IOWA DEMOCRATS DISGUSTED

The President Refuses to Sign the Des Moines River Lands Bill.

A CHAPTER ON GEN. WEAVER.

His Speech on Oklahoma and His Coptest With Campbell-Opposition to Dawes' Sioux Reservation Bill.

Des Moines River Lands Bill Vetoed. Washington, March 11.-[Special Telegram. -As was expected the president today sent to the senate a message vetoing the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands. The action of the president in this instance is unaccountable, except from the fact that he allowed the statements of the Navigation company, through their attorneys, to have greater weight with him than the combined wisdom of the many congresses which have passed upon the merits of the cases in controversy in either one house or the other. The members of the Iowa delegation are very much worked up over the veto. They have already began a canvass of the house with a view to ascertain probable effect of an attempt to pass the bill over the veto, Messrs, Holmes and Hepburn will take the initiative in this matter. Both gentlemen believe the bill can be passed in the house in spite of the adverse action of the president. Senator Allison is equally confident that there will be no difficulty in securing the favorable action of the senate. The senator is even more sanguine of the success of the bill in the house, notwithstanding its veto, than its friends there are. There is no doubt there is a majority of members in the house in favor of the settlement of the long drawn out controversy in the manner proposed by the bill. There is, however, a great deal of doubt as to the ability of the friends of the measure to rally to their support enough democrats to insure the two-thirds vote necessary to over-ride the veto. It may be set down as a foregone conclusion that Messrs. Frederick and Weaver of Iowa will do all in their power to aid in the passage of the bill now. They appear to be, and undoubtedly are, very much worried over their political future. Incidentally the outlook for the democratic party is also causing these gentlemen some uneasiness, all growing out of the president's action towards this bill. For the benefit of the settlers, their concern comes rather late. If they had taken as much interest in the bill a week ago they have gone to the president before the other side had succeeded in talking him into the mood for vetoing the bill. As it was they left the whole affair to the representatives of the delegation until the last moment. It is a fact worth while thinking of in this connection that the only adverse report ever made on this or any similar bill was submitted to the senate by Mr. Garland while a member of that body. To-day he is presumable Cleveland's adviser, and as such is undoubtedly responsible in part for the yeto.

WEAVER'S OKLAHOMA SPEECH. Representative Weaver of Iowa delivered his speech on the Oklahama question in the house this afternoon. It is said that it was prepared several weeks ago, and was intended to have an influence upon the approaching convention in his state. It bristled with demagogy, of course, but it likewise bristled with misstatements, and brought its author down to acknowledging that he had misrepresented the facts in the case to his constituents for the purpose of getting votes. Weaver stood up in front of a map, hung in front of the speaker's desk, and with a cane pointed out locations in Indian territory as he explained his ideas. With much pretention and in stentorian tones he was denouncing President Arthur's administration for suffering all kinds of syndicates to enter upon the territory and occupy lands for grazing purposes, and at the same time driving out with soldiers the poor settlers who only wanted homes and places to earn an honest living, and he also stated that the administration was at present suffering the same condition of injustice and corruption to exist.

"I would like to ask you," interposed Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, "if, during the campaign in our state last summer, you did not telegraph from here that you had secured a promise from President Cleveland that the cattlemen should be ejected from Indian ter-

Mr. Weaver hung his head for a time. Then he replied, "I am glad of an opportunity to correct the statement I dispatched from this city to Iowa last summer. I understood President Cleveland to say that he would do as my colleague has stated and as I represented to the people of Iowa. But I was mistaken. These cattle and land syndicates continue to occupy portions of the territory, and have just as much influence over this administration as they nad over former ones. This administration is just as reprehensible as former administrations in this matter.' [Laughter.]

A number of times during the speech Mr. Hepburn put Mr. Weaver in a hole, and the impression created by the speech was not inclined to elevate Mr. Weaver before the people. It proved that he had knowingly misrepresented matters during the last campaign for the purpose of securing votes, and ie was now compelled to acknowledge it. THE CAMBELL-WEAVER CONTEST.

Before the house committee on elections today, argument was begun in the Campbell-Weaver contested case from the Sixth Iowa district. A motion was made by Judge Harris, attorney for the contestant, to strike out of evidence testimony for the concestee taken at Signourney and Richland, on the ground that the testimony of the latter's notaries disclosed that they had forwarded their evidence to Weaver's attorney, Judge Cook, at Newion, Iowa, instead of certifying to and forwarding it to the clerk of the house of representatives here, as required by law, The motion was not ruled upon by the committee, and is pending. The argument was opened by Governor Campbell. He ridiculed Weaver's brief as being more of a kaleidoscope of Cook, Weaver's attorney, than a reply to the brief it was supposed to answer. He charged Weaver with using official patronage to influence the election, and with in various reprehensible ways working for the greenback, democratic and Kuights of Labor parties. Attorney Cook's brief was soon despoiled of every statement of fact. It was shown that there had been allegations made in the brief that were false, and which were intended to mislead the committee, Weaver's attempt to prove colonization in Oskaloosa and Ottunwa was shown to be very transparent, and the attempt to defraud twenty-four colored voters was brought out clearer to the committee. He also spoke of the "ear load of negroes" Weaver and Cook claimed were sent from Des Moines, and de monstrated what a bugaboo it was. It all shrunk to nine colored miners, with homes in Mahaska county, having returned from Des Moines where they were at work, and every one that voted had a perfect legal right to do so. Mr. Cook followed. Judge Harris will speak for Governor Campbell to-morrow, when the case will be closed.

