

W B Lambert

Introductory Announcement.

GRUNEBAUM BROS.,

DRY GOODS.

In presenting this, our introductory announcement we are pleased to inform the public that after improvements are completed, we will display for your consideration in the Building No. 1309 Farnam Street, a complete and desirable stock of

DRY GOODS.

It is apparent that one of the long felt wants of Omaha is an establishment for the sale of Dry Goods

EXCLUSIVELY.

Feeling fully assured that our efforts to please the trade will be appreciated, we will make it an important point at all times to obtain from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

The very latest productions for every department. With the additional space gained by excluding Notions from our stock, (Thereby making ours an exclusive Dry Goods House), we are enabled to carry a much larger assortment than is usually carried by other houses, hence we do not hesitate in saying that our stock will be more complete than any in Omaha. We shall make

SILKS AND BLACK GOODS.

A Specialty, and will also carry the latest productions of Novelties in Fancy Dress Goods and Trimmings. All our Goods will be purchased by our Foreign and New York buyers with the greatest care and attention as to style, quality and price, and in large quantities, thus enabling us to sell at figures sufficiently low, to secure for us a large share of the patronage.

OUR BUILDING

Will be furnished and fitted in the latest improved modern style, making it the most convenient for our patrons and friends, who will favor us with their calls, and by placing courteous and attentive ladies and gentlemen as clerks in every department, we will make our establishment the MODEL EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF OMAHA.

(Later issues of this paper will announce our Grand Opening and Reception.)

Very Respectfully,

GRUNEBAUM BROS.,

No. 1309 Farnam Street.

THE PLUGS' PARADE.

An Unconditional Victory for Wealth Over Skilled Workmen.

The Telegraphers Compelled to Surrender and Sign the Ironclad Oath.

Details of the Defeat and the Stampede for a Job—Many are Chosen but Few are Taken.

THE END.

THE OFFICIAL ORDER.

PITTSBURG, August 17.—Thomas H. Hughes, secretary of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, received the following from New York this afternoon: "Send following to all assemblies: The executive board of the Brotherhood regret to say that the strike is a failure. All members who can may return to work immediately. Circulars follow by mail. (Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL, PULVERHOOD PLUGS.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—A committee from the local assembly of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood called at the war department to-day, and left a letter addressed to the secretary of war, in which it is declared that William M. Ashe and James M. Ashe, brothers and clerks in the adjutant general's office and post-office department, respectively, having been granted leave of absence on pay, have gone into the employ of the Western Union Telegraph company at Philadelphia. The committee expresses a desire that the action of the two employes, in taking the places of men who are contending for recognition and justice, will meet with your swift and severe condemnation."

THE MANAGERS TICKLED.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The following was received here: "New York, August 17.—R. C. Clowery, general superintendent: The strike of the operators in New York is at an end, and 57 have been accepted to-day. They report that Mr. Campbell directed the members to go to work on the best terms they could obtain from the company, and it is understood that like orders have gone to other assemblies. (Signed) CHAS. A. TINKLE, "General Superintendent."

NEW YORK, August 17.—To R. C. Clowery, general superintendent: Twenty-three Albany strikers applied for work to-day. The first floor here is crowded with seekers. The end has evidently come. (Signed) THOS. T. ECKERT, "Acting President."

BACK ON THE RUN.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The statement is made on the best authority that Master Workman Campbell, of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers to-day informed the members of the organization to look out for themselves and make as good terms with the Western Union company

as they could secure. Each man looked out for himself. The female operators came in a body, thirty in all. Seventeen were accepted, the rest rejected, their positions having been filled. Forty-five male operators were accepted out of sixty-two who applied. The order to the assemblies in other cities does not appear to have reached them until this evening. It is learned from Pittsburg, Boston and Chicago that the operators are coming back on the run.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

At a meeting of the assembly of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers to-day there were some expressions of dissatisfaction at any further continuance of the struggle, and there were also manifestations of disapproval of the management of the strike. A disruption seemed imminent, yet the majority were still determined to abide by their obligation when becoming members of the Brotherhood. The order of Master Workman Campbell was about this time issued, declaring the strike ended, and authorizing members to resume work. It was then decided that the young women engaged in the strike should be given the first opportunity to regain employment, the men not to apply for reinstatement before Saturday. The women immediately came trooping down town to the main office of the Western Union and tripped lightly into the elevator to be taken to the rooms of Superintendent Humestone. Some masculines had anticipated them. These had taken the rapid elevator railroad, and meeting members of the fraternity, informed them of the break. These did not hesitate upon the order of their going but went at for the office of Mr. Humestone, hence anticipating the girls the fourth floor was quickly taken possession and held firmly until Mr. Humestone, late in the evening, announced he could not receive more to-night, but would be entirely free to give further audience to-morrow. Each person, as a preliminary to re-employment, signed a paper agreeing to abandon the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and not again become members of any similar brotherhood while in the employ of the Western Union.

