

PROGRESS AT FORT CROOK

Work at the New Military Post is Being Carried Forward Rapidly.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDINGS

Quarters of Officers and Men Being Provided with Every Comfort and Convenience—Grounds Made to Look Like a Park.

The beauty of the site of Fort Crook, the beauty of the drive down there and the added attraction of the regiment with its band and parades will make it, when occupied, a favorite resort for Omaha excursionists. The 500 acres which the reservation included was purchased for \$56,616.46, and the first year it was enclosed with a five-board fence at a cost of \$2,097.58. Since then a great deal of work has been done and a visit to the reservation well repays the journey. The Missouri Pacific has built a pretty little station at the west entrance to the grounds and it is a pleasant walk across a grassy plain and along shaded lanes from Bellevue on the east, which is reached by the B. & M. From this side the visitor will want to go to the new Sabath-like solemnity of the drowsiest hamlet on earth into a great clattering of hammers and hatchets, trowels and planes. Between 200 and 300 men are at work in all lines of the building trade, and under their hands the plans of the architects are beginning to assume form. Winding roads and paths are being laid out, and the work has been done, trees planted and a score of handsome brick buildings erected.

All the buildings are grouped about and face the park, and the work is being done on level ground several acres in extent. The officers' quarters are on the west, the barracks and non-commissioned staff officers on the east, the hospital on the north, and other regimental buildings on the south. During this spring about 1,000 young trees—maples and elms—were set out along the drive, and the work is being done with an eye to artistic effect. Nature was prodigal of trees in this neighborhood, and when those set out have attained their natural growth one will have to take a long journey to find a prettier spot than Fort Crook.

HOME OF THE MULES.

From here a trip was made to the palatial quarters to be occupied by the army mules. They are on the west side of the reservation, built of pressed brick, roofed with slate. The floor is of brick, well ventilated and lighted, supplied with water for all stable purposes and in every way calculated for the comfort of the occupants and the safety of the mules. The two main portions of the building, stalls, box stalls, harness rooms and granary, as much care has been bestowed as on the finest work of the kind. The building is 100x36 feet in size and cost \$57,743.

The workshop, also facing north, provides suitable quarters for the regimental blacksmith shop, plumber, tinsmith, painter, carpenter and wheelwright. It cost \$41,900. Then comes the store house, 50x70 feet in size and divided into two divisions. On the east end is the quarters for the quartermaster, provided with a handsome office, clerks' room, toilet room and a large store room with all sorts of racks and cases for the storage of clothing, shoes, etc. The basement is a huge cellar with a concrete floor and is roofed over. There is also on the first floor a clothing room provided with a massive oak counter and bank railing, oak tables and other conveniences. An elevator runs from basement to garret. On the corner end of the building is the room for office and toilet room, sales room, issue room, general store room and a basement similar to the quartermaster's, also provided with an elevator.

The officers' quarters, which face the east and overlook all the buildings on the reservation, consist of six very handsome pressed brick residences, each building accommodating four or five officers. They are all of a high and identical of the arrangement of each is identical with the others. In the basement there are a store room, furnace room, and a room for the room and cellar. The first floor the entrance is through a vestibule into a spacious square hall with a grand, antique oak way. On this floor are the quarters of the officers, the kitchen, and a butler's pantry. On the second floor, four large rooms with closets and a bathroom are provided. The third floor is also a large and splendidly equipped bath room for the servants. All the main rooms are fitted with electric bells and speaking tubes, and the whole house is heated by steam. There are handsome mantels in the dining room, parlor, and study. The quarters are all together, if the tenant's living is in keeping with his quarters he will find surprisingly every day. The total cost of these six buildings is \$104,824.49, or about \$37,700 for each residence.

IN THE GUARD HOUSE. The trip of the reporter wound up in jail, or rather in the guard house, the last building visited. It faces the parade ground on the south and is the quarters of the guard house. Omaha might consider itself in luck if it had it for a police station. It has a cord of accommodation, and cells large enough to accommodate a whole regiment with a little crowding. There are six solitary cells of the latest pattern, and two cages for the prisoners. The floor is finished with tile, and the walls are of brick. There are also a bath room and lavatory for the prisoners, a large, handsomely furnished room for the use of the guard, a room for the officers of the guard, and a sergeant's room. In a basement there are a furnace room and a coal room. The building is a handsome one, and its exterior appearance is one of the handsomest on the grounds. It cost \$13,631.12.