DAWES' SIOUX RESERVATION BILL. The Dawes bill, which provides for the

opening of the great Slonx reservation to ettlement, is not to pass the house committee without opposition. Dr. Bland, the professional philanthropist and editor of the Council Fire of this city, has taken the fight up against the bill, and takes up half of the time of the committee in explaining a scheme which he has for the permanent occupation of the reservation by the Indians of the northwest. Bland's idea is to continue this vast territory as an Indian reservation for ever. He would have all the other northwestern reservations thrown open to

settlement and the Indians now on them transferred to this one. Bland's interference is a great source of annoyance to the committee, especially as he is not content with airing his own ideas but must needs inflict upon that body a sermon of nearly an hour's length from the Rev. Dr. Sunderland upon the same subject. The friends of the Dawes bill also find that there are secret influences at work in opposition to the measure. Just where this opposition comes from it is difficult to ascertain, but there are excellent reasons for believing that ex-Governor Ordway of Dakota is at the bottom of the movement. This open and secret opposition has delayed final action in the committee, but the bill will in all probability be ready to report to the house next week, and there is little doubt that it will finally be passed. The fact that the president's pastor, Dr. Sunderland,

is opposed to it may, however, lead to another IMPROVEMENT OF FORT ROBINSON. Senator Manderson and Representatives Weaver and Dorsey called on Secretary Endicott and General Sheridan this morning. and urged the enlargment of Fort Robinson The proposed plan is to build new barracks and three double sets of officers' quarters and station there four additional companies of infantry and three companies of cavalry, The buildings now there will also be re paired. The total cost is estimated at \$82,000. The secretary of war and General Sheridan favor building new quarters and making it a permanent post, Generals Howard and Schofield both recommended it. The clause providing for these changes will be put in a bill which the house committee on military affairs is now preparing.

Representative Dorsey said to-day: "This is a very important measure for the people of that part of the state." MINOR MATTERS.

Representative Lyman presented a petition of the citizens of Pottowattamie county Iowa, urging the general government to add Honey Creek lake to the park system of Council Bluffs.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO. The Des Moines River Lands Bill Re-

turned Without Approval. WASHINGTON, March 11,-The president to-day returned to the senate, without his approval, the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa. The president in his veto message, after describing the nature of the proposed legislation. says that every possible question that ought to be raised in any suit relating to these lands has been determined by the highest judicial authority, and if a substantial point remains unsettled he believes there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper The president continues as tribunal. follows:

It seems to me that all the controversies which can hereafter arise between those claiming these lands shave been fairly remitted to the state of Iowa, and that there they can be properly and safely left, and the government, through its attorney general, should not be called upon to litigate the rights of private parties. It is not pleasant in good faith caused by uncertainty in the language of the laws or their conflicting interpretation; and if there are persons occupy ing these lands who labor under such disabilities as to preyent them from appealing to the courts for redress of the wrongs, a plain statute, directed simply to remedy such disabilities, would not be objec-tionable. Should there be meritorious cases of hardship and loss, caused by an invitation on the part of the government to settle upon lands apparently public, but to which no right or lawful possession can be secured, it would be better, rather than to attempt a dis-turbance of titles already settled, to ascertain such losses and do equity by compensating the proper parties through an ap the proper parties through an ap-propriation for that purpose, notwith-standing the fact that there may be parties in occupancy of these lands, who suffer hard-ships, the application of strict legal princi-ples to their claims and safety lies in non-interference by congress with a matter which

Interference by congress with a matter which should be left to judicial cognizance; and 1 am unwilling to concur in legislation which, if not an encroachment upon judicial power, trenches so closely thereon as to be of doubtful expediency, and which at the same time increases the elements of litigation that have heretofore existed and endangers vested GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOURTH RATE POSTAGE. The House Committee Will Repor Adversely on Wilson's Bill. WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The house com

mittee on postoffices and post roads yesterday decided to report adversely the bill to double the rate of postage on fourth-class matter, or merchandise. There never has been any serious danger that congress would take such a backward step as to increase any rate of postage, but Senator Wilson of Iowa, with a view to endearing himself to his agri cultural constituents and the merchants of the small cities of his state, introduced early in the session two bills that are corelated. One of these was to double the rate of postage on merchandlse in general, and the other was to reduce by one-half the rate of postage on seeds, bulbs and plants. The latter was expected to gratify the farmers and the former the country mer-chants of Iowa, who do not like the people of their state to send orders to Chicago and St. Louis for goods to be returned by mail. They want a protective tariff of sixteen cents a pound in addition to the present rates. Two or three gentlemen in the house promptly recognized the value of the bill to double the rate of postage on fourth-class matter to the I postage on fourth-class matter to the ry merchants, and also, and very incidentally, though very emphatically, to the wealthy express corporations, and introduced bills like Senator Wilson's. As the rate on newspapers is 1 cent a pound and on transient printed matter 8 cents a pound, the house committee on postoffices has concluded that it is not advisable to raise the rate of postage on merchandise from 16 to 32 cents a postage on merchandise from 16 to 32 cents a pound. The mere proposition to do this, however, has greatly excited merchants in New York, and the papers of that city have been full of the protests of the merchants against the change. Henry C. Bowen, of the Independent, has been very active in apposition, and has been in the city to-day on this errand, but returns home to-night in high spirits. Senator Wilson insists that he will get this bill through the senate if possible.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Murch 11 .- The committee on judiciary reported back adversely the resolution directing that committee to inquire nto the right of the United States to cancel patents for inventions and discoveries. Laid on the table. Mr. Pugh obtained leave to

