THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1891,

NUMBER 48.

MAY CLOSE THE PLANT

Emelter Officials Will Shut Down for an Indefinite Period. ALL THE WORKMEN WILL BE PAID TODAY. Then the Works Will be Cloted and May

be Removed.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY OTHER CITIES.

Mayor Cushing Issues a Proclamation to the Workman and Citizans.

LABORERS HOLDING BIG MASS MEETINGS,

They are Peaceably Awaiting Developments-Job Printers Still Out and Non-Union Men Taking Their Places.

As far as the smelling works company is concerned, today will end the present trouble, and all other relations, for that mattor, with the men who walked out of the smelter on Saturday and Sunday nights. The regular monthly pay day at the

smelter occurs today, and when the men receive the money due them they will be informed that their services will be no longor required, as the smelter will be shut down for an indefinite period, and perhaps permanently.

This decision has been arrived at by the officers, who state that there is a possibility that the smelter may be removed from Omaha and a certainty that no further work will be done for some months at least.

There is no marked change in the situation so far as the workmen are concorned. Meetings were held in several locations dur-Ting the day. Many speeches have been made, but most of them have been of a conciliatory nature, advising the men to peaceably but persistently insist upon their rights.

The police are on guard in various parts of the city, but no demonstration of any kind has been attempted and no violence is anticisated, although the feeling among the unem ployed is very intense, and any untoward event might be followed by disastrous results.

MAY MOVE THE SMELTER.

President Barton Tells of Plans Now Under Consideration.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a trip was made to the smelter where everything was found as quiet as the grave. Abount twentysix of the old employes were standing about under the bridge in groups of two or three quietly discussing the situation. A squad of policemen was on guard, but they found nothing to do except to keep in the shade.

threats that if we are not granted certain things we will move Now it is known that I am an Omaha man and all my interests are here, and I shall use every effort in my power to keep these works in Omaha, but the matter of moving our plant from here has here and restrict the output a Ben reporter there they would spank him well and turn him out. Mr. Musser then adjourned the meeting, the bricklayers and plasterers tenders to go direct to Green's hau and go into secret ses-sion, and the smelter men to meet at Metz's Silver Anniversary of the Grand Army threats that if we are not granted certain things we will move. Now it is known that I am an Omnha man and all my interests are here, and I shall use every effort in my power to keep these works in Omaha, but the matter of moving our plant from here has been under consideration among our stock-holders in Denver for some time and I am very much afraid that this state of affairs will precipitate matters. I returned from Denver only recently and while there the directors used every possible argument in favor of moving this plant to Denver and consolidating it with our plane there. I must admit that they produced very strong arguments in favor of their position. The haws there are very favorable to mining in all its denartments, including smelling, and by consolidating the running expenses would be hall at 3 o'clock. some Workmen Disheartened.

A Copper Plante

cluded.

some Workmen Disbeartened. The striking smelter employes failed sig-nally to obey the parting injunction of their leading asitator Monday night to be present at 6 o'clock yesterday mora-ing at the smelting works' gates, as less than a score were on hand at that hour. They subsequently increased in numbers until there were perhaps one hun-dred leitering about under the Douglas street bridge, but there was nothing to keep them thece, and they gradually unified away arain and burgh a corporal's guard remained its departments, including smelling, and by consolimiting, the running expenses would be greatly reduced, as the adice force and the number of forenea would be cut down about ore-half. We would also gain an advantage in freight rates in not having to ball the ore so far, as the projuct of the ore is much less in bulk and consequent freight charges. As I said, I used every argument against such a move, but I am afraid this trouble will outweigh all argument. again and barely a corporal's guard remained during the day. That some of the men regret the step they

neve taken was apparent when several of them applied at the office for per-mission to return to work. A few even had their dinner pails, an defpating that their re-quest would be granted, but they were all told that no meen were wanted, as the company did not want to start up the works. One of the employes, a man who until two weaks ago was a farmer in Greeley county, but whose crops were completely destroyed by hall compelling him to seek other combay ha "We have been preparing to establish a copper plant and a large part of the machinery has been ordered. It was the intention to has been ordered. It was the intention to locate the plant here, but the Denver people are after it, and I can't say what the result will be. There will be about \$75,000 ex-pended on this copper plant.

work and that he was anxious to get back to work and that he hnew that fully two-thirds of the mon felt as he did. of the man felt as he did. The impression prevails that no violence will be attempted unless the company attempts to start up the works with new men, and the stand that the company has

"It is not alone from Denver that efforts "It is not alone from Denver that efforts have been made to induce us to move our plant," continued Mr. Barton. "We have received strong overtures from parties in Council Bluffs to move over there and they have informed us that the expense of making the change need not concern us. They have a strong argument in the matter of tendet enter alone. The rates on ore from taken indicates that no such excuse will be afforded. The report of the decision of the management to allow the plant to lie idle did not come to the knowledge of the men until They have a strong argument in the initial of freight rates alone. The rates on ore from the west into Council Bloffs are the same as into Ounsha, and the rate on bullion from Coursell Bluffs to the cast is less. than from Ounsha because there is no bridge charge inrather late in the day, and those who spoke at all about the matter seemed to be a trifle disheartened by it.

Might Have Been Settled.

