THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1891. NUMBER 46.

ITS FIRES ARE DEAD.

Omaha and Grant Smelting Company's Works Entirely Shut Down.

STRIKE WAS INAUGURATED YESTERDAY.

Not a Man of the Great Force Left to Watch the Plant.

POLICE ARE GUARDING THE WORKS.

No Violence Offered the Company's Employes or Its Property.

SOME SPEECHES AT AN OPEN MEETING.

Dennis Kearney Quinn Urged the Men to "Remember Chicago"—Story of an Eventful Sunday Night.

Last night when the sun was sinking behind the city two great clouds of yellow smoke floated away from the tall chimneys of the great blast furnaces at the north end of the Omaha and Grant smelting works. As the dark masses rolled along on the gentle evening breeze they formed a sombre streamer that stretched out over the city, premonitory of the fire that was so soon to break through the thin crust that covered it. While thousands of contented workmen were peacefully enjoying the tranquil close of a calm and quiet summer Sabbath day, some hundreds were restlessly surging about the outer gates that guard the limits to the grounds where for years many have sweat in arduous toil to earn that which sufficed to keep soul and body together.

Many eyes turned toward the great plant of the smelting company, attracted thither by the huge clouds of smoke which swept slowly away from the chimneys, and many minds wondered if the smelter hands would strike.

During the afternoon conferences between men and managers had been held, and had come to naught. So while the yellow smoke from the furnaces indicated that the fires were burning without the blast, the sullen mutterings outside the grounds told of fierce flames of determined passion, fanned by a sense of right long wronged, that were springing white hot above the crust of quiet, stolid submission that had long marked the daily course of the workmen. The fire in the furnace was dying that the fire in the heart might glow, and while the yellow smoke banner still hid the sunset's glory from the men who had worked in the great institution, the fumes from their passion's heat blinded them to all but the one idea—eight hours work at their old pay.

So the fires in the furnace went out with the men and the strike begun.

STRIKE AT THE SMELTER.

Workmen Tired of Incessant Toil and Insist on a Change.

A committee of five smelter workers called on President Barton yesterday morning and asked the company to adopt the eight hour law and to work three shifts of men. The president in reply said that if there was any way to do it the company would be glad to accede to the request, especially among the furnace men, where the heat is intense. The men said that in Kansas City and Denver the smelters worked eight hour shifts and they wanted the same here. After some talk the company agreed to send one of the strikers to Kansas City as a committee to investigate the system there and report upon the matter. All expenses of this man will be paid, and letters furnished him asking the Kansas City people to show him every attention. Whatever arrangements that are in force there were to be carried out here, even to the matter of wages.

This agreement was to be made providing the men remained at their posts and did not let the furnaces die out until the Kansas City committee returned and made a report. Before this three shift system was commenced the men were to give the company a reasonable time to arrange the crews and employ the 300 extra men who would be necessary to carry out the scheme.

The committee refused to agree to this and objected to signing the following contract.

To all Employes of the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company—From and including August 1, 1891, all employes of this company will be employed and paid by the hour, for the number of hours they work, at the same rate of wages now paid, and not by the day.

Any employe who is willing to work the same number of hours as heretofore, at the same rate of wages heretofore paid him, will report in writing at once to the undersigned.

WALTER T. PAGE, General Superintendent.

Receipt of the above rule and regulation is hereby acknowledged. I am willing to continue in the company's service subject to the same.

Dated.....189.. .....

Resolved to Strike.

After refusing to accept the proposition made by the company's managers the committee left and held a meeting at Metz's hall on South Thirteenth street in the afternoon, at which a couple of hundred or more discontented ones were present. The sense of the meeting was boiled down to the following resolutions:

Whereas, The eight-hour law has gone into effect on the first day of August 1891, and

Whereas, The Omaha and Grant smelting and refining company have requested their men to violate the state law and sign a contract to that effect, therefore be it

Resolved, By the employes of the smelting works that we as free American's and law-abiding citizens pledge ourselves to stand by the law and do all in our power to induce our fellow workmen to do the same and be it further

Resolved, That we do not return to work until said company complies with the law.

A committee returned to the works about 5 o'clock and had another interview with President Barton. The resolutions were produced and read. Mr. Barton told the men that there was no definite proposition in the resolutions, and that to start three shifts of men to work at once was an utter impossibility. This the committee admitted, but still held out for the original plan.

All the way from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred men are employed at the works and about three hundred new men would have to be engaged to run the furnaces under the new order of things. Furnace men are paid $2.25 per day, tappers $3 and helpers $1.75 and are worked in twelve hour shifts. On account of the heavy work and the heat each man is allowed two days a month off with full pay.