tile a minority report.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Jones from the National Binetalic Coinage association, and its subject matter, he said, was of transcendant importance to the industries of the country. He would ask manimous consent to submit a few observamanimous consent to submit a few observa-tions on it. Unanimous consent being given, Mr. Jones addressed the senate on it. Mr. Hawley, from the committee on civil service, reported advisely the Vance bill for repeal of the civil service law. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Logan, from the minority of the com-

mittee on military affairs, submitted its views on the Fitz John Porter bill, which is the same as presented by the minority in the last congress, with the addition of the Logan mat-ter in reply to Grant's article in the North American Review, justifying the conduct of Porter

The bill for the forfeiture of part of the land granted the state of lowa to aid in the construction of railroads was idebated and construction of railroads was idebated and laid over till to-morrow.

The chair then laid before the senate the resolution and report from the judiciary committee as to the right of the senate to papers on ale in the departments, and Mr. Wilson addressed the senate in support of the resolution reported by the majority of the committee. Mr. Wilson's argument reviewed the president's actions since the election, laying particular stress on the president's utterances president's actions since the election, laying particular stress on the president's utterances on the subject of civil service reform. The speaker wove these utterances and his own estimate of the manner in which Cleveland had lived up to them into a web which was the main point of his arraignment of the executive on this question. Mr. Wilson said in conclusion that the resent administration in conclusion that the present administration had been engaged in the commission of errors, and its position in the light of all that had been promised was not a little discouraging. discouraging.

Mr. Stanford introduced suitable resolutions regarding the death of Senator Miller,

which was adopted, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- In committee of the whole Mr. Weaver quoted from the report of the superintendent of Indian schools to show that at Shilocco school there was no law available to protect the school from the incursions of Indians or the raids of cowboys. The cattlemen grazed their herds on the school farm and defied anyone who attempted to interfere with them. A race course had been laid out on the school farm, and horse racing and whisky selling had been introduced, and it was safe to say that more drunkenness could be seen at that school than at all the agencies in Indian ter-ritory. If this was true of the schools generritory. If this was true of the schools generally, then he pronounced the industrial schools a farce, and a shame and blot upon our civilization. He then went on to advocate the opening to settlement of the Oklahoma and Cherokee strips and the reservations of southwest Oklahoma.

After quite a lengthy debate on the political features of the Oklahoma question and the cattle syndicates, Mr. Weaver went on to advocate the passage of the Oklahoma bill, and at the close of his remarks Mr. Cutcheon criticized the present administration for fall-

criticized the present administration for fail-ure to appoint an Oklahoma commission, de-claring that the explanation assigned for this failure was an explanation that did not explain.
Messrs. Peel and Rogers defended the ad-

Pending further discussion the committee On motion of Mr. Morrow a resolution was

adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven members to join a simi-lar committee on the part of the senate to accompany the remains of Senator J. F. Miller from Washington to California, The house then adjourned.

Doings About the Capitol. WASHINGTON. March 11.-The senate com mittee on commerce further considered Ead's ship railway canal bill this morning, but did not reach the point for action. Several amendments to Vest's bill are pending, designed to make it conform to the house bill. It is also proposed to make the passage of ten vessels instead of one the test of completion. Evarts to-day presented in open session the petition of the lawyers of Albany for confirmation of J.C.Matthews, the colored nominee

for recorder of deeds. This was an executive The house committee on foreign affairs to The house committee on foreign affairs to-day further discussed the bill to suspend for twenty years the operations of the Bur-lingame Chinese treaty. Rice, republican member of the sub-committee to whom the bill was referred, presented a minority re-port adverse to the adoption of the measure, and it was considered in connection with the manufity report in fearing of the bill presented. majority report in favor of the bill prepared by Cox and McCreary. Final action was deferred.

Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, March 11. - Secretaries Bayard and Lamar were absent from the cabinet meeting to-day. The session was mainly devoted to a discussion of the names presented for appointment as comptroller of currency and as civil service commissioner, but no conclusion was reached except that it was essential that both offices should be filled as soon as possible. It was represented that the affairs of the former office rendered a speedy appointment desirable.

Appointed a Bank Receiver. WASHINGTON, March 11.-The acting comptroller of currency to-day appointed J Leslie Thompson, of Vanderbilt. Dak., to be receiver of the First National bank at Sioux

A LINK MISSING.

It Bore an Important Part in Connec tion With the Preller Case.

St. Louis, March 11 .- An important piece of testimony in the case of W. H. L. well, indicted for the murder of Charles Arthur Preller, has disappeared. It is one of the strongest links in the chain of evidence that will be presented to prove Maxwell's notive for disposing of Preller. The lost link is the chamois money belt which Prelier wore around his waist and which he carried the money which he did not require on his travels for immediate use. The belt was found after the return of Maxwell's trunks from Anckland in one of these recentagles and hore wards of having these receptacles, and bore marks of having been cut from Preller's body. The cut seemed to have been made with such a pair of curved surgical seissors Maxwell is the to have used in cutting Prelier's underclothes from his body. Prelier's employers and all who knew him gave testimony to the effect that the deceased was known to have a large amount of money in his possession previous to his departure for St. Louis, and there is other testimony which will show that Prelle carried a large sum in the manner indicated by his possession of this chamois belt.