In speaking of the proposed repairs, one of In speaking of the proposed repairs, one of the engineers stated that they could be made much better if the firemon could be in-duced to en back to work, but said that they could nevertheless be made without any such assistance. Another employe expressed the belief that the difficulty would have been settled before this if the men had only in-sisted that the bricklayers and printers keep out of it entirely. Inducements to Move. "There is another source also, from which we have received inducements to move," said Mr. Barton, "I will not name the place, but it is not vory far off. They have told us that land, buildings and the expense of moving need not concern us as they wanted our works. oncern us, as they wanted our works. "Thus, you see," said Mr. Bartoa, in sum-ning up, "we have been subjects i to all sorts.

ut of it entirely "It was a big mistake to let them have anything to say about it." he declared. "Mr. Barton is always willing to treat with the men when they have a grievance, and if they of influences from all directions to leave Omaha, and it certainly cannot be con-strued as a threat for us to say that we are had kept out these other organizations and John Quinn and fellows of his ilk, we would be working tomorrow night and we would get eight hours for such as really want it and the pay would have been proportionately better than it was before." seriously considering the matter. I have used every effort to keep the works here, and would probably have succeeded in doing so if this state of affairs had not occurred, but I am very much afraid that we shall have to succumb to the inevitable under the great

NON-UNION PRINTERS.

A Number of Them Arrive and Go to Work.

With the printers the lockout continues, with slight odds in favor of the employers Monday the Republican office force conisted of a watchman and a couple of "galley" boys, but today the situation is changed, and instead of the composing rooms being de-sected eighteen job printers are on the

At an early hour yesterday morning fifteen non-union men arrived in Council Bluffs, having been brought from Kansas City by a gentleman connected, with the Republican Smelter Workmen Take Hodearriers

printing company. They were put to bed at a certain hotel across the river for a couple At 9 o'clock yesterday morning hundreds of smelting workers, hodearriers and other of hours and then brought over to this city laborers met at Green's hall on Farnam and given situations at the Republican office. They signed contracts with the proprietors street in pursuance to a call for a mass meetwithout question, not knowing what wages ing in the interests of the bricklayer's and they were to get. Out of a force of twenty-one now enand plasterer's tenders. The smelling works

ployed by the Republican company sixteen signed the contract as book or "straight mat-ter" mon. This class of workmen is not what the employers are after altogether. Competent job men are needed also, and of this kind they have procured so far only four or five. All of the "rats" have been rec

Made Most Memorable.

LARGEST IN THE ORDER'S HISTORY,

Imposing Sight as the Grizzled Procession Marches Prouilly in Its Grand Review Before the Commander-in-Chief.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4 .- This has been a broud day in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. It has witnessed the grandest parade in the history of the organization and has made the twenty-fifth or "silver encampment" an occasion of magnificence and grandeur surpassing the fondest dreams cherished by its humble founder, Dr. Stephenson of Illinois, twenty-five years ago. For six hours today, under a bright sun, 40,000 vaterans tramped sturdily over the line of march and such was the inspiration of the moment that even the feeplest of the maimed and crippled comrades found themselves adequate to the ordeal of the five

miles march. The firing of a salute from the United States steamship Michigan in the harbor announced to the waiting veterans at 10:30 that the command to move had been given by the the commander-in-chief. Four magnificent

parts of the city marked the line of march. The most beautiful of them was a magnificent tower and war arch at the intersection of Woodward and Jefferson avenues. It was a

Slowly and majestically the procession started from Woodward and Adams avenues. with Commander-in-Chief Vessey and his staff in the lead until the reviewing stand was reached. The stand from which the commander-in-chief and his staff raviewed the parade was situated on the "Campus Martimus" on the east slde of Woodward avenue.

General Veasey Receives an Ovation When General Veasey appeared before the reviewing stand, the vast concourse of peo ple clustered about the campus cheered themselves hoarse. The general reigned up his charger, however, and paysod. General Alger and the Detroit post, his escort, passed by him and drew up before the reviewing stand, fronting it with canos at a charge General Veasev looked on with a gratified smile then lifting his hat gracefully from his brow, he allowed his horse to pass with slow steps before them. As he passed the reviewing stand every occupant arose to his feet. Foremost was the great Indian fighter, General Miles of the regular army, who had been teaning over, bareheaded, with his white gloved hands knitted above his sword

hilt. General Veasey reached the end of the stand and the Dotroit veterans unfuried their flag, scores of bands struck up a lively air and the crowd cheered once more. General Veasy then role to the stand and dismounting entered his box in front. The Detwoit post passed by and the parade continued toward the massive war arch. Beside the staff of the commander-in-chief

there were on the riview of Stand Sc. retary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, General Miles, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, two or three governors and a half dozen past commanders-in-chief.

only one that is sharply defined as to states. visions of the Grand Army of the Republic, was represented by a little group. Depart-ment Commander D. G. Lovell, Assistant Adjutant General Frank Clendenning, Past Department Commander A. M. Brooks and others mean in line. The west, with the exception of the Pacific const, is practically solid for this candidate of the delogates lineads have beer that quarter. The situation is compared

others were in line. The gallant general, W. H. Clavton, brother of the Clayton who was murdered as a result of the Breekenridge-Clayton congressional contest, led Arkansas with fifty men in the for Hurst and a ramor that Illinois man-cide to present the name of ex-Gov-Richard J. Oglesby for commander-incontest, led Arkansas with fifty men in the line of murch. The Florida delegation, 150 strong, came next under command of John H. Welch, while eight men represented the infant state Race Problem A sumes Serious 2

of Montana, under command of Department Commander O. A. Simons.

Texas Steer Represented.