President Barton issued an order that all the employes would have to sign the contract and he declined to revoke the order when the committees waited upon him.

Gathering of the Throng.

About 5:30 o'clock last evening two or three hundred men gathered about the south gates of the works to see the day men leave and the night crew go on. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the afternoon meeting the strikers talked with the men coming to and going from work.

Just before 6 o'clock Sergeant Ormsby drove up in the patrol wagon with a load of police who had been telephoned for by the management. Before distributing his men Ormsby told them they were to protect the company's property. That all strikers were to be kept outside the gates, and that any man found inside who was not working was to be arrested for trespass. The sergeant specially cautioned his men to use good judgment and to talk to the laborers, try to induce them to disperse, to leave the company's property and not to make an arrest unless absolutely necessary. When the blue coat showed up in front of the gates and around the time-keeper's office a few hoots and shouts went up but the crowd as a rule were exceptionally well behaved.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the day force quietly left their work and joined the crowds in front of the gates or repaired to their homes. At 7:30 o'clock there were thirty men working in the refining and silver department, thirty men around the blast furnaces and about fifteen around the boilers. With this force most of the furnances were kept hot. All but about one hundred men had signed the contract, but after the Metz hall meeting they went back on their word.

James Bacon is the leader of the discontented men, and he is particularly sore at THE BEE. A reporter of THE BEE asked Mr. Bacon for a statement of his grievance for publication. This the leader refused to make, but he did make two or three rash statements which his judgment prevented him from carrying into effect.

Just before 8 o'clock most of the crowd dispersed to meet at Metz hall and continue the discussion of the trouble. Captain Cormack with a detail of police arrived about this time and will guard the works all night.

Meeting at Metz Hall.

The meeting at Metz hall was attended by fully 1,000 laborers. It was impossible for half of the crowd to get into the hall, and those who had the meeting in charge decided to adjourn to the garden by the side of the building. In a few moments the enclosure was almost filled with an anxious throng. The special committee from the Central labor union held a hurried consultation, and decided that the meeting should be open to everybody. The men were very orderly, but they wanted to hear some speaking, and they soon began to call for various labor orators, who were supposed to be in the throng.

Mr. George Kinney, a prominent member of the Central labor union, was the first speaker. He took up the eight-hour question and gave the crowd a brief history of the law as enacted by the Nebraska legislature. Mr. Kinney claimed that he had done a pretty good share of the hustling that secured the passage of the act. When he said this the crowd cheered him lustily. He believed the passage of the eight hour law and the adoption of the Australian ballot system were the two most important bills passed by the last legislature. He advised the workmen who had been employed at the Smelting works to proceed calmly and in an orderly manner, but to stand up for their rights and they would merit the confidence, respect and assistance of all the laboring men in Omaha and in the state.

"You have not violated the law," said Mr. Kinney, "but the men who are trying to induce you to sign these contracts are violating the law and they know it. These contracts are not worth the paper they are written on. They will not stand the test."

Urged to Be Steadfast.

He declared that the Smelting works company had hired special policemen to intimidate the workmen so that they would sign the contracts. He complimented the workmen upon the fact that they had been quiet and orderly. After presenting the advantages that he believed would spring from the adoption of the eight hour law Mr. Kinney said: "You have gone out because your employers wish you to sign your rights away, to violate the law. Now will you stay out till you bring them to time?"

"Yes, yes" roared the crowd.

Mr. T. C. Kelsey was then introduced and spoke in a similar strain for twenty minutes. He said that the sympathy of all the laborers was with the men who worked in the smelters. The work was very severe, and if anybody was to be benefited by the eight hour law he thought the smelting works laborers should have a good share of the benefit. He advised the men to stand firm and to avoid anything like a riot if possible.

The next speaker was a Bohemian orator named Kershmeyer. He spoke very earnestly and was frequently applauded. He urged his hearers to stand firm for for the enforcement of the eight hour law and if any attempts at intimidation should be introduced by means of special police he thought the laborers should simply teach the police to stand out of the way.

Dennis Kearney Quinn.

Then Mr. John H. Quinn, the Dennis Kearney of Omaha, was boosted upon the beer table which formed the speaker's stand. Mr. Quinn was evidently delighted with the opportunity to spread himself, and he cut loose in earnest. He pictured the tyrany of capital and the downtrodden condition of the laboring classes in his own forcible and fetching manner. Then he gave the police force a whirl and said:

"Never mind the police, no matter how many special hirelings they put on to intimidate or shoot you down. Do your duty, stand for your rights. You remember a meeting in Chicago a few years ago that the police undertook to break up. Well, it went pretty hard with the police who tried it and I am sorry to say it went hard with some other poor fellows a few months later. They were hanged, but, boys, remember that they died for us."