POISON IN THE POT.

A Coffee Kettle Dosed With Four Pounds of Paris Green. LEBANON, Pa., March 11.-On Tuesday afternoon about eighty inmates of the alms house were seized with vomiting and severe pains. Dr. Weiss, attending physician, pronounced the case one of wholesale poisoning. Measures were promptly taken to counteract the poison. To-day most of the victims are still suffering from nausea, and twelve of them are still in a critical condition. An investigation revealed the fact that those who drank of coffee prepared for the noon meal were sick and the coffee was found lined with a thick sediment of paris green. The vessel holds a barrel or more, and into this some person had thrown almost four pounds of the poison. The doctor is of the opinion that the poison was too strong, causing vomiting, or more than half of the inmates would have been dead. Measures were promptly taken to counteract

The Magician Wins Again. NEW YORK, March 11 .- The third night's play in the billiard match between Vignaux and Schæfer was a repeater of that of its predecessors. Seæfer had everything his own way from the start, completing his third 600 while Vignaux made 288. The score for the three nights stands: Schæfer 1,800, Vig-

The Mormons Dissatisfied. SALT LAKE, March 11.-The legislatur to-day adopted two long set of resolution

naux 1.020.

censuring the governor for vetoing bills The veto of the appropriation bill, together with the stoppage of pay from Wasnington, makes much feeling among the brethren. Denied the Application. ST PAUL, March 11 .- Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court, this morning de uled the application of counsel for a writ of

habeas corpus in the case of Edward Laugh

lib, and the examination of Laughlin will be tesumed before Commissioner Spier.

ONLY TWO TRAINS TAKEN OUT ARBITRATION REFUSED.

The Gould Roads Gather Rust While the Strikers Gather Strength.

THE DEMANDS OF THE KNIGHTS

Thirteen Propositions Submitted to Vice President Hoxie by Their District Chairman-Other Labor Troubles.

The Great Southwestern Strike. GALVESTON, March 11 .- The News' special

from Dailas says: United States Marshal Jackman telegraphs to Receiver Brown from Big Springs, that everything is quiet there, and traffic is open. Twenty-five mechanics, brought from New Orleans, were sent to Big Springs last night to take the places of the strikers. Freight trains are now moving. Brown received a letter last night from engineers on the "T. C." division of the Texas Pacific road, stating that they desired to cor-Pacific road, stating that they desired to correct the report that they had refused to go out on their engines, and declaring they held themselves in readiness to respond to the orders of the receivers, and that they were not supporting the strikers. To this message Receiver Brown replied, saying: "I was prepared to receive just such a frank, manly telegram, for I have regarded you all the time as, entirely tailful to your. ing: "I was prepared to receive just such a frank, manly telegram. For I have regarded you all the time as entirely faithful to your duties to the railway. You will not be compelled to relinquish your posts. You shall have ample protection from the United States court through its marshals and deputies, and through more potent influence, if necessary."

St. Louis, March II.—It is understood that Vice President Hoxie has been in communication with Jay Gould during most of the week, the latter being in Havana, and the cable between Cuba and this country has been kept busy carrying dispatches between these points and the officials. Judge Porter, general attorney of the Missouri Pacific, says the formal discharge of the striking men wipes out all existing agreements between the company and the knights, and if any of the latter are re-employed it will be under the latter are re-employed it will be under entirely new conditions, or no conditions or obligations at all. The peaceful attitude of the knights, which has been a marked character-istic of their conduct during the present strike as yet, has suffered no change. In-deed there has been no need for violence for neither wide has offered in the slightest deneither side has offered in the slightest de neither side has offered in the signtest de-gree any opposition to the movements of the other. The general expectation that the Missouri Pacific railway company would at-tempt to move the blockade of freight from their yards in this city last night was not ful-filled, and a visit to the yards this morning failed to discover any such movefailed, and a visit to the yards this morning failed to discover any such movement, and at 7:30 everything was quiet. The company has been hiring new men ever since Tuesday night, and it is anticipated to day they will fill the places of the striking knights and the movement of freight will begin. Several parties of these new men, while being conducted to the yards aget upth to receive instructions were met.

last night to receive instructions, were met by delegations of strikers who persuaded them to desist.

The knights are reticent when questioned about the probable result if the railway company attempts to move their treight trains to-day, but the general opinion is they will resist any such attempt. The company is said to have firmly decided upon such a course, and if any resistance is offered by the strikers, they will call for municipal, and if necessary state protection. Martin Irons, chairman of the executive board of the district assembly of the Knights of Labor, prethem to desist. trict assembly of the Knights of Labor, pre-pared a statement of the grievances and de-mands of the striking employes of the Gould southwestern system, and sent them to Hoxie, southwestern system, and sent them to Hoxie, vice president and general manager of the Missouri Paelite. Irons denounces the statement made in Hoxic's circular, Issued a few days ago, as wholly false and considers it too insignificant to reply to in detail, and expresses his surprise that railroad magnates who have so long insulted the people by applying to them the phrase, "Be damned," will fall upon their knees and cater to them for their sympathy. The statement proceeds to say the Gould system has inaugurated a systematic method of breaking the Knights of Labor organization. Irons submitted the following propositions:

1—That all unskilled laborers, including section laborers, truckmen and crossing

section laborers, truckmen and crossing watchmen, be paid \$1.50 per day

2—Abolishment of convict labor.