Texas Steer Represented. The Lone Star state was represented by forty men led by Department Commander M. W. Maan, the gailant commander of the famous Second Illinois artillery who so dis-tinguished bimself for beavery as to merit special mention in General Frank's Memoirs. On a flag-staff in the first rank a pair of Texas horns seven feet from the to the was emple-matic of one of the products of the state. The Idaho delegation numbered twelve persons, including United States Senator Shoupe, Department Commander Judson Shofford and A. G. Norman of the camp of

shoupe, Department Commander Juccos Spofford and A. G. Norman of the camp of Twenty loyal veterans from Alabama were nder command of Department Commander evmour Bullock and staff. The delegation

included memoers from posts in Montgom ery, Mobile, Birmingham, Cullman and De catur, and their appearance was the signal or chi The naval veterans were loudly cheered as

they passed in review and the ancient star-board received many compliments. The Sons of Veterans, 500 strong, and in

command of Commander-in-Chief L. J. Webb, brought up the rear of the long procession. The boys mayched in fine style and received Howell, the Lumber Merchant, Accused of Defrauding His Creditors. narked applause along the entire line Calcago, Aug. 4 .- The North Wisconsin

Ex-President Hayes Enjoys the March.

Ex-President Hayes Enjoys the March. The spectacle of an expression of the United States marching in the ranks is so unusual that the tremendous ovation ten-dered ex-President Hayes today was hardly a surprise. The cheers which swept along the line of march like a huge but slowly ris-ing tidal wave was every indication of the presence of the distinguished ex-President. Mir. Hayes was recognized by all as he marched with his post from Fremont, O., down Griswold street and near the inter-section of Congress street several little girls ection of Congress street several little girl who ran out to meet him. The old gentleman carried a paim leaf fan and appeared to enjo he occasion quite as much as his comrades o

the post. One of the most unique features of today's One of the most unique features of today's parade was an old army newsboy on horse. "Doe" C. B. Aubrey peddled papers at the front and when called upon to do army duty responded with alacrity. He was made an honorary member of Robert Chivers post, Milwaukee, for his service. Today he rode on horseback with a bundle of old war papers under his arm uder his arm.

The girl catets, a single platoon of thirteen The girl cadets, a single platoon of thirteen, in red caps and gold chevrons, gold collars and blue suits, of McCoy post. Ohlo, were loadly applauded, as they kept correct line and stepped accurately to the music of the rattling drum corps. The Michigan female bland shared with their Ohlo sisters the plaudits of the multitude.

creditors to the bank as assignee. Yet th bank, claiming the instruments to be mort Noticeable Features of the Parade. gages to secure its own claims only, refuse The features of the first division were the The features of the first division were the Illinois goose, which was hung on a pole with the inscription, "Everything is Lovely and the Goose Hangs High" and the leather dressed man from Wisconsin who bore the badger. "Old Abe," the Wisconsin eagle, was, of course, cheered at every corner. It was a noticeable fact that the old war tunes, "Marching Through Georgia" and "The Red, White and Blue," with occasional bursts of "Yankee Doodle," called out the most vociferous applause on all occasions. to act for other claimants and has given the required thirty days notice of sate. A claim is made that the bank is in collusion with Howell to cheat and defraud other creditors. Judge Scales granted a citation requiring

Howell to appear tomorrow morning to ans-wer questions and also issued a rule on the bank to show cause why it should not be enjoined from selling or disposing of the pro

bursts of "Yankee Doodle," called out the most vociferous applause on all occasions. Ex-Governor Oglesby and Captain Meredith, chief of the bureau of printing and engraving, both marched with the Illinois boys. The white locks of the vener-SPRECKLES FIGHTING THE TRUST. Big Cut Being Made in the Price of NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- A bitter fight was able ex-governor made him conspicuous everywhere, and he shared with ex-Governor Fairchild of Wisconsin the cheers of the begun today by the sugar trust against Claus

pectators.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH ROBBERS

Cattlemen Have a Fierce Encounter with a Gaug of Maraudera.

NINE KILLED AND SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

Attempted Exterminatio 1 of the Notorious Ashworth Band of Outlaws Operating on the Texas and Louistana Lines.

The "race problem" still booms up " ously in the Grand Army of the Ke and the question on every lip how is this dispute be settled by the encar without a scrious disruption in the sc divisions." The whites of the depart Louisiana and Mississippi still insi-t mut the negro as a soldier must not be admitted to membership with the whites, while the colored veterans yow they will reject the brotherhood of the Grand Army of the Republic rather than submit to the conditions of a semarate organ-Horston, Tex., Aug. 4 .- The news of a war of much more than an ordinary extensive plan has reached here as having occured submit to the conditions of a separate organization in each southern state for the colored some twelve or fourteen miles from West mombers of the order. The colored delegates from Lonisiana will make a request tomorrow to present their side of the case in an address Lake, In., on the Lockmoore & Co., logging tramway. In the Dattle us reported here, nine men were killed and sixteen wounded. To the encampment, Tonight was devoted to recentions to the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans by the citizens of Detroit of the commencement by the citizens of Detroit.

The point at which the encounter occured is just on the line of Texas and Lonsiana and the neighborhood has long been the headquarters of a gang whose depredations have made them a terror to all who have any permanent interests. It is known that some reside in Louisiann and some in Texas. and it has been the custom for the forays In each state to be made from the other side, thus escaping the penalty of the law and at the same time sharing the uniawful 'gain. This gang is known as the Ashworth people and is made up mostly of a lot of half breeds who take a delight principally in stealing cat-

tie and fighting. The cattle owners of the section have lived in dread of these men and have suffered at their hands for a long time, and at last the ranchinen and sent them a notice that they must desist or take the consequences, and not only this but they must leave the coun-The depredations continued, however, try. and so bold did they become that the cattle men found it necessary to organize and arm in order to protect themselves and their property.