The leader of strikers says: "We have made a good fight, but have been beaten because the forces of the enemy were stronger than ours, and because the allies who had promised to aid us, failed to do so." The executive committee of the Brotherhood is preparing a statement which will be published in a short time, showing the amount of money received and expended. We have receipts for every cent that has been paid out, and when the full history of the movement will be known it will be seen the Brotherhood has waged a war which, though disastrous, is not discreditible. We have received in all less than \$10,000. Out of this the rent of Clarendon hall had to be paid, and the hotel bill of the executive committee at the Manhattan hotel. Skirmishers who were on the watch to keep weaklings from returning to work required considerable money, so there was only \$6,000 or \$7,000 to divide among 900 operators and 200 linemen, and of this sum the linemen got the larger share. The average amount paid to operators was \$4 for the entire four week that the men have been out."

Some of the men feel very sore over the issue of the battle, but hope that a few days will blot out all disagreeable memories and that the old time pleasantries will prevail. The benefit base ball game, postponed owing to bad weather, is now declared off. Operators here say there will not be nine strikers left after to-morrow. A lineman says the strike ended this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Master Workman John Campbell sent out a dispatch from this city to all local assemblies of the Brotherhood throughout United States and Canada, stating the executive committee had come to the conclusion that the strike was a failure and authorizing all members of the Brotherhood to return to work immediately. A circular bearing the seal of the Brotherhood was also mailed to each of the assemblies, giving the reasons for abandoning the strike. The knowledge that the Western Union would never concede the demands of the strikers and that constant defections from their ranks had weakened them and the chances of those who remained out of regaining positions were daily becoming less. The order was a signal for a general break, and shortly after 3 they began to pour into the office of the Western Union in this city, and Superintendent Humestone was kept busy receiving applications for restoration until 7 p. m. Up to that time forty-five of the male and eight of the female applicants had been accepted. A large number were rejected, as the company had decided to receive back only the best of operators. The ladies, thirty-eight in number, returned to the office in a body, but there was no time to receive the applications of but few of them. Superintendent Humestone said that, as a rule, the men seemed glad to get back. To-night the force in the office numbered about ninety, mainly strikers who had returned. The men doing double duty since the strike began were thus given a rest. At the headquarters of the executive committee of the Brotherhood to-night the rooms were dark, and none of the members of the committee could be found.

CHICAGO WILL FIGHT.

CHICAGO, August 17.—An unexpected move was made by the striking telegraph operators in this city to-night. At a meeting held at Ulrich hall, attended by between 450 and 500 operators, Master Workman Morris read a telegram from John Campbell, declaring the strike a failure and advising the men to seek employment. The speaker said he had at first doubted the authenticity of the telegram, but after talking with Campbell over a postal telegraph wire, he had been convinced that the word had actually been given. He declared to the assembly that he would not enforce the advice of Campbell, and would not advise them to surrender. They could do so if they chose, but in that case he would resign and have nothing further to do with the Brotherhood. The speaker asserted the west had shown no signs of weakening, but the east, on the contrary, had not been displaying the firmness which had been expected. With the co-operation of other large western cities, he believed the contest could be prolonged to a stage where the company would have to recognize their bill of rights. Telegrams from Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis were read, and it was alleged that the strikers in those cities

would not recognize Campbell's circular. The session was brought to a close at 11:15 p. m. by a rising vote to continue the fight. Prior to this meeting two or three of the Brotherhood had applied and had been given work at the office of the Western Union company.