3—That all bridgemen be paid at the rate of \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75, according to the

nature of the work performed by them. 4-All house repair gangs be rated as bridge men.
5—That all boarding house bosses for bridge gangs shall be entitled to half rates of freight on all supplies for the use of bridge

outnits.
6—That when outfit cars are moved at night or on Sunday, the bridgemen shall be allowed one and one-half time while being so moved. 7—That while bridgemen are compelled to work in water at washouts, etc., they shall be allowed double time while so engaged. Bridgemen be allowed one and one-half

time for extra service.
9—Bridgemen be allowed passes from places of employment twice a month. 10—Better regulation of apprentice system 10—Better regulation of apprendice system.
11—This proposition says no Knight of
Labor shall be discharged without being
given a chance to defend himself before three

arbitrators.
12—That all men be paid the same wages for the same work.

13—That all men unjustly discharged be reinstated at the conclusion of the strike.

11:30 a. m.—Up to this hour no attempt has been made by the railroad company to move any of their freight. The firemen and entire are holding a secret unsetting this

gineers are holding a secret meeting this morning, but it is not known what action, if any, is contemplated by them.

St. Louis, March 11.—The trades assembly of this city, composed of regularly appointed delegates from all trades unions, held a meeting and adouted resolutions recognizing the ing and adopted resolutions recognizing the railroad strike as a struggle for the right of workingmen to organize and the position taken by the railroad managers as infinical to the rights of workingmen and the public good, and should be denounced, and exgood, and should be denounced, and ex-presses sympathy with the strikers. Preliminary steps have been taken by various men with a view to holding public meetings of the Merchants' and Mechanics' exchange and other organizations to devise some means to bring about a settlement of the strike and restore business to its normal condition. A freight train was quietly ma de up in thi

A freight train was quiefly ma de up in this city this morning and started in the direction of Carondolete on the Iron Mountain railroad, with the engine under full head of steam. It passed that city at express train speed. This action by the railroad company seemed to take the strikers unawares, for no opposition was attempted at any point till the train reached De Sota where a delegation of knights boarded the train, side-tracked it and aferwards "killed" the engine. No opposition was offered by the engine. No opposition was offered by the company to the action of the knights and no conflict occurred. Everything was quiet at 2:15 p. m., and no further attempt will be made so far as known to start trains

A special from Atchison, Kan., says that the Missouri Pacific ratiroad officials at that point are employing good men as fast as they apply. A train went out on the Central Branch last evening and another will go out to-day. The strikers have left the company's shops and grounds in obedience to the com-pany's orders. Merchants are becoming rest-less and impacient for the responsition of ess and impatient for the resumption of usiness.
LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—The foreman of

LITTLE ROCK, March 11.—The foreman of the Iron Mountain railroad company succeeded this morning in sending out one freight train with perishable local freight bound south. A large crowd of strikers assembled and on the first attempt took possession of the engine, ran it on a side track three miles south of this city and killed it, but another engine was found which took the train out, protected by the sheriff and a posse and accompanied by Superinten lent Wheedon and Master Mechanic Richardson. No personal violence was offered and at 1 No personal violence was offered and at o'clock all was quiet.

Five Thousand Mill Hands Strike. SARATOGA, N. Y., March 11.-The cotton mills at Victoria were shut down this after noon owing to a strike of the operatives. The mills employ about 5,000 hands and they all went out. The men refused an advance of 10 per cent in their present wages.

Powderly's Intervention Declined by Receiver Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11,-Referring to the strike on the Gould system, Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, said this evening: "District Assembly No. 101 of Texas has not appealed to the general executive board for advice or assistance, and the matter is in their hands as yet. We have had the question before us several days. We telegraphed the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101 for information, and the reply we received differs but little from the published report, Thinking that we might be instrumental in effecting a settlement, the following telegram was sent out last night to the receiver of the Texas & Pacific railway:

of the Texas & Pacific railway:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—John C.
Brown, Receiver of Texas & Pacific Railway,
Dailas, Texas—Will you meet with a committee selected by the general executive
board of the Knights of Labor to arbitrate
for a settlement of the difficulties with the
Texas & Pacific employes?

"Late to-night I received the following
reply:

"Late to-night I received the following reply:

"Dallas, Texas—T. V. Powderly—Your message received asking me if I will meet a committee selected by the general executiva board of the Knights of Labor for settlement of the difficulties with the Texas & Pacific employes. I beg to say that we have no difficulties with the employes of the Texas & Pacific railway, and should any arise we are most willing, as in the past, to confer with and right any grievance shown by them to exist. The only issue between our former employes, who are now strikers and not now in our service, and ourselves is that they have committed depredations upon property in our possession by disabling and interfering, by intimidation and otherwise, with the meritorious and honest men in our service desiring to resume the duties abandoned by the strikers. This matter we have remitted to the United States court, and the United States marshal and his assistants are settling the trouble for us, so that I cannot see any good arbitrating with the Knights of Labor could accomplish.

"In an editorial the Ledger advises me to

the Knights of Labor could accomplish.

John C. Brown.