The Redbones are the leaders of the cattle men, and when it was dearned that the gang was again on a foray they called their men together and set out to find the marauders. was, at that time, involvent, owing \$1,750,000 while his assets were only \$1,500,000; that this assignment being withheld from the records and kept secret enabled Howel to secure credit from the complainant and They suspected a man named Morris as the leader of the thieves and ordered him to leader of the thieves and ordered him to leave. Morris was supported by the whole strength of his faction and deried the cattle men to banish him or compel him to leave. The quarrel grew bitter and one of the Ash-worth crowd named Ward drow his gun and shot a Kedbone, Peter Dyson. Then the battle becan. Firms became general and Marian others; that the turning over to the bank when he failed in July 14, of all of his assets was a fraud upon his other creditors and began. Firing became general, and Marion Markie and Lee Perkins of the Redbones were killed and Wilht Dupree and Lacomb vere wounded.

Hostilities then ceased for a time, but in Hostinities then ceased for a time, but in the afternoon mother attack was made on the railway people by the cattle men, in which William Swan of the Redbones, and John Owen and Henry Ashworth of the other party, were killed. Dr. Meyers and his brother, who had come to attend the wounded, were fired on by the train base but were orother, who had come to attend the wounded, were fired on by the train boys but were not hurt. It is impossible to get the exact number of the wounded as the men were carried away by their friends. Word was sent to Lake Charles for the sheriff, a posse and the coroner, the presence of the latter seemingly being the most important. Further details of the battle on Lookmoore & Co's transmy are that on Sunday morn-

& Co.'s trainway are that on Sunday morn-ing a party of "Redbones" a mongrel crew of mixed whites. Indians and negroes, about twenty-five in number went to the store and announced that they would drive away Hooker Morris, manager of the log camp in revenge for an lusuit offered two of the party. They were well armod and led by Jesse Dyson, a well known and desperate character. The white men who had rathered in about the same strength were led by Jesse Ward. In the battle which Spreckles, who has been a thorn in the side where the variable of the state of the state which once killed from behind, when the fight bo-came general. The list of killed is: JESS WARD, white, T. T. SWAN, white, JESSE DYSON.

arches erected by the citizens in different veritable work of art.

A gang of painters was engaged about the office cleaning and painting.

An interview was sought with Mr Barton, president of the smelting company. He was found in his office in company with Mr. E. W. Nash, secretary of the company.

"Gentlemen," said The Bas man, "The Bgg desires some information on certain points connected with the strike. What con conssion is the company willing to make to the men and what has been done?"

Mr. Barton replied; "We offered, as stated yesterday, to send one of the men, whom the men themselves should select, to Kansas City, where they said shorter hours and bet-ter wages obtained. This man would have been furnished with every facility for investigating the situation and his report was to have governed our actions here. Pending his tract and work as before. They had nearly all agreed to this when they suddenly walked out and left us.

Will Close the Works.

"We shall keep the works shut down not until the men come back and accede to the rules of the company. When they do that we shall consider any changes that may he proposed, but as long as they remain ou shall not treat with them on that sub-

"August is a hot month," suggested Mr Nash, "and we would rather shutdown, any how. It is what we should do every summer.

"Yes," assented Mr. Barton, "we are do-ing now just what we ought to do every year. We have no contracts for the summer months and merely buy enough ore to keep running We feel that we have a moral obligation to keen our men employed, or at least the married men, and for that reason we have always kept the works in operation during always kept the works in operation during the summer. A large number of our em-ployes have families to support and we have feit that we should keep them employed. We generally reduce the works as much as possible during these months by discharging the unmarried men, but the men have now released us from all oblightions and enabled us to do what we should do every summer. We will see who will derive the most We will see who will derive the most benefit."

Have you shut down for any definite

"We have closed the works indefinitely, and don't know when we shall resume operations," replied both gentlemen. "We have had soveral applications for work from men, but have refused to employ anyone. There is no telling when work will be resumed or whother it will be resumed at all. We are in a position to stay shut down for six months if measure as where no contexts of sale or necessary, as we have no contracts of sale or purchase on hand. We are just in a position to find out whether this town to find out whether this town will protect the company's interests; we have always had some doubt on this point. This has always been the center of trouble in this section and if we cannot be protected we shall remove to a point where industries like ours are protected by the authorities.

"The statement has been made that it cost in the statement has been made that it cost us about \$50,000 to shut down. There is no truth in any such statement. The entire cost of shutting down and cleaning out the works will not amount to \$500. We are keeping enough men on duty to guard the works and ciean up. Every man at work is paid by the month and we have not a day man on duty "We have already diverted \$50,000 worth base bullion to New York," said Mr. Nash and couldn't start up again now if we want-

ed to. Accompanied by Mr. Barton a tour was made of the works which were entirely de-serted except here and there where one of the foremen was putting the tools, etc., in order so they would not be lost. The roast-ers and furnaces were cold and no sign of life was visible about the dumps where a few carloads of crushed ore lay, ready Le the roasters. The dead silence conveyed to the mind more clearly than words that the works were closed for an indefinite time, and perhaps forever, as ar as Omana is concerned.

May Move from Omaha.