On the bank of Lake Nyassa, a few years ago the habitation of cruelty, there are now Christian schools with 150 teachers and 7,000 scholars.

THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR

Present Year One of History Making in the Industrial World.

TOILING HOSTS STEADILY ADVANCING

Schedule of Important National Meetings to Be Held Here the Close of the Year—Issues May Be of Great Significance.

That organized labor is making history the present year is a fact which will not be disputed by any one who has been watching the trend of events during the past few months and the present year. The year is what is in store. The two years just past were marked by a large number of labor conventions and the many resolutions passed plainly showed the great general interest that was being taken in the labor problem, but it is safe to predict that the present year will be the year to which future historians will refer when writing of the labor question in America.

With the beginning of this year the Northern Pacific labor trouble became a national question and the treatment of the employees was talked over by nearly every freddie in the land. This trouble became generally known as the case of the famous injunction issued by Judge Caldwell, and the law was regarded as an infringement upon the liberties of the American people. This was soon followed by the decisions rendered in the Union Pacific case, and the law was again sought after, but never before. This action of Judge Caldwell made many hearts leap with joy, for it was considered the beginning of an era when labor should have its rights before the law. At the point where the law was established that labor should have its just reward before dividends are paid upon stock.

The year 1894 has also witnessed the introduction of General Master Workman Sovereign as a national character and a power in the labor world. Under his generalship the order of the Knights of Labor has taken on a new growth and bids fair to double its membership before the introduction of a new year. The year 1894 is the prime movers in the scheme for uniting all labor organizations under one head and this achievement is now on the boards to be consummated at the national convention of the present year President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor never left assistance to the plan for the amalgamation of the labor organizations. He has advocated a general union all along the line.

One of the very important national labor meetings of 1894, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, beginning April 27 and lasting for four days at which many of the most prominent national leaders of the country were in attendance. This was the first of a series of meetings paving the way for the meeting at St. Louis, which will be called to order June 11.

During the past week there have been several important national labor meetings. The International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers met in Washington, D. C., and took a firm stand to resist any proffer of reduction in wages. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders met at Evansville, Ind., and adopted a brand new constitution, in line with the advanced steps taken by other national and international labor organizations. The Iowa State Federation of Labor held its annual meeting at Burlington with the largest attendance it ever had, no less than 200 members. The International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers met at Utica, N. Y., and adopted a new constitution. The Chicago tinners have adopted a union label. The Chicago bakers are winning their demands. The Brotherhood of Bookbinders has 8,000 members. Pittsburg stone cutters are on a strike for eight hours. The Longshoremen's National union has 10,000 members. The union coopers at Rockland, Me., have accepted a cut. A new laborers' union has been organized in New York city. The weavers at Lawrence, Mass., have accepted a cut. A clear makers' union at Buffalo has 15,300 in its treasury. The National Painters and Decorators union meets at Buffalo in June. Printers at Saginaw, Mich., will establish a union label. The Knights of Labor are organizing the Chicago stock yards employees. Woolen workers' wages were increased 10 per cent at Kingston, R. I. The coal handlers at Cleveland won their strike for last year's scale. Detroit unions declared for municipal ownership of street railways. The American Railway union will financially assist the Pullman strikers. An actors' union in New York city. District assembly No. 253 of the Knights of Labor will publish a labor guide. The National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners met at St. Paul, Minn., and accepted a cut. The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' union has taken 130 members since January. It is estimated that 30,000 musicians belong to the Musicians Protective union. The National Gunners union held a convention at Washington, D. C., and accepted a cut. The carders, weavers, spinners and loom fixers' unions may be amalgamated into one union. The Tin, Sheet Iron and Corncorn Workers' International union has adopted a union label. The plumbers are on a strike at Utica, N. Y., over a dispute about the scale of wages. A bill is before the New Jersey legislature to require engineers to pass an examination. The framers' union at Williamsburg, N. Y., elected delegates to the Socialist Labor federation. The International Clear Makers union withdrew the blue label from the Jacob & Noyes' brand. The musicians have rival unions in Baltimore. Each regards the other as composed of "scabs."

