THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, May 24.

BREVITIES.

—Additional local on first page.

—Try Saxe's little Key West Cigar, 10c.

—Belfast ginger ale, at Saxe's.

—For Lands, Lots, Houses and Farms, look over Bemis' new column on 1st page. Bargains.

—The Universities and U. P. nine played Saturday the second league game of the season.

—Lots, Farms, Houses and Lands. Look over Bemis' new column of bargains on first page.

Try Saxe's new 5c Cigar.

—Bishop Garrett attracted an immense audience to Trinity church yesterday.

—Two dogs were runover on Saturday evening by the Hook and Ladder truck on its way to and from the fire.

—The sand storm of Sunday was the most terrible ever seen in the city. It played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires.

—The Nail Feeders pic nic passed off very pleasantly. The crowd was not as large as was anticipated, but all enjoyed themselves. The silver cup was won by M. J. Snyder, a young athlete of Pittsburg. Dancing was kept up until 10 p. m.

—The explosion of a lamp Saturday night in the cottage of F. A. Johnson on Tenth street set fire to the building. An alarm was pulled from box 4, which brought out the engines, who found themselves unable to do more than save the shell.

—Mr. James E. Boyd received Saturday the estimates and specifications of Engineer J. D. Cook, for a system of waterworks for our city. They will be considered at the committee meeting of the council on this evening.

—At two o'clock Saturday the negroes who were brought on Friday to this city by the smelting works managers assembled on Tenth street and marched in a body to the train, their fares having been furnished them by the Omaha workingmen. They seemed well satisfied to leave the city.

—Mrs. E. D. Spears dropped a pocket-book containing eighty dollars in gold Friday night, near the ticket-wagon. After entering the tent she discovered her loss and hastily retraced her steps. Marvelous to relate, she found it under the feet of the crowd who were wrangling for their turn at the ticket office.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Captain Rustin has returned from Leadville.

County Clerk John R. Manchester, has returned from the east.

St. A. D. Hanlon is once more in the city. He and the county clerk "went off" together.

Major Nickerson, assistant adjutant general with headquarters in Washington, and formerly aide de camp on Gen. Crook's staff, arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the fort.

Marshal Westerdahl returned today from Rock Island.

John Guild of Guild & Morrill came in this morning from the east.

E. J. Potts, editor of The Columbus Independent, is in the city bearing a musket in the ranks of Company I.

Dr. H. A. Worley came in yesterday from Davenport, Ia., and will spend a few days in the city before his return.

Dr. A. S. Pendery has returned from Leadville on account of his wife's sickness, and will remain a month or so in the city before returning.

DIED.

Christine C. Wick, wife of Otto Wick, aged 36 years, of consumption, after a protracted illness of some two years, leaving a family of four motherless children. Mr. Wick has the sympathy of his many friends among the Odd Fellows, of whom he is a worthy member. The funeral will take place from the residence, Shinn's addition, Hamilton street, to-morrow, the 23d inst. at 2 p. m.

COMMON LUMBER

HAS DECLINED

—IN THE EASTERN MARKETS,—

WE ARE NOW SELLING:

Frming Lumber, 18 feet and under	$18 00
No. 2 Fencing	19 00
No. 1 Fencing	21 00
No. 2 Sheeting, dressed	16 50
No. 1 Sheeting, dressed	18 00
First Common Board	20 00

We are keeping up the high standard of grades for which this yard has a well established reputation, and will continue to make as low prices as any yard maintaining the same standard of grade. FOSTER & GRAY.

may20tf

The most tasteful Straw Hats found at Frederick's. m15w-th-s

Laundry work will be collected and delivered by the Omaha Shirt Factory. Leave your address. First-class work guaranteed.

Carriage Umbrellas at Woodworth's.

Headquarters for Joe Schlitz's Milwaukee beer at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, N. E. Cor. 16th and Dodge.

Why dose yourse ves with nauseating medicines, when a purely fruit cathartic will cure you at once—Hamburg Figs. Try them.

Home comforts, moderate rates, Astor House, New York. m16-1m

Hamburg Figs 25c a box.

More than 500 families have tried the Eagle Mills flour to see if it was really such an elegant Winter Wheat Flour, and they are satisfied that it makes sweeter and whiter bread than any flour in the market; only $3.65 per 100. WILLIS M. YATES, Agent.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Private Citizens of Douglas County Calls Upon the Governor For Troops.

The Home Companies Also Under Arms.

Governor Nance and the Adjutant-General Directing Their Operations.

The city of Omaha now wears the appearance of a town in a state of siege. The uniforms of the militia from the outside and the stacked guns on street corners Saturday morning was a surprise to many of our citizens, who had supposed that if there should be any necessity for armed interference the home companies would be amply sufficient to deal with the problem. That necessity, however, many of our citizens have as yet failed to see, every movement of the workingmen since the meeting of Friday afternoon being of a pacific nature.