Mr. Barton was questioned on the latter paint, but seemed very averse to taiking on that subject. Being pressed, however, he said: "This is not a good time to discuss that

ushed by hundreds on the sidewalk who resired admission. It was soon found that he hall was much too small to accommodate he crowd and an adjournment was taken to he vacant lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Chicago streets.

essure which I know will be brought to

"Understand," he said, "we are not after

any bonus or any money consideration. Nothing of that kind would have the slight

Norming of that kind words have protection for our interests. We have too much at stake to take any chances in having our business joopardized. This strike has not hurt us in the least this time, but some such occurrence is likely to happen at a time when we would be at a great loss and we must

we would be at a great loss, and we must guard against it."

STILL MAKING SPEECHES.

and Tenders in fow.

men were there to lend support to any action

In a very short while the hall was crowded

almost to suffocation, and the stairs leading

to the street were jammed by a perspiring

mass of laborers who were crowded and

that might be taken by the tenders.

The mon then formed line and marched in in orderly manner to the lot. Standing on a wagon in the middle of the ot P. Rigby of the hodcarriers' union, ad-lressed the men and denonneed the selfish ction of the bricklayers, through whom the hodearriers and plasterer's tenders were thrown out of work and made to suffer. He hen introduced W. B. Mussor, who earn-stly addressed the non-union men rather han the union men and begged hem to organize for the sake of their homes and families. He advocated above all things that the meetings be characterized by cool words and moderate actions and that overy man appoint binself a poace guardian over himself and his fellows.

George Washington Brewster was called and climbed into the wagon bristling with speech and enthusiasm. He started out with to be paid emissaries of monopoly. He ex-

to be plut emissibles of monopoly. He ex-pressed dismay at the thought that there was no organization among the smelters, "Here are 700 men," he said, "battling with a power ful monopoly for their rights without organ-ization and it cannot be successful." He hen took up last winter's granger legislature and the eight hour law, going over it from every standpoint. It was the same old story, and the men stood listlessly listening in the

had the head should state as a process of the host sum, and such as could find room sat in the shallow of the high board fence and discussed the question of the hour. Brewster roasted the courts and denounced their alleged rotten-

ness. The employers who had tried to induce the men to sign contracts were, he said, try ing in a very smooth way to make the men crimmate themselves first, so that when the criminate themselves first, so that when the men took the question into the courts the em-ployers could say "you are a nice body to prosecite us, you who have been the first to break the law." The intoring man, he de-clared, was entitled to, and should and would have, the necessaries of life and some of the inventors for eight bours of benefit toll nxurnes for eight hours of houest toll, aboring men, in order to get a home for their families, were compelled to live out of town, thirty or forty minutes ride by the swiftest transportation from the seenes of

switces: their labor and really had no time to become acquainted with or educate their families. By the time the hooring man got home at night his children were in bed, and when he arose to go to his daily toll they were still sleeping, and so he missed the opportunity he should have for educating them.

he should have for educating them. Referring to the conduct of the men, he said: "They call these men a mob, and pretend that they are afraid we will destroy property but I will say that if we are treated justly their property will be safe. They are also afraid that we will attack and injure their police, but we will not hurt a bair on the heads of the police. Should they thick it necessary to call out their militia we will do as the strikers did in Tennessee, we will as the strikers did in Tennessee, we will simply take their arms away and quietly send them home without injuring them in the reast." This was said in a very playful ein and elicited a great deal of laughter and

appiause

appiause. "The trouble with us laborers is," he continued," that they tell us that we musn't go into politics. Why bless your soul I have daboled in politics all my life and belong to the grand add republican party, and (displaying a republicae button) I am proud of it. They say I am not a good re-publican because I talk politics and financial reformation to the rabble." Then he branched off into politics until the growd got uneasy off into polities until the crowd got uneasy and becau to look about for shade. He wound up by rallying the men to make their efforts a success this time, as the eight-hour law might be repeated by the next legislature, and they might not get such another egislature as the last for twenty years to

Rev. J. J. H. Reedy wanted an opportunity to aldress theerowdfand he was accommo-dated. The restless institution of the crowd who hungered after stronger sentiments, soon became very apparent and Mr. Reedy gave way to Mr. Kretchmer who addressed the crowd in Bohemian.

He denounced the papers and The Bre particularly for their reports of the events of the strike so far and then branched off into a speech in German. He anaounced a mass meeting of the smeller workmen at geint. It would put us in the light of making . Metr's hall in the afternoon and stated that if

ansas City, Leavenworth and St. Louis Mr. Frank Kinnk, the organizer of the econd district, has been in the city since Saturday, having come from Kansas City to advise with the men, and is acting in accord with the International typographical union laws governing the present state of affairs.

A committee consisting of employers and imployes was appointed for the nurpose of a conference yesterday morning, but failed to contributed years and interval in the second Rees is running five or six men. Ackerman Rees is running live or six men, Ackerman Bros. & Heintze have half a dozen, Klopp, Bartlett & Co. have a few and Festner is working several. In fact all of the offices are taking care of the new work and are doing something on work that was ordered before the lockout.

The locked out men who scoff at the idea of giving up the light, state that the worst is over and that the bosses must come to terms soon. The bosses, or employers, take an-other view of the situation. They state that they are getting on their feet and in a few days will be running the full capacity of their offices. In every case they state that they are willing to meet the old men half way if they want to come back.

PRINTERS SCORE A POINT.

Ackerman Brothers & Heintze Concede Eight Hours.

Omnha Typographical union, No. 190 will be represented at the establishment of Ack erman Brothers & Heintze after 7 o'clock this morning.