"In an editorial the Ledger advises me to go to St. Louis in order to effect a settlement. You will see by the telegrams I have shown you that it was our intention to bring about a settlement as soon as possible. Brown has seen fit to refuse the meditation of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to a settlement of the pending difficulties by arbitration. He must now be held responsible at settlement of the pending difficulties by arou-tration. He must now be held responsible at the bar of public opinion for rejecting the offer of those who, having the welfare and prosperity of this country at heart. They would do everything in their power to not only set the idle wheels in mo-tion but to keep them going. I expected that Brown would have some suggestion or rangely to offer by which a termination of this remedy to offer by which a termination of this trouble could be reached, and I must confess that his reply was a surprise to me. Our board had arranged to have a committee go to the seene of action, but if those in authority will not meet with them, no good can come from any interference on our can come from any interference on our

A Voluntary Raise. PITTSBURG, March 11 .- Two hundred and fifty employes of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., extensive foundrymen, were notified of an ad vance in their wages from 5 to 15 per cent, to take effect April 5. The firm's action was a surprise to the men, as no demands were made for an increase. It is expected other foundrymen will follow their example. The foundry trade is in better condition than Want the Mongols Removed.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 11.-The trades ouncil has issued a circular calling on the citizens to aid in peacefully removing the Chinese. A large number of employers are in consequence discharging the Chinese. About 900 Chinamen have arrived here from surrounding districts since the agitation began. No Reason Assigned. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.-About 125

noulders and fifty-five laborers in Sargent & Co.'s foundry struck this morning. They are not dissatified with wages, but are compelled to quit by order of an organization of which they are members. They were given increase of wages within a short time.

A Trunk Strike Settled. MILWAUKKE, March 11.-The striking trunk makers at Carples & Co.'s factory have satisfactorily arranged matters with their employers, and the factory will resume Mon-

FIGHT IN THE DARK. Three Youths Engage in Bloody Com-

bat in a Freight Car. CHICAGO, March 11 .- An Inter Ocean, Deentur. III., special says: Three well dressed young men, Edward Ivey and Bruce Woodard of West Liberty, Ills., and Charles McKim of Corder, Harrison county, Ind., got on the west bound accommodation on the Decatur & Evansville railroad this morning at Mattoon for the purpose of stealing a ride to Decatur. They took refuge in a box car, which was closed and locked after them by the trainmen. When within ten miles of Decatur the trio became involved in a fight Decatur the trio became involved in a fight which ended in a tragedy. McKim shot Ivey in the head, back and abdomen, and Woodard, who also had a revolver, emptied five chambers at McKim without hitting him. Nine shots were fired in the dark car while Ivey lay upon the floor weltering in his life blood. The noise attracted the attention of Conductor Willis and with a United States deputy marshal, who happened to be on board, went to the car, openened it and found McKim and Woodard in a hand to hand conflict over the body of Ivey, who was unconscious. They were in a hand to hand conflict over the body of Ivey, who was unconscious. They were brought to Decatur and placed in jail. Ivey is at the Laclede hotel and was thought to be dying this evening. Woodard who has worked for farmers in Logan county, stated McKim fired the first shot without provocation for the purpose of robbing his partner Ivey, and that he (Woodard) did not shoot until he thought McKim intended to kill him. There was only \$3,40 in the party, about equally divided. McKim alleges that his companions had made it up between them to rob him of his silver watch and cash. McKim is the only son of a widow who lives at Cordon.

The Dempsey-Lablanche Fight. NEW YORK, March 11.-Dempsey and Lablanche, who have arranged to fight, left at 8 p. m. to-night for Harrison, Westchester county. At 9:35 p. m. about twenty sporting men left for the same place. At 8:15 the sheriff of Westchester county, having got wind of the affair, started from White Plains with a posse. It is believed that the fighters were bound for Rye Beach, which is on the Sound about three miles from Harrison. Love and Lunacy.

St. Louis, March 11.-David Lienry Sayers, aged 23 years, brother of George Sayers, engaged in the pork packing business, committed suicide last evening by shooting him-self in the temple, at Hotel Noble, this city. The left side of his head was blown away and his brains were scattered on the wall. He died soon after. The cause of the suicide is said to be an unfortunate love affair.

A Remarkable Family Group. LENA, Ill., March 11 .- An unusual circum stance occurred here the other day. A photographer took family pictures of five generations, the persons being Mrs. Polly Jones, great-great-grandmother, aged, 94; G. L. Taylor, her son, aged 71; Mrs. William Haywood, his daughter, aged 51 (all of Lena); Mrs. Jennings, her daughter, aged 23, of Platteville, Wis., and her infant daughter.

A Savings Bank Closed. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11 .- The doors of the Dime Savings bank, of this city, closed this morning by order of the secretary of state. The directors refuse to give any information as to what the trouble is. It is rumored that Arthur G. Ogilbae, secretary and treasurer, is short in his accounts, amounting to \$80,000.

DAINKS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Sweeping Supplementary Provisions to Iowa's Present Prohibitory Law.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THEM.

If Passed the Lot of the Hawkeye Toper Will Not Be a Happy One -Where the Des Moines River Lands Are.

Supplementary Liquor Laws. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 11 .- Special Felegram.]-The real fight of the season on the prohibitory law has been in progress in the senate during the past two days. The prohibition leaders, abandoning the idea of such radical legislation as was proposed early n the session when bills were introduced for state constabulary, police commissioners, etc., have settled down on a general bill of particulars supplementary to the present law. The bill was introduced by Senator Clark, and is intended to supply every deficiency which a year and a half's experience with prohibition has shown in the present law. It is as iron clad, sweeping and searching in its provisions as it was possible for the prohibitionists to prepare, and if it becomes a law it will make it not only very difficult, but a very serious matter to violate the present prohibitory statutes. The temperance people have tied up to this measure and think that it meets the case as fully as any supplementary legislation could do.

