

TROOPS AGAINST DEPUTIES.

GOVERNOR WAITE WITH THE STRIKERS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

Holds That the Men Enrolled in Denver to Guard Cripple Creek Mines Are a Mob—Denies Report About Eleven Miners Being Blown Up at Various Places.

DENVER, Col., May 28.—Governor Waite who does not hesitate to declare that his sympathies are with the striking miners at Cripple Creek, asked Attorney General Engley for an opinion as to the right of a sheriff to obtain an armed force from another county than that in which he is an officer.

The attorney general returned a written opinion as follows: That the organization of an armed force of men in Arapahoe county to march to or enter El Paso county for the purpose aforesaid, is a conspiracy to do an unlawful act, and all persons members of such armed force or co-operating to organize or to send or transport the same into one county from another, are guilty of a conspiracy to do an unlawful act, and the deputizing of such men to act as deputy sheriffs by the sheriff of El Paso county is a violation of law.

Waite to Issue a Proclamation. Governor Waite said: "It is my duty to stop this row. I shall probably issue a proclamation calling on all armed citizens to resume their daily avocations, and upon all lawless bodies to disperse. Those men from Denver who are under arms at Cripple Creek are, to my mind, rioters and an illegal body. In directing all illegal bodies to disperse, those deputies must take cognizance of the warning just as must any and all other bodies."

At the sheriff's office in this county the governor's proclamation is regarded with more dread than the possibility of a conflict with the miners. "Sheriff Bowers will not disperse his men, if he is the man I think he is," said Sheriff Burchinell, "at least I would not do it. The governor may entertain an anarchistic view of the laws of Colorado, but as a sheriff, I believe I can deputize men regardless of where they come from or belong."

It has been learned that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been shipped from Denver to the Cripple Creek strikers during the past week. Two consignments consisted each of 800 guns and 50,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

The Cripple Creek mine owners, who have determined to reopen their mines under the protection of armed guards, are engaging men in this city and elsewhere to work at the rate of \$3 per day of nine hours. About thirty commonwealers hired in this city left for Florence on the morning train under charge of ex-Adjutant General Kennedy. It is said that several hundred quarrymen and coal miners have been engaged at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and other places who will be shipped to the mines to-day.

THE EXPLOSION STORY.

Cripple Creek Miners Deny That Eleven Men Were Blown Up With Powder.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 28.—The sensational reports sent out from here that eleven men had been killed by the explosions of giant powder in the Strong mine on Battle mountain is positively denied by the miners here. They declare that before they applied the light to the fuse they took precautions to see that all the miners had left the shaft. The fact that Superintendent Samuel McDonald and Foreman Charles Robinson of the mine were missing gave color to the murder reports, but miners declare that the two men had fled Thursday night because they were afraid to remain and put non-union men to work.

About midnight the strikers seized an engine and cars at Victor and went to Wilbur, ten miles down the Florence & Cripple Creek road, where the Denver deputies were encamped. It is reported that at 4 o'clock the strikers and the outpost of the deputies exchanged shots, and George Crowley, a miner, was killed and three injured while several of the deputies were wounded. As the wires have been cut, particulars have not been obtained.

A non-union miner was shot and killed in a saloon at Victor at 7 o'clock this morning.

TROOPS MAY BE ATTACKED.

Striking Coal Miners About La Salle Hit Plan Blows—A Train Wrecked.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 28.—While an Illinois Central freight train was running toward Chicago at 10 o'clock last night, it was derailed at the Oglesby coal incline, just a few miles south of here, by an obstruction on the track. The engineer said that when he crashed into the obstruction he saw a half a dozen men run away from the train. While the train men were jacking up the first set of trucks of the locomotive they were fired upon from the neighboring forests.

Militia was sent to the scene and it was found that the strikers had piled railroad ties on the track.

News of the wreck spread rapidly among the strikers of this city. The city police made a determined effort to break up the groups in the street, but they were scarcely successful.

The police have received information that the strikers have been holding a secret meeting to-day in which they planned an attack on the military for to-night.