After the conclusion of the meeting at Clark's hall Friday afternoon, the workingmen formed in line, and, headed by the Bohemian band and the colored men, marched through the streets of the city. The procession was imposing in appearance, formed entirely of the bone and sinew of hard working men, actuated by a desire to stand up for the rights of labor by peaceful means. As the line passed THE BEE office repeated cheers were given, while The Herald office was groaned by the U. P. shop men. The men then marched to Clark's hall, and quickly disbanded.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

An adjourned meeting of the strikers and Omaha workingmen was held Friday evening at the court house, the room being crowded to its utmost capacity, and the throng overflowing into the adjoining halls.

Mr. E. P. Mullery called the meeting to order and Mr. Cummings acted as chairman. Mr. Mullery said that the workingmen of Omaha knew their rights, and their action will prove to the capitalists that they are not afraid to assert them. He wanted to know who called out the militia. Such action he believed wholly ungrounded, and he desired the blame to attach where it belonged. [Applause.]

Pat Murphy was called for and responded by stating that the question now agitating the labor classes in America is being agitated throughout Europe under the many various heads such as nihilism, socialism, communism, etc. He thought the invasion of the state by armed colored laborers, transported by the smelting works company, was the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon the state. He spoke at some length upon the various strikes, pointing out the advantages offered by the experience of past strikes.

Col. Smythe made some remarks, in response to loud calls, and stated that he had once been a laboring man himself; that he was in full sympathy with the workingmen purely for the cause they were engaged in, and not for political capital.

He believed in strikes. He thought that the freedom of thought and action gave all a right to assert themselves and to make just demands.

Loud calls were made for John Quinn, who stepped forward and delivered a manly and prudent speech, counselling firmness, but at the same time order under the law.

Mr. C. J. Green, in response to loud calls, stepped forward and said that he didn't know whether his views would meet with the approbation of those present or not. He would, however, state them. Feeling, as he did, a strong interest in the laboring classes, his respect for law was supreme. Peaceful agitation had accomplished miracles in the world's history—lawlessness and disorder always reacted on its originators. He did not believe that it was right for any class of men to prevent others from working, if they chose to do so at lower wages, to support their little homes and families. He stated it was by peaceful agitation that four millions of slaves were unburdened and he hoped that by the same means, accompanied by law and order, the object of the strike would be brought about.

Mr. Mullery now presented a set of resolutions framed by certain Omaha workingmen, which, after some discussion were adopted, many present not voting. It afterwards appeared that they were framed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The laboring men of Omaha, the 21st of May, 1880, in mass meeting assembled, stand as a unit for obediance to law and order; and

Whereas, We, as freemen assembled do denounce in unmeasured terms the action of our illustrious and overpompous jumping jack toady of a mayor, C. S. Chase, and

Whereas, The workingmen, as voters of this city, are in the majority, and by their suffrages this man was elevated to the dignified position which he now occupies and disgraces; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we ask and request, yes, even demand, that this mau resign the position he now disgraces; and be it

Resolved, That we, as workingmen, denounce the mayor and his majority of my council (as he terms it) in unmeasured terms for their unwarrantable interference with peaceable assemblages; and be it

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and property to the protection of all parties, and particularly the city and its citizens; and be it

Resolved, That we stand as a unit with all the language at our command, and all means at our disposal with moral suasion. We will continue to appeal to laboring men of the United States to use their utmost endeavors to persuade men from taking the places of those men now on a strike at the Omaha Smelting and Refining company; and be it

Resolved, That we tender the citizens a bodyguard of lawful men for the protection of property. The Omaha Smelting company is no exception to this tender; and be it

Resolved, We continue our course of moral and persuasive argument for our right and denounce those who are responsible for the invasion of this state by an armed body of men; and, be it

Resolved, That from the choice and selection of those responsible for this invasion—that Webster's book of Language is inadequate to express our sentiments for those who desired and urged a conflict of races; and, be it,

Resolved, That we tender those laboring men deceived in coming here by false representation, our heartfelt thanks for their manly course and action when they learned the true state of affairs.

Mr. Edward Rosewater being called upon spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Workingmen of Omaha—Perhaps you are not aware of the fact that not only this city, but probably the whole state of Nebraska has its eye upon you and the men engaged in this movement. It is a movement that has the sympathies of all men who sympathise with labor, and will have the sympathy of all classes of men as long as it is within the bounds of law and order.