Started With a Whoop.

The speaker continued in this strain for some time, and then Mr. Kershmeyer spoke again in German. He covered about the same points in his German speech as he had previously brought out in Bohemian. It was then decided that the committee and workmen should go directly to the smelting works and demand that all the men found working should quit at once.

With a whoop and a shout the crowd began to pour out of the beer garden and file down Thirteenth street, headed by the special committee and several of the more excitable leaders in the demonstration. Not more than a third of the crowd gathered at Metz's garden followed those who started for the smelting works, but after the procession reached Jackson street the throng kept increasing, and when the procession passed the corner of Eleventh and Capitol avenue there must have been nearly one thousand men in line.

The crowd walked rapidly, and in a very few minutes the long line of pedestrians, composed of all sorts and conditions of men, the larger portion of them simply going down to see what was going to happen, passed over the switch tracks of the Union Pacific and approached the north end of the main building at the smelting works.

At the Smelter.

When the head of the procession reached the end of the building and was about to pass in Sergeant Whalen stepped forward and asked the men what they wanted.

"We want these men to quit work," came a chorus of voices in reply. "There are only a few men here, simply watching the fires to see that they die out without doing any damage," said the sergeant.

"We want the thing shut down and everybody to quit," the leader again demanded.

By this time the crowd was becoming immense, just back of the committee, and half a dozen voices yelled: "Go ahead! Go right in!" And they went.

There were about sixty men at work when the procession reached the smelting works but most of the men snatched their hats and jackets from the posts near by and in the twinkling of an eye it looked as though there were no more men at work.

Into the Building.

Sergeant Whalen, seeing that the men did not mean to damage the property, told them that they might pass all though and be thoroughly convinced that the works were shut down. The crowd rushed forward with a yell, and soon passed the blast furnaces where the men had all quit.

In the boiler houses they found several men who were still at work, and in a very short time they were persuaded that it would be advisable to take their hats and dinner buckets and join the strikers.

Three men were found at work filling the furnaces with coke. They obeyed the man-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

MARCHING AGAINST DETROIT.

Grand Army Men Gathering in Numbers at the City of the Straits.

ROYAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO THEM.

Twenty-Fifth National Reunion Will Be the Grandest Review of Old Soldiers Since the Close of the War.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—If "the arts makes homes" no veteran need feel himself a stranger in Detroit for this week for the whole population is putting forth every effort to make each old soldier remember the City of the Straits with pleasure throughout his remaining years. Not only have the outer gates of the city been thrown open, but the citizens have their doors ajar and each guest of the city must feel that he comes in the broadest sense of the word a guest.

The city will have on a gala day appearance to welcome them. Quarters are awaiting occupants to the number of many thousands, extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure a sufficient quantity of food and a provision has been made for a grand reception and entertainment of the boys of 1861. Nothing is lacking that could be added to their comforts. The veterans began to arrive Saturday and all day to lay boats and trains brought hundreds of them. The streets are crowded with men in blue coats and still these are only a drop in the bucket as compared to the number who will pour into the city in the next twenty-four hours. All things considered, there seems to be every reason to believe that the silver encampment will be just what has been prophesied and intended—the greatest gathering of veterans since the grand review at the national capital at the close of the war in 1865.

The Grand Army now is at the zenith of its glory. It has grown gradually to its present dimensions and in a few years will come the time when the number of recruits can no longer equal the number of comrades "mustered out" and the Twenty-fifth national encampment is likely to go down to posterity as the banner encampment in the history of the organization.

The reception committee have had their hands full all day receiving the fast arriving posts and getting them comfortably domiciled in their camps and starting them on their rounds of pleasure. At 6:30 o'clock a special pulled into the depot bringing the Pittsburg posts. These included Alexander Haynes post No. 3 and Charles post No. 23. This delegation was followed by the post band of thirty pieces of Pittsburg. Another delegation of the Pittsburg veterans arrived at 7 o'clock. These included J. W. Patterson post No. 175, J. C. Null post No. 157 and Moody post No. 155. These posts aggregated 300 men and were accompanied by a large number of ladies and visitors and Frank's band of twenty pieces.

At 6:30 o'clock McCoy post, No. 1 of Columbus, 300 strong, came in and the special train bearing Benedict post, No. 26, arrived from Pottsville. Hunter post of Ohiowa, Neb., arrived at noon. The Blair post of St. Louis, 500 strong, arrived by a Wabash train at 9 o'clock this morning. A special arrived at 8:15 this evening bringing Needham post, No. 39, of Lawrence, Mass., and Howe post, No. 47, of Haverhill, Mass., each numbering about one hundred men.