LET US EXCHANGE VIEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

CHARGES AGAINST RAMSEY.

The Grand Chief Telegrapher on Trial for Many Peculiar Actions.

DENVER, Col., May 28.—The trial of Grand Chief Telegrapher Ramsey is in progress in the convention of the order behind closed doors. He is charged in thirty-nine counts with violation of the laws and usages of the order. A. J. Applegate of the Wichita division presides and Ramsey is represented by A. D. Thurston, grand editor of the order, and the prosecution by M. M. Dolphin of the Kansas City division.

One of the most serious charges made by Grand Secretary Weatherhoe is that of obtaining money illegally and destroying records by tearing leaves from the cash book and other books. Weatherhoe also charges that Ramsey had reported in his expense accounts having paid railroad fare when he rode on passes. Some members estimate that \$25,000 has disappeared, for which no satisfactory account has been made. It is claimed that Ramsey engaged his brother and wife as clerks in his office when the additional assistance was unnecessary.

One charge which is receiving careful attention is that during the Atlantic and Pacific strike two years ago Ramsey sold out to the company by sending operators to take the pieces of the strikers and sent his brother to take charge of them and report at Topeka.

AT LEAVENWORTH.

A Decided Improvement in the Strike Situation.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 28.—The miners of this city, with the exception of about 100 from the Kansas and Texas shafts, are at work to-day, and there is a decided improvement over yesterday in the situation.

The Missouri agitators held meetings yesterday afternoon and last night, but only a few of the local miners attended, and practically nothing was accomplished. They are not advising a strike, but insist that the operators should sign contracts for six months at the present prices, ninety cents per ton for mine run coal.

Business men are a unit against a strike, and have informed the men that if they go out not a cent's worth of credit will be given to them. This will be more potent than 1,000 men with arms.

ALABAMA TROOPS ON DUTY.

Fourteen Companies in Camp Guarding the Threatened Mining Property.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28.—Fourteen military companies went into camp at Ensley, near Pratt City, to-day at the order of Governor Jones to maintain the peace in the strike region and to guard the property. They will stay ten days and then another regiment will follow, and be followed in turn by a third.

Miners Seize a Train.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 28.—There are 800 miners in the Big Four yards at Terre Haute holding a captured freight train in which they propose to ride to Pana, Ill. Mayor Ross has refused to interfere until the company issues warrants. Sheriff Stout has been appealed to and has given the same answer. The men do not propose to leave the train, on which they came from Fontaine.

FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Melting Snow Causes Freshets and Great Damage in Washington State.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 28.—The hot weather of the past few days has melted the mountain snow and filled all streams flowing into Puget sound. Skagit river is higher than for fourteen years and is still rising.

At Mount Vernon business is suspended, the whole lower part of the town being flooded. Fifteen square miles of the farming land around Mount Vernon will be under water before night and crops will be inundated.

Skagit Delta, more than ten square miles, is under water, and so is Olympia marsh. Hamilton, Avon and Sterling are inundated, and it is said three miles of the Great Northern track near Fir is washed out. Practically all the farming land in Skagit county is under water.

KISSING HELD DANGEROUS.

The Orange, N. J., Board of Health Takes a Stand Against Osculation.

ORANGE, N. J., May 28.—The sanitary committee of the local board of health last night recommended that a circular be issued to the people asking everyone to desist as much as possible from kissing, as the touch of lips was likely to bring diphtheria. One of the persons might have the germs in the throat and communicate the disease to the other.

Tracy on Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representative Tracy of New York, who has been most active in defeating Representative Bland's silver moves, says that all chance of a free coinage measure at a ratio of 16 to 1 is at an end in the present congress. He also joins issue with Mr. Bland in the latter's statement that the recent Missouri convention endorsed free coinage at 16 to 1, saying: "Mr. Bland was given a platform that he must realize better than most men, ends all chance of free coinage being adopted at 16 to 1 with silver selling at sixty-two cents an ounce."

An Evidence States.

ROME, May 28.—All the documents which the public prosecutor had collected in connection with the prosecution of directors and other officials and papers connected with the Banca Romana case have mysteriously disappeared and it is supposed that they have been stolen.