The difficulty which surrounds you at present, is that where so many are engaged in an undertaking some will be more or less imprudent, and a rash step by any one of you might precipitate a conflict that would be charged up against you all. You would be put down as communists and military interference would be demanded. Many of you are married, and none of you want to go to jail, and none of you want to be placed in a felon's cell, hence I would urge upon you to keep within the bounds of the law, and to keep away from all drinking places. A cool head is necessary in a big fight, and you have a big fight before you. Capital has a great many resources and they mean to use them. I hope yet that they will see the benefit of arbitration. I regret that they took such a foolish step, as they did in importing armed colored men from Kansas City, or wherever it was, for a single shot fired would have precipitated one of the bloodiest riots that ever occurred in this country. I presume you wish to be re-employed, hence you must have more or less forbearance. No doubt you will be employed in the course of time. All you have to do is to stand firm. When these resolutions were before you I should have asked for a division of the proposition had I an opportunity. These resolutions were somewhat hastily drawn, and will probably be misinterpreted by the very men who try to make you out a hot-headed, blood-thirsty mob. They will claim that the very people that are here to preserve order you are trying to put down. Mayor Chase said to me that he did not intend to interfere in the least with these working people, and would allow them to go as far as possible within the bounds of the law. The mayor is sworn to do his duty, and the laws are very rigid against men who assemble for any except lawful purposes. You are assembled to-night for a lawful purpose, that of counciling together, but you could make this an unlawful assembly if you should pass resolutions that each of you arm yourself with pistols to assault somebody or some establishment. If such a course was pursued every one of you would be liable to imprisonment. I wish that you had not passed such resolutions as you did, especially that part which denounces Mayor Chase, and I would not be so harsh on these city officers. Put yourselves in the position of the mayor. Every hour he is beset by somebody either capitalists or workingmen. They say why don't you do this thing and that. Why don't you get more police to keep the peace? On the other hand, you think that it is all wrong for him to have anything to say at all; that he ought to wait until an overt act is committed. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. I think the Mayor as far as he understands his duty is trying to do what is for the best interests of all concerned.

After some interruption he continued:

I am only saying this for your benefit. In counselling you to-day I would not say anything that I would not advise my brother or friend. I want you to do just what will be the best for you in the end. I do not know that censuring the city authorities would be of any damage, except that it has a bad effect. The governor will say that there must be a reason that the workingmen do not want troops. These people are denouncing the mayor for trying to preserve order. Your resolution states that you are in favor of order and law, and the first part of it says you are not. I think the last part is all right, but I think the part where you denounce the mayor for trying to preserve order should have been left out.

The committee on finance reported that $406.70 had been raised toward sending the colored men back to their homes—$375.20 of which still remained after paying for lodging and board of these men one day and night, leaving only $50.00 to be collected in order to have the necessary amount needed for the purpose in view. Four additional names were added to the finance committee to assist in the last named amount.

It was then stated that during the meeting Gov. Nance and two companies had arrived in Omaha, whereupon Mr. J. E. Hurley moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Gov. Nance and state that the strikers intended to preserve order at all hazards, and also ask what he intended to do with the smelting works company for bringing armed men into the city.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Mullery appointed Messrs. Murphy, Whitney, Slaven and Hurley, including himself, as sub-committee.

Mr. Whitney made a few remarks upon the presence of the militia from neighboring towns and the meeting then adjourned.

THE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning the managers of the smelting works, thoroughly alarmed at the excitement which their action had created, consulted together on the advisability of calling on the governor for troops to protect their property. Several of our citizens were consulted and advised such action. This was notably the case with Mr. Joseph H. Millard, who thought the necessity especially urgent. Mayor Chase was not consulted, but Sheriff Guy was present and at eleven o'clock a despatch was sent to Governor Nance from Mr. Mead to the effect that a riot was in progress at the smelting works and asking him not only to call out the state militia, but also to make a requisition on President Hayes for the regulars to assist in putting down the insurrection.

This dispatch was quickly followed by a number of others, stating that the situation was most alarming, and that life and property was in danger. The telegrams, received in such rapid succession, produced great excitement in the executive headquarters. Dispatches were immediately sent to Columbus, Wahoo and Sutton, ordering the companies at those places to hold themselves in instant readiness to start for this city, arrangements were made for special trains on the Union Pacific and Republican Valley road, ammunition was gotten out and Governor Nance and Secretary Alexander prepared themselves to accompany the militia to Omaha. The general impression was that the city was in the hands of an armed mob and enormous destruction of life and property would be the result.

AT COLUMBUS.