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On June 11 the International Union of Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners will meet at Baltimore with 250 delegates representing over 1,000 members. The union has organized four cities since January 1, and the general officers report that members are coming in every city. The Butchers Protective association has selected Wheeling, W. Va., as its place of convening this year, and the session will commence on June 12. It is a matter of history that the butchers and also the slaughter houses the men have reason to complain of lack of due sanitation and the health of the community. The health of more importance than all other questions. On the third Monday in June opens the convention of the Pattern Makers National league which convenes at Cincinnati. They will have to consider a series of proposals which have been made for a new scale of wages, and are very enthusiastic in favor of the proposed unity of labor throughout the country. The Table Knife Grinders National union will convene July 8, somewhere in the West. The location has not been decided upon. On the 9th of July three national trades unions will convene. They are the Brotherhood of Operative Pottery Makers, the Retail Clerks National Protective Association at St. Paul, and the American Flint Glass Workers union at Montreal, which has grown very large. The Longshoremen's National union will begin its interstate parliament at Sandusky.

THE HIVE MONEY TO LEND. The hive money lenders have the richest order in the world, and one of the subjects to be considered at their meeting will be with respect to what security they should loan money for. The union has now \$300,000 in loans, and a circulation of over \$1,000,000 which it will place with employers upon good security. The most noted man in this trade is probably William J. Dillon, to whose genius the union is so strong that it never has trouble with employers, and the men are so well posted in the trade that they can to a fraction tell the profits of their employers. As for the clerks, they are by no means so well posted in the trade, yet their order has grown very large. In two years, and promises to soon be pounding at the doors for first rank in labor circles. The pattern makers have a great deal of trouble

ON HAND.

The advent of the present year brought trouble on every side, and the condition of the trade now is the worst it ever has been. The leaders of this union say that the winter of 1893-4 was the worst in its history, and promise to say so out loud when they meet in national convention.

On the third Monday in July the Saddle and Harness Makers' National association holds its meetings at Evansville, Ind. There is nothing of unusual interest coming up in the meeting, the trade generally being in pretty good condition throughout the country. It will meet with ninety delegates and will favor the proposed general union of all labor organizations.

The Journeymen Plumbers and Gasfitters National union will begin a week's deliberations in St. Louis on the last Monday in July. The union has been at a standstill for the last few years, the members seeming to take little or no interest in their union. There is some talk of electing a new president, and the union with the hope of getting men who will stir and call the boys in line.

August and September also will be taken up with the meetings of national importance to labor. The first Tuesday in August is the date set for the opening of the national convention of the Brotherhood of Brass Workers at Erie, Pa. This is an organization of skilled workmen who have carried their trade to almost to perfection, and conduct their business in a business way. On the 14th the Hardwood Furniture and Piano Varnishers union will assemble at Philadelphia for its annual meeting. The Cutlers association has fixed upon Toronto for its meeting on the first Monday in August. The International Union of Carpenters and Joiners will convene at a national convention at Boston August 13. The members of this union have been successful in reducing the hours of labor in eight cities.

On September 4 the National Association of Stationary Engineers will assemble at Baltimore for its annual meeting. The Coopers International union meets at Toledo on the 10th, and the fitted brewer workmen send delegates to Cleveland on the third Monday in October. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gather in national convocation at Harrisburg, Pa., on the second Monday, and the Furnishers' National union meets in a city yet to be selected on the 15th. Among other meetings in October will be the gathering of the Machine Wood Workers' International union at St. Paul on the 1st. The second Monday of this month being the convention at Louisville of the International Typographical union and the American Federation of Labor. The Railway Employees commence its annual session at Milwaukee, October 12.

The date of the month of November there will also be several meetings of national importance, the dates and places not yet having been fixed. The Brotherhood of Electricians will meet at Milwaukee on the 11th of November, and the International grand council of the Journeymen Barbers International union at St. Paul. The great gatherings of the year will be wound up by the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes the middle of the last month and will probably have no less than 2,500 delegates in attendance. At the present time labor seems to be generally disturbed all over the country and the indications are that many of the meetings at the center and tapering toward each end will have considerable bearing upon future events in the history of the country. The trouble between the miners and mine owners now on throughout the country is almost at a white heat, regardless of the fact that for lack of coal many fires are going out. What the result of this general strike will be no one presumes to think, but it is thought by a great many of the labor leaders of the country that if the coal miners' strike is kept up much longer the whole army of miners is likely to join in the march on Washington. It must also be remembered that the American Railway union, an organization which heretofore only existed in the mind of Eugene McCarthy, is now being organized by the great railroad labor organization of the country and is no doubt destined to make considerable history in the labor world. This union is organized at St. Paul, Minn., and its young organization at once placed it and its leader in the front rank.