This firm has all along shown a desire to ccede to the terms of the Typographical union, but has been partially persuaded from complying by the rest of the employing rinters of Omaha. It has at last decided to "square" its

wn office and leave the others to themselves. The firm can well afford to work its sho eight hours per day instead of ten. There There is materially no raise in wages, as the firm has none but the best men in its employ and will continue to pay as much or more than the scale asked by the printers.

TIRING OF TALK.

Smelter Men Neglect a Meeting Ar ranged for Their Edification.

In accordance with the aunouncement meeting of the strikers was held at Metz beer garden last night. The meeting was announced for 7:30 o'clock, but it was S:30 when the meeting was called to order and the smelter men were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. There were only ubout one hundred and fifty present and less than one hundred of these were from the smelter, Moritz Kretchmeyer addressed the gather-

Moritz Kretchmeyer addressed the gather-ing in Bohemian, speaking in the same strain as his former speeches to the men. He was followed by William Dech, late candidate for governor on the independent ticket, who was introduced as state organizer for the Knights of Labor. He spoke for about an hour in English and German, recit-ing many platitudes which were not sufficient to attract the attention of the crowd from the

to attract the attention of the crowd from the evolutions of a class of Bohemian turners who were practicing in the hali. Anson A. Bigclow, state secretary for the Knights of Laber, followed Mr. Dech in a short speech in which he assured the strikers of the hearty support and concentions of the of the hearty support and co-operation of the Knights of Labor and said hespoke officially He also said he had been assured by Mr. Povnter, president of the state senate, that the eight-hour law would be enforced if it took the last dollar in the state treasury to

At the conclusion of Mr. Bigelow's speech was announced that another meeting would e held at the same place at 9 o clock norming, to which none out employes of the melter would be admitted. At this meeting a committee of two men from each nationality employed at the smelter will be appointed to visit the managers of the works and make another demand for eight hours' work. Should this be refused, and the men dis-

charged when they are paid off today many hint vaguely at trouble. It was also reported at the meeting that if

[CONTINUED ON BECOND PAGE.]

Formation of the Parade.

On Illinois-the home of Lincoln, the hom of Grant and Logan-was conferred the honor of the right of the line. The survivors of Post No. 1. formed a conspicuous little group in he Illinois delegation, and their appearance was the signal for cheers. Department Commander Clark led the command, and 3000 representative of the Sucker state were n line. Among the prominent ones were Concral Post, teoneral Pavy, state auditor; Colonei Sexton, postmaster at Chicago, and Colonel Cochrane, An umbreila corns 300 trong, was a feature of the Illinois division In the corner of a square of blue umbrellas

were forty-four white ones, representing each state in the union, and red, white and blue umbrellas in the columns served to represent the stripes of the flag, As each division passed beneath the triun

onal arches little girls showered the yets with llowers. The enthusiasm which greeted the second or Wisconsin division, 700 strong, was unbounded. In front and borne high in the air on top of a flagstaft was perched "Old Abe," the stuffed eagle which became a part of Wisconsia's history a quarter of a century ago. In line with the Wiscon-sin boys were General Lucius Fairchild, and Colonel Weissert, candidate for commander -chief

Department Commander Upham was in command of the Pennsylvania division which came next, 1,500 strong, marching in ind order.

The Ohio delegation was a vast army of iself, no less than 13,0.0 veterans being in ine.

New York, 2,500 strong, came next and was the recipient of an enthuslastic greeting. Then came a score of battle flags, seamed and not through.

The Connecticut division followed, and after it came Massachusetts, 2,500 strong. New Jersey was represented by forty vet-erans and 180 was the number from Maine. California showed up twenty-five strong, notwithstanding the distance they had to come. Then followed New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island with small delegations. The department of the Potomic with 500 men, and Virginia, 300 strong, folowed.

Gov. Thayer Walks With the Boys. With Nebraska's 500 veterans, Departmen Commander Tester commanding, was seen Governor Thayer on foot.

Michigan, with its 15,000 vetorans, re-eived the ovation of the day. The divisio was commanded by Department Commander Eaton. Iowa followed the representatives of the Wolverine state, 300 strong, marching to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Department Commander Dividson was in command. Twenty-eight hundred veterans from In

diana were greeted with cheers. The department of Colorado and Wyom-ing was headed by a zouave drum, corps and followed quickly upon the heals of the reced-ing heroes. The department has about one hundred men in line officered by Department Commander Cook, Adjutant General Troute and Quartermaster General McLanathan. Four hundred veterans of Kansas led by

Department Commander Timothy McCarthy represented the grasshopper state and each carried upon his breast the Kansas Grand Army of the Republic plu bearing the figure of this destructive little insect. Past De-Commanders Anderson, partment Pond Stewart, Booth, Guthrie and Captain Conlter of the national council of administration were in line. Commander McCarthy enjoys the distinction of being the only living man who was literally in the ppening and at the close of the war. A sol fler at Fort Sumptor when the first gun was fred, he remained in the services and was at Appomatox when the enemy surrendered, Delaware, 400 strong, made a pretty show-ing as the division marched in a sprightly gast past the grand stand.

Western Delegations Small.

Oregon was but measurely represented, but not so with Kentucky. Five bundred com-rades from Kentucky were marshaled by Deputy Commander S. C. Hill. West Virginia contributed 300 to the grand

rade and Department Commander L N Duval led the division.