The first news was received by Captain Lawson of Company "I," Nebraska National Guard, at 5 o'clock in a telegram from the adjutant general, ordering him to get his company in instant readiness for departure for Omaha. The telegram was followed by others in rapid succession and later by Governor Nance himself, who drove over from Osceola in order to accompany the soldiery to this city.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the town. The fire bell was rung calling out the citizens, and as many of the regular militia were absent a number of substitutes were sworn in. Over one hundred men offered their services, but as rifles and ammunition were only provided for 45, the remainder were declined. At three o'clock 45 men armed and equipped with 20 rounds of ammunition were waiting for orders to start. Columbus was in a fever of anxiety, rumor exaggerated report and report magnified the fears of all present. It was fully believed that Omaha was in the hands of a body of rioters bent on pillage and plunder and that a bloody battle must inevitably ensue. At six o'clock the special train on the Union Pacific road was boarded, and the company were on the way to our city. Just before the outskirts were reached, an absurd rumor that an attempt would be made to mob the train caused a hasty loading of guns, a raising of windows and a general preparation for a pitched battle. They arrived at 10 o'clock and shortly afterwards marched down to the Smelting works. The company numbers 45 men, and is commanded by acting Capt. John N. Lawson; J. W. Early, first lieutenant; Gus Loebner, second lieutenant.

The Wahoo company, 17 strong, received their first dispatch at 12:30, from Secretary Alexander. In the short time which intervened between the arrival of the special train from Lincoln a number were sworn in. The command reached here at 5 o'clock. C. M. Copp is captain and J. Munford and John W. Moore lieutenants.

AT THE WORKS.

About 10 o'clock companies G and H, which had been called out during the afternoon by order of the adjutant general, together with the companies from Columbus and Wahoo, in all 135, marched down to the bottoms and were admitted to the works. A line of seven sentries was posted outside the enclosure, while the remainder of the forces occupied the buildings and yards. Governor Nance and Secretary Alexander and the smelting works managers held frequent conferences, but everything was quiet about the premises and not a sound broke the stillness except the tread of the sentries or the moving of the militia from one position to another. Not a threat, not an overt act of any kind gave any indication of a coming necessity for an armed soldiery quartered in a peaceful city, and when morning broke affairs were in as quiet a condition as they were the night before.

At 7:30 the various companies left the works and marched up town to breakfast, after which under orders from the Governor they repaired to Co. G's armory, where they have been quartered during the day. The armory this morning presented a very lively appearance. One hundred and thirty-five uniformed men with guns stacked in the centre of the room were standing in groups discussing the situation. All agreed that the city seemed quiet for an insurrection and considerable curiosity was expressed as to who rent the dispatches calling out the troops.

WHO CALLED THEM OUT?

is what a number of our people would like to know. Mayor Chaze knew nothing about it until he was telegraphed from Lincoln that companies G and H would report to him. Sheriff Guy declares his innocence. Who else was lawfully entitled to usurp the functions of the mayor and sheriff? This is the question which the officials refuse to answer. Governor Nance is non-committal. Secretary Alexander equally so, while the only parties who know anything about the matter are certain private citizens who called upon the governor for the aid of the militia.

THE SITUATION

to-day remains unchanged. The works are deserted, the bottoms almost so. There has been no disorder and nothing which seems to call for martial law. When the troops will be withdrawn is not known. The committee of the workingmen waited upon Gov. Nance Friday night, who said as soon as he was convinced that the workingmen would use no violence towards those who were disposed to work at low wages, he would withdraw the militia, and he felt from the statements made that such would be the case.

It is reported that the managers of the smelting works are having all men ready to return to work, report to the state officials and their names taken in order that they may be protected. It seems probable that if men can be obtained the works will be started up again under the guns of the militia.

Saturday morning loads of blankets were delivered at the army of Co. G on Farnham street, where the companies will bivouac until called out.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

The Difficulty Amicably Settled by Arbitration.

The Troops Ordered to Leave the City.

How the Matter Was Accomplished.

Yesterday afternoon the great strike was brought to a peaceful and honorable close.

Late on Saturday evening at a meeting held in the court-house, which was addressed by Gov. Nance, the strikers were advised by the governor to hold a meeting by themselves and appoint a committee who would meet with him and the managers of the works in conference on the difficulty. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock eighty-three of the employes of the Smelting works met on the bottom to consider the governor's proposal. Joe Horne was appointed chairman, and stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to lay before the governor the true state of affairs, explain the situation and see if some satisfactory compromise could not be arranged through his medium with the managers of the works. A committee of six consisting of Messrs. Horne, Thompson, Hunlesky, McDonald, Driffhart and Record were appointed and at 12 o'clock left to meet the governor at the Withnell. The meeting then adjourned.

At three o'clock pursuant to a call in the morning papers, the working men of the city gathered in mass meeting on the bottom. The committee of the Smelting works returned from their conference with the governor and reported that they had a report to make to the Smelting works men alone, and that, at the special request of the governor, the meeting should be held separate from all others.