Labor Notes. New York printers meet at Utica in June. Chicago tinners have adopted a union label. The Chicago bakers are winning their demands. The Brotherhood of Bookbinders has 8,000 members. Pittsburg stone cutters are on a strike for eight hours. The Longshoremen's National union has 10,000 members. The union coopers at Rockland, Me., have accepted a cut. A new laborers' union has been organized in New York city. The weavers at Lawrence, Mass., have accepted a cut. A clear makers' union at Buffalo has 15,300 in its treasury. The National Painters and Decorators union meets at Buffalo in June. Printers at Saginaw, Mich., will establish a union label. The Knights of Labor are organizing the Chicago stock yards employees. Woolen workers' wages were increased 10 per cent at Kingston, R. I. The coal handlers at Cleveland won their strike for last year's scale. Detroit unions declared for municipal ownership of street railways. The American Railway union will financially assist the Pullman strikers. An actors' union in New York city. District assembly No. 253 of the Knights of Labor will publish a labor guide. The National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners met at St. Paul, Minn., and accepted a cut. The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' union has taken 130 members since January. It is estimated that 30,000 musicians belong to the Musicians Protective union. The National Gunners union held a convention at Washington, D. C., and accepted a cut. The carders, weavers, spinners and loom fixers' unions may be amalgamated into one union. The Tin, Sheet Iron and Corncorn Workers' International union has adopted a union label. The plumbers are on a strike at Utica, N. Y., over a dispute about the scale of wages. A bill is before the New Jersey legislature to require engineers to pass an examination. The framers' union at Williamsburg, N. Y., elected delegates to the Socialist Labor federation. The International Clear Makers union withdrew the blue label from the Jacob & Noyes' brand. The musicians have rival unions in Baltimore. Each regards the other as composed of "scabs."

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disability and death benefits.

This organization has 546 branches whose membership is composed of men, besides seventy-seven auxiliary branches composed of women. It is organized on a national basis.

Industrial Points. California is sending strawberries east. Germany makes butter from coconuts. Artificial marble is made from limestone. Virginia raises 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts. A Hungarian inventor claims to be able to make from wood pulp a fabric suitable for durable clothing.

Scientific men have demonstrated that a speed of 200 miles an hour can never be attained by anything that moves on wheels. A spoonless mustard pot is a recent invention. By pressing a piston rod in an air-tight receptacle the requisite amount of mustard is forced through a suitable spout. The air being excluded, the mustard is always fresh.

Before the enactment of patent laws workmen were put on each never to reveal the process of the manufacture or work on which they were engaged. Visitors were excluded and false operations blinded the artisans themselves.

One of the sunny spots in the outlook is that the woolen mills and the print works of New England are doing business on a steady basis. The manufacturers are willing to warrant them in running right through the season.

A circular knitting machine of ingenious construction has been brought to notice by Philadelphia inventor. At the completion of a stocking the machine is stopped by the pattern chain to allow a ribbed top to be spun upon the needles, the driving pulley being moved into the gear with the driving shaft, and the leg is knit.

The average number of working days in a year in various countries is as follows: Russia, 267; in England, 278; in Spain, 290; in Austria, 295; in Italy, 298; in Bavaria and Belgium, 300; in Saxony and France, 302; in Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, 303; in Prussia, 305; in Holland and North America, 308, and in Hungary, 310.

A Skowhegan Me., manufacturer of patent medicine made an offer of \$20,000 to any one who would invent for him a bottle that could not be refilled after once being emptied. An ingenious mechanic named McQuillan has invented such an article, and the firm has allowed him six months more to make any improvements or changes needed in his invention. It is a curious yet simple article, and will cost only a trifle more than an ordinary bottle.

The greatest hoisting engine probably ever built is now being constructed in Milwaukee. It will operate a shaft on the property of the Tamarrack (copper) Mining company in upper Michigan. The shaft is 9,400 feet deep, and the engine will be large enough to hoist from a depth of 6,000 feet. The drum will consist of a double cone, with the greatest diameter at the center and tapering toward each end, the smallest diameter being thirteen feet nine inches, the greatest diameter thirty-six feet, and distance across the face of both cones twenty-four and one-half feet.

Pills that cure sick headache: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. The twenty-seventh annual convention of the Nebraska State Sunday School association will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church at York, June 6-7. Arrangements for the accommodation of visitors are complete.

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