The Northern Pacific's Big Loss.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Northern Pacific railroad company to-day lost the Barden suit in the supreme court, involving millions of acres of mineral lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific land grant.

men can do. For lieutenant governor, J. N. Galbra. We need a good parliamentarian for this office. For secretary of state Poynter would be the right man in the right place. For auditor, D. Clem Deaver, who everybody knows is one of the best qualified men in the state for the place. For treasurer, Frank P. Heaton of Wheeler county. For commissioner public lands and buildings, Soderman of Phelps county. He is representative Swede American, competent and honest, and will greatly strengthen the ticket by drawing a large vote from the Scandinavian population of this state.

For member of congress from this district we hoist the name of P. H. Barry, the fearless and able representative in the last legislature. He is a one-armed veteran scarred in battle for his country, with a big brain and big heart that beats in union with the common people. He is no doubt the strongest man in the Sixth district. For senator we want a man that will match Allen as near as possible, and then Nebraska will have a pair in the Senate that we can depend on. We think Holcomb will come near filling the bill.

P. DOHLSTEN.

A Teacher Nominates a Teacher.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19, 1894.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

I have read with a great deal of pleasure the exchange of opinion as to the merits of the different prospective candidates for state offices, and I wish to say a little about the office of state superintendent of public instruction. This is an office that the politicians do not pay as much attention to as to many others, and it is well they do not. I believe that if the teachers of the state will make something near a unanimous request for a good man that the convention will nominate and the people elect their choice. Now we want a man in that office that is not only a school man but a man of the people as well. A man that can deal with men as well as children. We want an honest, an upright, a clean, intelligent, patriotic, christian, independent, American, citizen teacher—one that has had experience in other work than the school room—a man that can lead as well as teach, that can get work out of others as well as do work himself—an organizer, a guide, a director of the school work of our state into such channels that the outcome shall be intelligent, thinking citizens, not "specimens of the genus ignoramus"—a man whose influence upon our school population will be felt as well as heard, and felt in the lifting of our young people to a broader idea of the responsibilities of life, a man in whose heart there is sympathy for the poor and the humble, whose "bosom owns the brotherhood of man." Such a man is Professor H. S. Bowers.

He will honor the office, and the people will honor him with an election if nominated. H. E. DAVIS.

On to Convention in Wagons.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS:

The question of going to the State Convention in wagons, by delegates and visitors, being left with the people for their own action, the committee not deeming it advisable to take action in the matter, and as there is a widespread feeling that something of the kind should be done to arouse the enthusiasm of the people, I wish to say that I have made the feasibility of such a move by our people considerable study and have made a map of the state dividing the state into seven divisions, all centering to Grand Island, the place selected for the next State Convention of the People's party, August 15. I have made the connection from county seat to county seat of the several counties in each division, so that each county delegation starting on a given day can meet the next county delegation at the county seat of their county on time, traveling an average of 25 miles each day, speaking at least twice each day as they go. To make this move a success will require thorough and systematic organization of each county, promptness in execution and a thorough understanding of what is to be done. To depend on correspondence from county to county will be failure to understand the plans. To make everything plain to all, and put matters in working order if desired by our people in sufficient numbers to insure success, I will furnish THE WEALTH MAKERS for publication a map by divisions and routes, and dates for starting from each point. The committeemen of each county to appoint and arrange for two meetings each day at one or two o'clock p. m. and eight p. m., each day between their starting point and the next county seat, and so on until arrival at Grand Island. Returning home committee or delegates can arrange for meetings on same or different routes by systematic organization each and all following out the plan as to dates for starting and reaching the next point on time. The coming state convention of our party can be made a "whopper" and wake up the people from their limp Van Winkle sleep all over the state.

W. L. Green's idea for a cavalry campaign is a good one. Every county in the state should organize a cavalry com-

pany for campaign work in their respective counties and the congressional districts.