South Dakota, though a small delegation, made a splendid showing and were cordially roceived. Department Commander Palmer led the delegation, accompanied by Adjutant General Beveridge and Chief of Staff Silsby, The Washington and Alaska department, the most distant of all the supordinate di-

he corners with a splendid band and drug corps and their armed guards with their gleaning bayonets, their appearance was always the signal for a cheer. But the conthen tals with cocked hats and regimentals, led by Uncle Sam himself, took the crowd who cheered themselves hourse. This unique band, with its official looking drummers led the three solid platoons bear-ing the old war colors of New York. The war cream of the bagpipes of the Twenty-ninth New York playing "The Campbells are Com ing" was heard from all points. The post wore Glengarrys and carried two shattered regimental flags.

Secretary Proctor rode in a carriage jus section of the commander in culef. He was all smiles and appeared to be enjoying himself mmensely. He was kept continually busy aising his hat in response to the plaudits of he crowd.

As the Pennsylvania division passed with the old battle flags bearing the titles "Spot-sylvania," "Shiloh" and other names of fields condered immortal by terrible strife, a storm of applause greated the flags. Among other prominent men in attendance

and participating in the parade were Gover-nor Page of Vermont, Governor Wimans of Michigan, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, President Palmer of the world's fair a General Heary A. Barnum of New York. ane

Hayes Does Honor to General Veasev The day was marked with many pleasant

reidents but none attracted more admiratio han the spectacle of an ex-president of the United States honoring the commander-in-thief of the Grand Army of the Republic. x-President Hayes, accompanied by Colonel . F. Hecker, and the committee that pur-hased the \$1,000 diamond Grand Army of the Republic badge for General Veiser called at the national department headquar ters to make the presentation. The ceremony took place in the large parlor at the hotel where General Veasey stood with his wife, urrounded by his entire staff.

urrounded by Lis entire staff. "Commander-in-Chief Veasey," said ex President Hayos, "the comrades who with me have been honored with places on your staff have assigned to me the agreeable duty of presenting you this badge. They ask you o accept it as a token of the esteem, the ac iration and the affection in which you ar eld by ourselves and by our comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. It will, we trust, bring present joy to you and your family. It will remind you and them of the nonorable part you bore in the great event of this age-of the sacred war for union and iberty.

liberty. [Applause] "Our hope is that this simple gift will re-mind you pleasantly of the events and scenes and comradeship of the great conflict, that it will recall the famous day of Gettysburg, the day of your opportunity, of your honorable day of your opportunity, of your honorable "service and of your signal triumph. It will also, we hope, be to you a wellspring of grat-ifying meditations upon the future. In after times those who bear your name and share your blood will replace as they look upon this emblem—their prized family heirloom—and be filled with gratitude that provi-dence allotted to them the inspiring privilege of tracing their origin to a man who in his young manhood was a splendid figure in the gratiest battle of the war and who stood faithfully and bravely by Abrawho stood faithfully and bravely by Abra an Lincoln from its beginning to its end Applause.] Our wishes and our prayer The product of the second seco ful compliment.

Lincoln Has No Show to Win

The next national encampment will be held at Washington. The justice of this asser-tion may not be conceded by the partisans of Lincoln, but the logic of the situation fully justifies the statement. Vigital inquiries at the various department headquarters indi-cates that when the roll of states is called on the basilies of the next accomment wash the location of the next encampment Washington will get the prize by a vote of neurly

The various candidates for commander-in-chief are pressing their claims with increased energy tonight and the contest is by no means over. Charles P. Lincoin of Wash-ington, assistant commissioner of pensions, has withdrawn from the race. As it stands has withdrawn from the race. As it stands tonight the choice of commander-in-chief is batween Wessert of Wisconsin, Smedberg of California, Hurst of Obio and Hedges of New York. Weissert's candidacy is the

the sugar refiners on this coast for many years. About ten days ago the president of the sugar trust was called away from the city by the fatal illness of his father, F. C. Have meyer. While he was away the sugar trust maintained its price for granulated sugar, but Claus Spreckles, who has been keeping his rates up to those charged by the trust, at once announced a reduction of 1-16 cent per pound. He cut seriously into the trade of the sugar trust but no action to meet the cut was take as it was believed that as soon as Spreckles

Sugar.

The "race problem" still looms up

the encampment hall. Later in the even

ig another reception was tendered to Com ander-in-Chief Veasey at the Exposition

uliding. On both occasions General Veases

DECEPTIVE ASSIGNMENT.

umber company of Hayward, Wis., filed a

setition in the county court this morning to

declare the acts of S. R. Howell, the lumber

merchant recently failed, as constituting a

voluntary assignment. The petitioner has a

It is charged that on April 30, 1891, Howell

in fraud of the right of other creditors, made

and delivered to his attorney, papers which

were in effect an assignment of his

property to the First National bank to be de-

livered to that bank, making it a preferred

creditor, whenever Howell should reach a

point where he could not go on; that Howell

that the instruments executed by Howel were not sminly as security for the paymen of the debt to the bank, out to liquidate the indebtedness with the bank and the surplu-was to be delivered to Howell.

It is urged that the instruments are not

chattel mortgages as claimed but are in law assignments by Howell for the benefit of his

made brief speeches of acknowledgment and

o the encampment.

thanks,

claim for \$50,908.

and provide the world retire from the market. He kept on filling orders, however, and practically supplied all demands. Yesterday President Havemayer returned and at once ordered the sugar trast price for granulated sugar reduced $\frac{1}{26}$ coat or 1-16 cent below the cut made by Spreckles. The later today then made another cut bringing h prices 1-16 cent below the price asked by th rust. The reductions made bring the pric for granulated sugar down to 4 cents pe and in Philadelphia, on which 2 per cea allowed off, making the net cash price 92-100 cents, the lowest on record. The price named by the sugar trust is 4 1-16 cents In August, 1889, after the formation of the

trust sugar sold at 8% cents per pound. A curious feature of the fight is that in the raw sugar market both parties are urgent buyers and the trust today bought sugar at 3.5-16 cents. This brings the pr of refining down to a very low point. 123.11 - 1 Lower Wall street great interest is shown as to whether the trust will tomorrow meet the

last cut made by Spreckles, CIRCULATION NOT DECREASING.