At a session of the executive committee of the local assembly it was outlined as the policy of the Chicago operators that they remain out until Monday noon and until they could obtain the signatures of the executive committee at New York, thus declining to recognize the word of Campbell unsupported. Monday the future action of the Chicago operators would be outlined. The strikers contended that no one has gone back to work in this city to-day, and that the two men applying for work did so under misapprehension.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The failure of the strike of the telegraphers was first announced at a meeting of the Brotherhood this evening. The men reported the news very quietly. About 35 strikers called upon Mr. Jones, of the Western Union, during the evening and made personal application for reinstatement. All were told to make application in the regular way in the morning. Jones says he has 30 vacancies in this city and says he believes there are 65 of the strikers still out.

Mackey and the Postal Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—The announcement that Mackey had taken so prominent an interest in the postal telegraph company, and the fact that he induced Fair to join forces with him, excites considerable surprise. Doubts of his seriousness in the enterprise is freely expressed by those who best know him. It is said that both of them have their hands full of business on this coast, and that it is not probable they would enter into any financial scheme they could not fully control.

The Cost of Telegraph Wires.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Daniel L. Robeson, telegraph engineer and contractor, was the first witness examined to-day by the United States senate committee on education and labor. He said he had seen McClellan's estimate of the cost of construction of a telegraph line of eight wires, from New York City to Chicago, wherein the latter said it could be completed for operation for the sum of \$725,000. Witness thought that this sum was about half the real cost of construction. Such a line would cost at least one thousand dollars per mile. In regard to the right of way, witness said he had known of cases where over \$1,000 had been paid for the privilege of erecting six poles. This item was probably important in the cost of construction. On some routes the costs of rights of way are much larger than others. The most expensive route in this respect would be, he thought, that of a line between Washington and Boston, and the right of way between Washington and Chicago could not be acquired except for a large consideration. Providing he had the rights of way possessed by the Western Union, Robeson asserted he would willingly undertake to reproduce the telegraphic system of this country for \$50,000,000, and would not hesitate at \$30,000,000.

The most valuable rights of way possessed by the Western Union company are those obtained from the railroad system of the country, and an estimate could not be formed of the cost of these to the Western Union company of acquiring these easements. The ordinary expense connected with this item is incurred in obtaining right of way through cities. This was usually placed under the head of legal expenses for lawyers, usually employed to obtain the privilege in these cases. Witness had been engaged in the construction of the Mutual Union, American Rapid, and several railroad lines.

Something About Bread-Making.

By the process of bread-making it is intended to convert the flour of certain grains into a cellular structure, in which it is most easily chewed, and digested. In order to arrive at this end, alcoholic fermentum is resorted to from olden times by introducing the same in the dough by means of brewers yeast. Thus a small part of the flour is converted into glucose, which again is transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid. The former is recognized by its peculiar vinous odor, exhaled by the loaves, when sufficiently raised. Both gases produce the raising of the dough—i. e., the porous and spongy appearance.

By this fermentation the flour not only loses weight but the bread also attains qualities which may injure the process of digestion.

In order to evade these inconveniences chemists have long ago searched, to impart the spongy structure of the dough by other means than yeast, respectively by substances evolved from potatoes, or which, in the oven are transformed into gases themselves. To the best known belong the bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, certainly well known to all housewives. And with regard to most of the baking powders of the trade, they are mainly preparations containing these substances. However it cannot be said of any of them that they exert a beneficial influence on the system, not to speak of the adulterations, to which most of them have lately been subjected.

We are glad to learn that Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who held the chair of chemistry in Harvard University, invented some time since a baking preparation forming an exception to those spoken of, which has already attained universal reputation.

The idea which Prof. Horsford was guided, was not only to furnish a substitute for brewers' yeast, but also to provide those nutritious constituents of the flour lost in the bran in the process of bolting. These are the so-called phosphates, which are also the nutritive salts of meat, and of the utmost importance for the building up of the organism. If we take into consideration that the nutritive value of wheaten flour is from twelve to fifteen per cent less than of the wheat grain, and that this loss is now restored by Prof. Horsford's invention, then we must look upon it as of the greatest national economic importance. As Justus von Liebig said: "The result is the same, as if the fertility of our wheat fields had been increased by one-seventh or one-eighth."

Yellow Fever at the Keys.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 17.—The statement that yellow fever had made its ap-

pearance at Pensacola is incorrect. The navy yard, at which the fever prevails, is seven miles from the city. Yellow fever raged at the same yard nine years ago, but was successfully controlled and kept out of Pensacola. The Escambia Rifles and other volunteer organizations have established a picket around the city.

