he would move the rejection of the land purchase bill.

**Cholera Scour