Mr. Edward Mullery, mounted a pile of lumber, called the meeting of the workingmen to order and said: In order to avoid any collision in this matter and to permit outsiders who don't know the facts, from voting in the final adjustment of this matter, I would move that the Smelting works men now retire to where they held their meeting last Friday, and as soon as they take action they will come back and report to this meeting. (A voice. No reporters, either.)

Mr. Mullery—No, I would move that no reporter be allowed there. If you find any there throw them out. The motion was carried, and the smelting works men retired up the bottom to a pile of lumber where the meeting was first examined to see if any but smelting employes were present. Luckily for THE BEE reporter, perched on the edge of a sharp timber behind a pile of lumber, he was not discovered or interfered with.

THE STRIKERS' MEETING.

Eighty-three employes of the works were gathered around when Mr. Horne, the chairman, mounted the pile of lumber with his five fellow committeemen, and called the meeting to order. Mr. Ludwig was called upon to represent the Bohemians on the platform.

The chairman stated that the meeting was called to listen to the report of the committee appointed in the morning to wait on the governor, which would be read by Mr. Record, the secretary.

Mr. Record—Gentlemen, your committee waited upon the Governor. He asked us to retire to a private room where he could talk with us alone. After we had stated our case he left us and went to see the company, and after a short time he brought back a list only a very little different from list published on the 16th inst. by the company, except that it raises refining furnacemen from $1.65 to $1.75 for 12 hours work; gives wheelers and weighers $1 70 for ten hours and increases the pay of common labor from $1.50 for eight hours work to $1.65 for nine hours' labor.

The company's proposition concedes that there shall be no black list and that all the old employes may return and will be hired. This proposition is in Mr. Nash's handwriting. The governor said he did the very best he could. He said that he knew the company would not advance the list a cent. They are too proud to do so. They will put in other men and then the governor says he will have to back them and protect them wherever they come from. The governor said he did not want to see men run in elsewhere but wanted to see this matter settled, and the Omaha men once more at work.

Considerable excitement followed the announcement of the company's proposition, which did not seem to make a favorable impression.

Robert Thompson, another of the committee and one of the leaders during the trouble said; We talked the matter all over with the governor. If you think we didn't state the case to the utmost of our abilities you are mistaken. The governor acted like a perfect gentleman and listened with great attention. He said he had learned more about the strike from us than he had ever expected to, and while the company had told him when he first came that they wouldn't advance one cent on the list, he would try and intercede between the men and the masters and do his very best. After we had given him all the propositions on our side he said he would retire and confer with the company. In half an hour he returned and said that the list as last published would be modified as regarded all refining furnace men, who would get $1.75 for an entire day's wages and common laborers would be advanced to $1 65 for 10 hours work. I stopped him right there saying it would give dissatisfaction and that the furnace men wouldn't accept such a list. He said this was the best the company would do and Mr. Nash who was called in said that was the best terms they could make. (A voice. We'll never go inside those gates until we get 20 per cent advance.)

Mr. McDonald, another committeeman, now took the stand and said: Now don't get excited and hasty. Look at this matter like sensible men on all sides. I tell you candidly that if you had been on our committee and talked with the governor you would see that the company will not budge an inch, that sooner than concede any more they will put other men in your places and that the governor will protect them as his duty requires. We have now reached the crisis of this strike. Your actions on this proposition will decide whether you will go back to work at these rates or else not at all. That's the point squarely before you. Look at what we have gained should we return to work. The company have made two concessions: 1st, they have promised that no man shall be black-listed while two weeks ago they said forty or fifty should not come back. 2d, they have raised the price of common laborers 15 per cent and all the men with few exceptions from 15 to 3½ per per cent. Whatever you do I earnestly urge upon you not to act hastily and abide by the decision of the majority. You can go to work or not as you see fit. It lies with you and whatever you decide I am with you.

An excited discussion followed the crowd being divided up into two parties, the majority of whom were plainly in favor of ending the strike and going to work. The wheelers and weighers whose wages were increased five cents a day seemed particularly bitter. One accused the committee of not stating their case fairly.

Chairman Horne said that the committee had argued the case for the weighers and feeders with the governor and Mr. Nash, but Mr. Nash said he could make no further reduction and that with 250 men it was difficult to please all. The governor evidently meant what he said when he said he would call out all the militia in the state, and if they weren't enough he would call on President Hayes for U. S. troops, but he would see men wanting to works in the smelting work protected.

Secretary Record then read the list in full, and said that some action must be taken immediately as the committee was to report to the governor at 5 o'clock. He assured them that if they didn't work others would.

The motion being made that the proposition be accepted, the chairman said: Before this rate is taken I want to ask you to decide like men on your own free will without being stopped by others. You are now to vote whether you will go to work or leave. Vote like men just as you want but don't be influenced by others.