The Crops About Percival.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE. PERCIVAL, Ia., August 17.—The prospect is somewhat better than it was two weeks ago, but all the east half of the township is bare of crops since the hail. There will be no crop at all in that part of the township. The west half is looking better and we are having rain enough to make the ears fill out good, and are having it just when it is wanted. Corn is silking out now and caring well although the fields are very weedy and foul on account of being too wet to cultivate.

A Free Fight For Fun.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 17.—Infantry drills in the free for all contest was the feature of the encampment this morning. The Indianapolis light infantry took the first prize, \$1,500; Branch guards, St. Louis, second, \$1,000; Paris, (Ill.) light infantry, third, \$500. The Louisville mounted artillery took the first prize in the artillery drill. This afternoon was devoted to a sham battle, in which all the troops participated, and was witnessed by 20,000 people. The opposing forces were commanded respectively by Gen. Carman and Col. Ritter. The latter's forces were fortified, but yielded to Carman's troops after a contest of over an hour.

A Point in Masonry.

MONTREAL, August 17.—A letter from the grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Quebec has been forwarded to Lord Henniker, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, calling for the withdrawal of warrant granted for working of the Mark Master lodges in this city. The grand chapter of Quebec claims supreme jurisdiction over that degree in this province, and the grand lodge of Mark Master Masons of England having exchanged representatives, this action is considered as an acknowledgment of the independent supremacy of the grand chapter of Quebec.

California's Grain Yield.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—The grain exchange committee has issued a statement showing the wheat yield in various counties of California the present year to be 53,000,000 bushels, an increase of 14,000,000 over last year. The total barley yield is 15,000,000 bushels, an increase over last year of 2,500,000.

The Fire Chief in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The appointment by Mayor Ewing, of Eugene F. Gross, to be chief of the fire department, in place of H. Clayton Sexton, who has held that position more than twenty years, and became almost world wide known, was rejected by the city council to-night by a vote of 4 to 6. It is not known whether the mayor will send in another name or permit Sexton to remain undisputed in his place.

A SKY SCRAPER.

Four Hundred Kegs of Giant Powder Precipitate an Ascent at Winchester.

A Locomotive, Several Cars and the Depot Blown Out of Sight.

Terrific Collision and Explosion.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 17.—Mount Sterling accommodation train to Lexington ran into the rear car of the train on the Kentucky railway at Winchester crossing, exploding four hundred kegs of giant powder. The depot was wrecked, engine blown to atoms, Engineer Wheeler not found, Yardmaster Randall killed, Conductor McMichael fatally injured and seven others supposed to be killed. Full particulars not received.

A Disastrous Accident Occurred at Winchester.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 17.—A disastrous accident occurred at Winchester, 18 miles from here, at 6:38 this morning. At Winchester the Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio roads cross. At the hour named, a freight train of the Kentucky Central stood directly across Chesapeake and Ohio track, a car with 400 kegs of blasting powder being immediately upon the crossing. The C. & O. train ran into this, breaking the car and returning several kegs of powder, which was ignited by sparks from the engine. Perhaps the most terrific explosion ever known in America followed. Debris was thrown so high that it did not come down for fully ten minutes, and people from five miles in the country rushed in to see if Winchester had suddenly become an island. Conductors McMichael and Martin were injured so seriously that they died soon afterwards and five other persons were so badly hurt that they may not live. The depot building, and a C. & O. engine and three K. C. cars were almost completely wrecked. This is about the most serious railroad accident that ever occurred in Kentucky.

The Indianapolis Times apologizes for the starred appearance of its street-car miles. Mix a little oats with the air upon which those poor animals are fed, and they will look better.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

THE marvelous results of Hood's Sarsaparilla prove it the best BLOOD MEDICINE. Such has been the success of this article at home and abroad that nearly every family in our neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. It purifies the blood, cures dizziness, depression, indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach caused by impure blood or a debilitated condition of the nervous system occasioned by excessive mental or physical exertion, or all foul humors, and restores and renews the whole system. As it is that it creates an appetite and builds up and strengthens the system, and proves invaluable as a protection from diseases that originate in changes of the seasons, of climate and of life. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Gentlemen—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a tonic of some kind in the spring, and have never found anything that has my heart as your Sarsaparilla. It tones up my system, purifies my blood, restores my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours, J. F. THORNTON, Esq., Mass., Register of Deeds, Middlesex Co., sold by druggists. Price \$1 a bottle, or six for \$5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apollonia, Lowell, Mass.