Freasury Statement Shows an In crease in the Amount of Money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- A statement has been prepared at the treasury department in regard to the amount of money in circulation on July 1 of the years 1860, 1865, 1885, 1889 and 1891 from which it appears that the assertion that there has been since the war a great reduction of the amount of money in circulation is without foundation.

The statement is as follows: the statements furnished are made up on precisely the same basis, The amount of each kind of money in the treasury is taken and the remainder is given as the amount in circulation. There is nothing omitted from the statement which should appear there except are left out of all the reports because of the difficulty in estimating the amount of them in use. As the amount at the present time is certainly preater than in the earlier years their omission will not be unfavorable criti-cised by these who contend that there is now a scarcity of money. The amount in circula tion in 1860 was about \$1.5,000,000, and th amount per capita was \$13.55. In 1865 there were \$723,000,000 in circulation and the per capital amount was \$20.82. I wenty years later the circulation was over \$1,202,000,000 and the per capita was \$25,09, while on Jan uary 1 the amount was nearly \$1,529,000,000. with \$24,10 as the per capita allowance, the highest in the history of the United States.

Owing to shipments of gold to forelign coun-tries there has been a decime since January I, 1801, not only in the per capita amount, but in the total circulation. On the 1st inst, not-withstanding the outflow of gold the circula-tion was about \$1,500,000,000 and the amount per capita was \$25.37 per capita was \$23,37.

swindling Scheme Nipped in the Bud. Washington, Aug. 4 .- The postoffice department has succeeded, it is believed, in rendering abortive the attempts of the Home Fascinator company of Montreal, Canada, to victimize credulous Americans by means of their word contest prize scheme. An enormous circulation was acquired throughout the United States on promises of big prizes and many people were swindlod. The department has instructed the post-masters at all American terminal nostoffices to refuse to certify money orders or forward menutication and allocated to the registered letters payable and directed to the Home Fascinator company and return the same to the office of origin, marked fraud-

LEE PERKINS, ANDREW ASHWORTH, OWEN ASHWORTH, MARION MARKLE, Wounded: Dupuc Laconn, keeper of the tore and saloon, and his son; both shot brough the leg.

hrough the leg. Lacomb's whic ran into the woods with her hildren and escaped injury. A complete ist of the wounded cannot be obtained, but bout twenty are said to have been hurt. Sunday afternoon thirty "Redboues" came to the camp after the bodies of the dead and hispersed the officers who were at the scene and who, under threats, are organizing a strong force to storm the strongholds of the

desperadoes. After the report of the morning fight it was reported at the store down the road that ne Redbones were massacreing women, children and every one they came across at the camp. Learning this, reinforcementa went up from along the line of the Calicaston, Vernon & Shreveport road. In going up Mr. T. T. Swan, an old man and respected citizen of Calleaston, was murdered from am-bush. The excitement is running high, and more trouble may be expected at any time. The log camps are situated about sixteen miles from Lockmoore & Co.'s mills, and mills, and about five hundred men are employed.

WEATHER FORECAST,

For Omaha and Vicinity-Light showers; stationary temperature, followed by cooler Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The area of low pressure last night over the module Atlantic states has nearly disappeared. It has caused occasional showers in the Atlantic states south of Virginia during the day. Any rains during Wednesday will result from a persistence of summer shower conditions rather than from the presence of a storm. Showers have occurred along the Atlantic coast. Another low pressure area is north of the Dakotas. The winds from the gulf and west of the Mississippi

river are blowing toward this barometic de-pression. The flow of air from the south will take place over the districts east of the Mis-sissippi river and cause a considerable rise in temperature in most all districts during the next few days and showery conditions will increase in the corthwest, having already appeared in Minnesota.

Forecast till s p. m. Wednesday; For Missouri-Slightly warmar; fair; southerly vinds; showers in northern portion Wednes

For Kausas-Slightly warmer; southerly winds and fair; shower in northern portion. Wednesday night.

For Colorado Occasional local showers Westnesday, becoming cooler Thursday; variable winds.

For lowa-Increasing cloudiness and showers Wednesday night; southerly winds and

slightly warmer. For North Dakota, South Dakota and Ne-braska —Occasional showers; winds generally southerly; cooler Thursday,

Death from the liest.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 4.-[Special Telegram to Tun Bun, |- An old man named G. W. Maiden, employed as a laborer on a beet farm a few miles west of this city, died suddenly just as he finished work ye terday evening. His death was caused by his having become overheated.

Kentucky Crop Condition.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 4.-The Kentucky bureau of agriculture in its report today bureau of agriculture in its report today says: Corn acreage, 100; condition, 103; wheat acreage, 105; quality compared with instyear, 110; tolacco acreage, 10, condition and stand, 100; hemp, condition, 70.

Triple Murder in Georgia.

killed Robert Hagans last night by stabbing

him in the head. Simon then fatally stabled nis own wife and daughter. The murderer

cacaped. All were colored.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 4.-Isaac Simon