While the laboring men of the cities and towns are organizing for infantry drill, there are hosts of old soldiers in our ranks who would be proud to assist in forming and drilling such a company in each county. The farmers have the horses and this can be easily done if put in motion in time. By all means enlist the ladies in the work and have a large sprinkling of ladies with each delegation to the state convention, and at all the rallies in the congressional districts and county meetings. The ladies like to have their good services appreciated by asking, you know!

Fire in your ideas on this matter at once to THE WEALTH MAKERS or to W. F. WRIGHT, Bethany, Neb.

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Desires the name and address of every single-taxer in Nebraska; also a list of those who would seriously consider the merits of their claim when fairly represented. For propaganda work, nothing is superior to Tax Reform. Special distribution to new addresses, containing names of merchants, professional men, farmers and laborers; 50 copies of The Nebraska Tax Reform, \$1.00, sent to as many addresses in different communities. Contributions for this purpose are respectfully solicited.

HOW TO TAKE OUT STAINS.

Tartaric Acid and Other Useful Things For the Laundry Cupboard.

The old fashioned inks made of nut galls and a salt of iron are easily removed, but since the use of prussian blue, indigo and other substances and the introduction of the aniline inks housekeepers meet with many disappointments in the use of methods once efficacious. Frequently the chemicals used must be so strong or applied for such a length of time as to weaken the fiber of the cloth, and so the victory is dearly purchased.

We must place on our shelf three acids: First, tartaric acid, as being the best solvent of grass green and acting as well as oxalic acid on some inks. Its value is increased by the fact that it is but slightly poisonous, but slightly destructive to cloth fiber and not harming ordinary fast colors.

Oxalic acid must stand on the shelf because of its usefulness in the removal of iron rust spots and the worst ink spots. It must be marked "poison" and used with care. Its solubility is not high, requiring nine parts of water to one of acid, and it is destructive to cloth fiber and to most colors.

Muriatic acid we must have for red iron rust.

These must be all used with care, and they must be thoroughly washed from the cloth as soon as the stain is removed.

In treating fruit stains let us not forget that we have free command of one of the best solvents—hot water. A fresh fruit stain cannot withstand it if the cloth be held tightly over the bowl and the boiling water be poured with some force upon it. This is also effective with tea and coffee stains. But if the stains are of long standing or already fixed by soap it will be well to apply diluted oxalic acid or chloride of lime.

The solvents for paint and rosin are simple—turpentine and benzine of various grades of refinement. The only point of difficulty seems to be in the method of application.

Alcohol and ether are also fine solvents for oily matters. In various proportions with soap, ammonia and glycerin they form the cleansing fluids so valuable for colored goods.

How to Avoid Seasickness.

Seasickness is simply brought about by excess of bile and weakness of the stomach. Take little or nothing to eat for about 24 hours before leaving, and immediately on arriving on board with a good hearty appetite take a meal of bread, cold meat and stout, and the happy result will be that you will not be troubled with sickness. After taking the small meal on board lie down on a sofa or bunk for half an hour.

How to Ascertain the Weight of Cattle.

To ascertain the weight of cattle measure the girth close behind the shoulder and the length from the fore part of the shoulder blade along the back to the bone at the tail, which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21. The quotient is the weight (nearly) of the four quarters in imperial stones of 14 pounds avoirdupois. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, and in those in a very lean state they will be about one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule. The four quarters are little more than half the weight of the living animal, the skin weighing about the eighteenth part and the tallow about the twelfth part of the whole.

AGENTS

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LOCAL RAILROAD TIME TABLES. Arrival and departure of trains carrying passengers at Lincoln, Neb.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Lists train schedules for various routes including Plattsmouth, Omaha, and Lincoln.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Lists train schedules for Union Pacific Railway.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Lists train schedules for Missouri Pacific Railway.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Lists train schedules for Elkhorn & Missouri Valley.

Table with columns: Leave, Arrive. Lists train schedules for National Watchman Co.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS. Via the Missouri Pacific Route. On the second Tuesday in December 1894, January, February, March, April and May, 1894, the Missouri Pacific Route will sell round trip tickets to all stations in Texas.