Mr. Ludwig then interpreted to the Bohemians the state of affairs, after which a made and put that all men in favor of going to work should step to the other side of the railroad track. There was a moment's hesitation, and then the whole body with three exceptions stepped out thus voting by 80 to 3 to end the strike.

Mr. McDonald immediately moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform the general meeting on Douglas street of the result of the meeting and Messrs. Record, Thompson and Wrinkler were appointed. It was decided to go to work in the morning. After announcing that the finance committee would report on Tuesday evening, the meeting adjourned, and tired and exhausted THE BEE reporter climbed from the pile of lumber and wended his way to the

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

While the members were discussing the question of accepting or rejecting the company's proposition, the workingmen held a mass meeting on Douglas street near the lumber yard, a young man named Mullery, acting as chairman and opening the meeting in a long and bitter speech directed against the newspapers, the mayor, and The Herald in particular. In order that the governor might see that the Smelting works men were not being intimidated, Mr. Mullery thought it would be a good thing to invite the governor and adjutant general down to show them that the workingmen were not communists nor ricters. The committee being appointed consisting of Messrs. White, Hurley and Winestine, the speaker continued his remarks. He complained that THE BEE had made a wrong assertion in reporting his Friday's speech. He accused the mayor of being the cause of the troops being sent here and insinuated that they wouldn't have fired if ordered. He was kind enough to admit that there were several other papers that lied worse than THE BEE, and then attacked The Herald for stating that the groans given it by Friday's procession was a failure. There is a suggestion that the crowd give those groans now and let the reporter take them to the office. (Three hearty groans were given for The Herald.) After complaining that capital forbade labor the right of free speech, Mr. Mullery closed with the remark that the soldiers had requested the workingmen, in case they were called on to fire on them, not to get on the top of any church steeples for then they might be hit. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

WHEREAS, By a constitution handed down by the founders of this government, all citizens are guaranteed the same privileges, we, as workingmen assert the right of labor to combine against combined capital; and

WHEREAS, An incrutible Providence has, for reasons yet unrevealed, permitted a newspaper to be published in this city called The Herald, which has in all past, as well as in our present labor trouble in its dictatorial and vituperate style, seen fit to condemn every movement tending to elevate labor, and in a fawning style catered to the wishes of those whose interests and intent it is to grind the laborer down to the lowest notch, and make the freeman a serf; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is our duty to "fight the devil with fire."

Resolved, That we, the laboring men of Omaha, individually and collectively declare that we will withdraw our support from The Herald; that we will not buy goods from the merchant, the groceryman, the boot and shoe dealer, or merchant of any description who advertises in the columns of our avowed enemy—The Herald.

Resolved, That this a "military necessity."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in THE BEE, The Republican, The News and The Watchman.

After the resolutions were read and adopted, speeches were made by Messrs. Clawson, of the U. P. shops and Ahles of Council Bluffs. During the speech of the last mentioned gentleman the smelting works meeting hod broken up and the committee ready to report.

Mr. Robert Thompson reported on behalf of the Smelting works men that they were going to work on Monday, having accepted the compromise offered their committee and having gained two points, the taking back of all their men and the raising of wages to a higher point than before the strike.

Ed Mullery said that the way in which the smelters had held out would be a warning to monopoly's cappers that labor has rights and can be supported. He said the U. P. shop men had acted grandly in this matter and deserved infinite praise.

Mr. Davis, from the finance committee, made a report of receipts and expenditures as follows: Total receipts, $412.85; total expenditures, $391.35, of which $349 16 was for fare for the return of the colored men, and the remainder for their board. He reported a balance of $21.50 in the hands of the committee, and asked for $71 more to pay the fare of the remaining refugees.

After giving three cheers for the U. P. shopmen for their generosity, three more for the good citizens who have assisted us in the strike, a vote of thanks was given for the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

Word was immediately sent to Gov. Nance that the strike was ended, and the intelligence soon found its way to the tired militia in Company G. armory. An order was issued by the adjutant general, and at 6 o'clock the Columbus company gleefully marched to the depot en-route for home. The Wahoo foragers will leave this morning.

Up the Missouri.

The first installment of the June rise in the Missouri river has reached Yankton. The river had risen eight inches between Thursday and Friday. The river rose about two inches at Sioux City Saturday. A private letter dated May 18, reported the river rising at Pierre at the rate of about three inches a day.

The transfer steamer Milwaukee, for the use of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul at Running Water, reached Yankton Thursday evening. She left for Running Water at daylight on Friday morning.

The Sioux City Journal, speaking of the Milwaukee, says: "The boat is built with full sides and roof except over the forward deck, and if desired the cars crossed can be inclosed so as to keep out bad weather. The sides are sheathed with boiler iron and so can do business in running ice if necessary. She draws twenty-one inches light and will carry five cars on twenty-six inches of water."