Its important features, as stated by it author, Senator Clark, ars as follows: It authorizes the injunction proceeding, which is the one most relied upon for closing up saloons, to be brought in the name of the state, and imposes the duty of so bringing the action upon the district or county attorney, and in case he refuses or fails to do so. any citizen of the county may do so. It also provides that the general reputation of the place may be put in proof, as is now the case, n reference to houses of ill fame, thus enabling the state to get the proof when the patrons of these places refuse to testify. And it also gives an attorneys fee of \$25 for the benefit of the prosecution, to be paid into the county fund. It also provides that the injunction suit may be brought in the name of the state as aforesaid, and without bond, requiring that the action shall be tried at the first term after the action is brought, unless continued by the defendant for cause, in which event an injunction shall issue of cause. It gives the court power to hear, try and punish violations of the order of injunction, invocation upon affidavits or by bringing in the witnesses before him, the penalty for violation being fixed at not less than three nor more than six months. For the offense of keeping a nuisance it fixes the penalty at not to exceed \$1,000 and not less than \$300. In another section it provides for the carrying out of the order of injunction by a sale of the property of the defendant and destruc-tion of the whisky and vessels employed in the saloon business, and it also provides for the taking possession of and closing up the building or place for one year. It provides that the defendant who again engages in the business, after he has once been convicted or enjoined, shall be sent to the penitentlary for not less than three months or more than three years. It strikes out the word "knowingly" in the section providing for the transportation of

tices proceedings. The bill has been hotly contested for the past two days, with the whole field of prohibition retraveled by the various speakers with the difference from other years that none but democrats now oppose the bill and the republicans stand together for it. The debate was not finished at the time of adjournment, and further consideration was

liquor by common carriers and punishing

persons who impose upon carriers by misrep-

renting the contents of packages. It finally

creates a lien upon the premises upon which

the nuisance exists for all fines, costs and

expenses occurring in prosecutions and jus-

postponed for one week. The house spent the day on two special orders-one relating to the support of the institution for feeble minded children at Glenwood, and the other providing for the election of county attorneys as required by the new amendment to the constitution. Neither was disposed of, although the house debated them for a whole day. The principal objection to the first hinged on the provision of the bill that made the expense of maintaining pupils in the Institution a debt upon the several counties from which the pupils come. It provides that the state auditor ould charge upon each county that had pupils there the amount paid out by the state for their support. The same provision was recommended by the committee in regard to the college for the deaf and dumb and the college for the blind. This feature of the appropriation bills called forth much opposition, and without reaching a conclusion the house passed to the second special order-the bill providing for the election and compensation of county attorneys. The main discussion hinged on the question of the salaries to be paid them. Without reaching a decision the house adjourned. Speaker Head announced the appointment of Mr. Ball as a member of the Hayes inves-

tigating committee in place of Mr. Holbrook, resigned. The lands affected by the president's veto

to-day of the Des Moines river lands bill, con prises several thousand acres in the counties of Boone, Webster, Hamilton and Humboldt beginning about nine miles north of this city. They are within five miles of the Des Moines river through these counties, and include every other or the odd numbered sections. Forty thousand acres of the Des Moines river lands are owned by one man, E. C. Litchfield of New York. The rest are in smaller holdings by several parties. The lands whose titles have not been quieted by reason of the Cleveland veto have been in controversy for thirty years. There are persons still residing on the land in question who have been there continuously for over a quarter of a century. These persons claimed to have entered their lands under the general land laws of the United States, while Litchfield and the other owners claimed the land a grant from the government to the Des Moines River Navigation company for improvements of the river. The tenants' claim that the company, having failed to make the improvement, the lands reverted to the government, and as public lands were opened to settlement. There have been several evictions and much bad feeling between thousands of settlers on these lands, whose homes were put in jeopardy by the alleged owners who claimed prior right to the land. The bill which passed congress provided that the lands should be recognized as public lands of the United States, and that bona fide settlers, on proving up their claims should be cutitled to them. The effect of the president's veto will be to make thousands of republican votes. General Weaver and other greenbackers and domocrats have gone up and down the state charging the evictions to the republican party because one or two republi-Heans have some time or other acted as at-

torney for the land companies. The demos crats in town are completely disgusted with Cleveland for his veto, for it will prove in Iowa the most unpopular measure of his administration. They have claimed to be the champions of the poor settlers, and have boasted that if given the power they would right the settlers' wrongs. They are mad now beyond expression at Cieveland's course.

NEBRASKA NUGGETS. Another Railroad Blossoms With the

Flowers of Spring. Columnus, Neb., March 11.- Special Telegram. |-Another new corporation was organized to-day, called the Columbus & Northwestern Railway company. The incorporators were Messrs, D. C. Kavanaugh, C. A. Schroeder, C. A. Newman, J. Gluck. Jacob Greisen, William Bucher, J. H. Galley, Paul Hoppen, H. Olrich, George Lehman, O. L. Baker, H. Ragats, J. B. Delisman. The capital of the company is \$3,000,000, and they propose to build a road from Leigh to Columbus, thereby connecting Columbus with the

Chicago & Northwestern. Another meeting of the Columbus, Northwestern & Wyoming Railroad company was held to-night, in which many spirited speeches were made. A vote was taken at the meeting and it was unanimous for submitting the question of aid to the voters of the county.