The storm that wrecked the government warehouse at Rosebud landing was an interesting affair as seen from the steamer Black Hills. First the low growth of trees on the opposite side of the cyclone came on, and a moment afterwards it struck the warehouses, which were situated in a little hollow between high bluffs. The roof of the main warehouse fell in the river near the boat, and the dry hides for which Tom Cowgill had given good red paint and calico went flying through the stormy air like immense bats.

A new town has started opposite Fort Pierre, and already boasts two saloons. No liquor is allowed to be sold on the Pierre side, that being on an Indian reservation.

An average of five boats a week unload at Pierre. All the freight put on the bank is hauled nearly 300 miles to the Black Hills by bull trains. One wagon is loaded with about 8,000 pounds of freight, and behind it is fastened a trail wagon carrying 6,000 pounds. Eight yoke of oxen draw the two wagons, and about eight of these outfits make an average train.

The transportation business between Pierre and the hills is nearly all done by Fred Evans, Doherty & Co. and Bramble & Miner. Evans is getting more business than the others, but all have as much as they can handle. The going rate between Pierre and Deadwood is $1.50 per 100 pounds by bull train, or $1 75 by fast mule train.

BEE SURE! BEE SURE!

That you examine napkins at Bushman's before you purchase, and you will buy them nowhere else. You can always find many goods at Bushman's that are not and can not be equaled in price and quality elsewhere.

Murphy & Lovett, Ins. Agency; oldest established agency in this state. apl8-1y

MISSING.—A case of constipation by using Hamburg Figs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—Advertisements To Let For Sale, Lost, Found, Wants, Boarding &c., will be inserted in these columns once for TEN CENTS per line; each subsequent insertion, FIVE CENTS per line. The first insertion never less than TWENTY-FIVE CEMTS.

TO LOAN—MONEY.

MONEY TO LOAN—On first mortgages improved property, in sums of $500 to $5,000. Legal interest and no commission or brokerage. DAVIS & DNYDER. may22d6t

MONEY TO LOAN on approved security. W. R. BARTLETT, Real Estate Agent, Office 217 south 13th St. 575-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—Call at Law Office D. L. THOMAS, Room 8, Creighton block

MONEY TO LOAN—1109 Farnham street, Dr. Edwards Loan Agency. nov-22-tf

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A girl for general house work to go in the country. Enquire at 209 Davenport, bet. 14th and 15th sts. 639-tf

WANTED—A girl at 1520 Dodge st. to wait on table and do general house work. 638-24

WANTED—A good girl at 289 Douglas st., near cor. 16th, for work in a small family. A good home for a good girl. 614-22

WANTED—Girl for general house work at 404 Burt st., bet. 20th and 21st. 616-25

WANTED—Girl for general house work for small family, S. E. 14th and Davenport sts. 645-22

GIRL WANTED—To do house work at Mrs. Duggan's, 1112 South 13th st. 618-24

WANTED—Dining room and kitchen girl at Emmett House. 620-24

WANTED—Good cook and washer. Apply 2 doors north of Brownell Hall. 615-22

WANTED—A good cook at TIZARD'S Palace Restaurant. 5 18-tf

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—First class business and residence property in Omaha, with or without buildings. We are prepared to pay cash and fair prices for good locations. may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

PROPERTY OWNERS having for sale a house and lot, at a price not to exceed $1400, or a vacant lot in good location at a price under $500, will please address P. O. Box 415, Omaha. 623eod-29

WANTED—At the Creighton House a good helper in the kitchen, man or woman. 621-tf

ONE DOZEN GOOD TAILORS WANTED. App'y to FRANK RAMGE. 557-tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, corner 16th and Davenport. 410-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES AND LAND.

FOR RENT—A few dwellings and offices. may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

FOR LANDS, LOTS, HOUSES AND FARMS, look over BEMIS' new column on 1st page. Bargains.

FOR RENT—Large house in good location, JNO. L. McCAGUE, opposite Postoffice. 629eod-28

FURNISHED ROOM for rent, 706 19th st., bet. Webster and Burt. 619eod-tf

NICELY furnished room to rent, N. E. corner 17th and Capital avenue. 631-22

FOR RENT—By June 1st. A nice cottage and stable on upper Douglas Street, 2 blocks from Postoffice. Inquire 1210 Farnham Street. 556-tf

FOR RENT—An elegant front room. Enquire at 1516 Dodge Street. 570-tf

FOR RENT—Double room, Jacob's Block. 527-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, cheap; by week or month. Apply at AMERICAN HOUSE. 498-tf

FOR RENT—A splendid Photograph Gallery. 471-tf L. B. WILLIAMS & SON

FOR RENT—1 of room 509 Fifteenth street Jacob's Block. Terms reasonable 300-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Full lot, northwest corner Farnham and 9th street, opposite U. P. R. R. headquarters. The best vacant property in Omaha for any wholesale business. may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

FOR SALE—Business and residence property in all parts of the city. Low prices and easy terms of payment. may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

FOR SALE—Nice cottage, four (4) rooms and full lot on Mason near 11th street. Only three (3) blocks from Union Pacific & B. & M. R. depots and street car. $1,200. Easy terms may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

FOR SALE—Residence and full lot, northwest corner Chicago and 21st street. One of the best locations in Omaha. may22d6t DAVIS & SNYDER.

LEFT FOR SALE—At Simpson's carriage factory, a light ½ seat open buggy. Omaha, May 22. 549-24

FOR SALE—Restaurant and cigar store, one block from Postoffice. Apply Bee office 644-31

BEMIS OFFERS A SPLENDID LIST OF Bargains in Houses, Lots, Farms and Lands, in his new column on 1st page.

FOR SALE—Large beer casks, good for cistern purposes, at KRUG'S Brewery. 353eo-tf

FOR SALE—Stock of hardware with tin shop in connection, in the flourishing young town of Griswold, Cass County Iowa. A good chance for a man who wants to go into the hardware business. Address, JAS. A. HARNSBERGER, Griswold, Iowa. 593-28-eodaw2w

MILK—Twenty to twenty-four quarts for one dollar by John T. Paulson. ob7sat-mon-wed6t

I AM prepared to deliver soft water to any part of the city for low prices. Notify by postal or leave orders at my house, THOS. SWIFT. 635-tf

LOTS, FARMS, HOUSES AND LANDS. Look over BEMIS' new column of bargains on 1st page.

FOR SALE—A house with 5 rooms and lot in Nelson's addition. Inquire of Fred. Henrickson's meat market, cor. of 16th and California Sts. 624-tf

FOR SALE—House and lot, with 94 feet front 128 feet deep, and well, cistern, on corner of Leavenworth and 24th Sts. 588-26

FOR SALE—Small soda fountain in good condition. D. W. SAXE, corner 13th and Farnham. 577-tf

TO BUILDERS, PLASTERERS AND MASONS. Coarse bank sand, gravel for gardens and moulding sand will be delivered at short notice. Leave orders at H. Sierks 1414 Farnham, and Charles Brandes, 921½ Farnham Sts. HANS BOCK, Successor to Charles Daniel. 552-tf

FOR SALE—Cottonwood lumber of all sizes, at REDMOND'S, Sixteenth-st. 516-tf

FOR SALE—A small dwelling house, next to G. H. Collins residence, corner 19th and Capitol Avenue. For information call at G. H. & J. S. COLLINS, 131 Farnham Street. 505-tf

FOR SALE—Good house and lot, with a good well, corner 14th and Pierce Streets. Enquire of Fred Lang. S GEIS. 487-1m

FOR SALE—A Grist Mill. Apply at 472-tf L. B WILLIAMS & SON.

FOR SALE—A New American Sewing Machine in good condition, with all attachments. Must be sold before the 15th of May. For information apply at ATKINSON'S Millinery Store, corner Douglas and 13th Streets. 474-tf

FOR SALE—Two of the celebrated J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s Nonpareil Billiard Tables. Nearly new. For sale cheap. 326-tf C. W. HAMILTON,

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR A FINE RESIDENCE front, Door, counter, Mantle, Store fitting, veneered work go to 1310 Dodge street, A. F. RAFERT & CO., Builders. ap26evest-tfr

STRAYED—A yellow heifer and calf. Heifer branded J. F. on right hip. Information given to H. Daniell, Gilmore, will be rewarded. 633-22

LOST—Carnival, gold sleeve button. Suitable reward will be paid for it at this office. 630-24

STRAYED—One black horse, stiff in fore feet, small bunch on one thigh, few white hairs in saddle and collar marks, hair cut around root of tail and forlock, H. H. WALKER, 361 19th street. 625-24

NOTICE—My wife, Lena Bell, has left me without cause or provocation. I warn all concerned against trusting her on my account as I will pay no bills contracted by her. OTTO BELL. 642-25

LOST—On May 12th, from premises of the undersigned, 1 black cow with rope round her horns. COMMERCIAL HOTEL. 646-25

LOST—Buggy whip with gold mounting, name, "G. A. Irwin," engraved on it. Suitable reward will be paid for it at my stable, 11th and Harney. E. CULVER. 637-22

MANHOOD RESTORED

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address LAWSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

INTER-OCEAN HOTEL, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

First-class, Fine large Sample Rooms, one block from depot. Trains stop from 20 minutes to 2 hours for dinner. Free Bus to and from Depot. Rates $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, according to room; single meal 75 cents. A. D. SALOOM, Proprietor. ANDREW BORDE