An Omaha Thief Captured.

PAPILLION, Neb., March 11.- [Special Telegram. |-Some time last night a valuable horse was stolen from the farm of Lindsley Brown, a mile east of town. Sheriff Campbell and Deputy Veymouth went to work on the case before breakfast and had the thief corralled in time for dinner. The thief gav e his name as Carl Andershott and says he has until recently been a boarder at the European hotel in Omaha. He will have a preliminary hearing this afternoon and go to the Omaha jail to-night.

While this thief was taking the horse his pals went through several trunks in Brown's house and took valuables and clothing.

Holly Works for Beatrice. BEATRICE, Neb., March 11 .- [Special Telegram.]-To-night the contract for the Beat-

rice water works was awarded to the Holly Manufacturing company of Lockport, N. Y., for \$66,854 for the complete system. Bids were in from Fairbanks & Co., St. Louis, A. L. Strang & Co., Omaha, and some others. This will be the only complete Holly system in the state. The entire outfit of bidders combined against the Hoily company, but it only helped them to get the contract. A Drunken Farmer Frozen.

PAPILLION, Neb., March 11.- [Special Tele-

gram.]-James Ryan, an aged and wealthy

farmer, living two miles south of town, start-

ed home with a team at 12 o'clock last night. He was very drunk and on his way home fell out of the wagon on his head. He lay on the prairie all night in the snow and was found by his wife this morning badly frozen. He AMONG THE RAILROADS. The Northern Pacific Follows the

Southern in a Freight Cut. St. PAUL, March 11 .- General Freight Agent Hannaford made a cut in freight rates this morning. Freight can be shipped from this morning. Freight can be shipped from Chicago to Portland for 65 cents per hundred, regardless of classification. This cut was inaugurated by the Southern Pacific railroad and in order to protect its Portland customers the Northern Pacific was obliged to follow suit. This was done to prevent Portland merchants from shipping to San Francisco, thence by steamer to Portland. The St. Paul rate is 60c, 5c less than Chicago. The Northern Pacific has contracts Chicago. The Northern Paeine has contracts with the Chicago roads from Chicago to St. Paul, by which the Chicago roads get 15 per cent of the through rate. The Chicago roads are thus compelled to stand by the Northern Pacific, and thus get not quite 10 per cent on through freight for the haul from Chicago and the St. Paul.

Uniform Rates on Live Stock. CHICAGO, March 11 .- The four commissioners to whom was referred the question of arranging a scale of rates to govern live stock shipments from Iowa. Minnesota and Dakota, agreed upon a basis to-day. Dis-inction is to be made according to the di-mensions of the car, these varying from twenty-eight to thirty-two feet in length. Heretofore a uniform rate has been charged, to the loss of live stock shippers conveiled to o the loss of live stock shippers compelled to

se the smaller cars. Want Sisseton Reserve Opened. WEBSTER, Dak., March 11 .- A mass conention of the citizens surrounding Sisseton ndian reservation met at the court house at 11 a. m. Delegates were present from Rob-erts, Grant, Coddington and Marshall counerts, Grant, Coddington and Marshall counties. Colonel A. B. Smedley of Grant was elected chairman and W. D. Ashton of Roberts secretary. A memorial to the president and congress, drawn up by a committee of thirteen for the opening of the reservation, was manipulated adouted. This continues the congress of the congre tion, was unanimously adopted. The con-vention then adjourned to meet at the call of

the chairman. The Turco-Bulgarian Treaty. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The conference of representatives of the powers, which met to consider the Turco-Bulgarian treaty, which among other things created Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia, has accepted the treaty in its entirety.

Big Fire At the Springs. Hor Spinkes, Ark., March 11 .- A fire this monring destroyed an entire block of business houses on Central avenue, together with the costly residence of Dr. S. S. Buchanan. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$38,000.

Weather For To-Day. MISSOURI VALLEY-Colder, followed by warmer and fair weather; variable winds.

Pa Ran So Fast He Caught the Devil. A Sunday-school teacher was telling her children how the devil goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may de-your, and after the lesson was through she said that those who wished could ask questions At once a little boy spoke up and asked how fast the devil could run. "Hush, Johnnie," said the teacher; "such questions are very profane." "Well I don't care," said Johnnie; "he can't outrun my pa, anyhow, "cause I heard pa tell a man down the street the other day that he caught the devil the night he came home from the lodge."

Unity club meets this (Friday) night in the church. Mr. William S. Curtis reads an essay on Adam Smith, Dr. essay on Prehomme. Prof. H. O. Lewis leads the conversation on Henry George's View of the Land Question.

Accounts show that the saltpeter beds of Nevada are for better situated for their development than the niter region of South America, which is an arid desert. Water for all purposes is condensed from the ocean water and carried to the niter fields, fuel being procured from the mountains in South Chili. In Nevada, the saltpeter deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of water and wood.

Don't fail to attend the great prize masquerade ball on Saturday, March 13, at Mulier's hall, near Hascai's park, given by Blaufuss Musical Union Orchestra. Three prizes will be given.

One prize for best character mask One prize for best gentleman's mask. One prize for best lady's mask. Admission, 50 cents, gentleman and