At 9:30 o'clock tonight Post Major Anderson of Indianapolis with a drum corps arrived, and took up its quarters at Camp Custer. Lieutenant E. Gray, post No. 362, of Philadelphia, accompanied by a band of sixteen pieces arrived on the steamer City of Detroit this evening. The City of Detroit also brought a large crowd of passengers, about fifteen hundred being members of the different Ohio and Pennsylvania posts. The Florida delegation also arrived during the day, as well as that of West Virginia and the department of Wisconsin.

The politics of the Grand Army of the Republic were discussed all day and the delegates were being buttonholed by the hustlers for the different candidates for commander-in-chief. The men were simply feeling the ground in advance of the grand rush of delegates who will arrive tomorrow. No headquarters have yet been opened by the candidates, but tomorrow there will be several of them in full blast.

New York is first on the list with three candidates. The candidates are General H. A. Barnum of New York City, General John Halman of Albany and General Hedges of Haverstraw. Ohio presents the name of Judge S. H. Hurst. Wisconsin has a candidate who will come near getting the place, and that is General A. G. Weissert. He was one of the leading candidates a year ago and withdrew in favor of Commander-in-Chief Veazey, and it is whispered that by doing this he secured the influence of the commander's friends and the promise of the place this year.

Since the last commander-in-chief was selected from the far east the Pacific states will claim the honor this year, and John Smedoury of California will come here with a loyal and enthusiastic following, and will present the claim that in the twenty-five years of its existence the Pacific coast has never been recognized by the army.

It is felt certain that Washington will secure the encampment for 1892, that being the understanding when Detroit carried off the prize at Boston last year. It is also particularly decided that in 1893 the encampment will be held in Chicago so as to give the soldiers an opportunity to see the world's fair.

DESTROYING THE HEMLOCK TREE.

Ravages of a Worm Causing the Destruction of Lumber Interests.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 2.—Potter county is alarmed and with good cause over the ravages of a worm that is destroying the foliage and killing off hemlock timber. The leaves turn brown as the trees die, and becoming numerous an investigation was set forth by the lumbermen and it was discovered that the trees were covered with worms that were eating the foliage and that when this disappeared they turn their attention to the growth of smaller shrubbery. The worms are swarming about the men by millions in the lumber camps while they are on all the trees about Port Alleghany. Nearly all the trees are turning brown.

The worm doing the damage is called the measuring worm, about an inch long and barely an eighth of an inch in diameter. Reports from Glen Hazel and from the east side of the county state the same worm is in countless numbers devastating the hemlock tree. It probably means the total destruction of young hemlock. A crisis confronts the whole population of the entire hemlock region of Pennsylvania, as the worm is advancing and spreading and working with rapidity.

Not only the lumbermen are concerned but the farmers, railroad men and in fact every one prominent in the hemlock region from Elmira, N. Y., throughout Pennsylvania. Thousands of men are being employed in the bark and lumber interests and millions of capital is invested.

O'Brien Scores Salisbury.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A letter from William O'Brien is published in which the writer, referring to his being a bankrupt, scores Salisbury for taking advantage of a legal technicality to drive him out of public life and then he appeals to the house of lords. In conclusion Mr. O'Brien offers to submit the matter to the arbitration of three members of the house of commons. Lord Salisbury may select and abide by their decision.

Disastrous Cyclone.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Aug. 2.—A cyclone struck this town last night shortly after 11 o'clock doing many thousands of dollars damage to growing crops and destroying several buildings. The drug store of C. G. Moore is a total wreck, and is also the new three-story cotton gin of Lafayett Brothers and the residence of Peter Frazer, and the blacksmith and wagon shop of H. R. Collins. The large general store of Lafayette Brothers had the roof damaged. Several animals were killed, but so far as reported no persons were seriously injured.

LAST WEEK'S CLEARINGS.

Gross Exchanges of the Country as Reported by the Banks.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Following is the clearing house statement for the week ending August 1:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$[illegible]	.....	19.7
Boston	82,554,004	.....	14.5
Chicago	78,171,000	.5	.....
Philadelphia	51,857,014	.....	18.0
St. Louis	20,080,105	.....	1.3
San Francisco	17,897,909	.....	4.2
Baltimore	12,775,116	.....	3.7
New Orleans	5,548,418	2.3	.....
Cincinnati	13,063,250	1.8	.....
Pittsburg	11,029,337	.....	25.1
Kansas City	7,664,102	.....	22.5
Louisville	6,298,217	.....	16.0
Buffalo	8,627,067	12.0	.....
Minneapolis	4,620,424	4.1	.....
Milwaukee	6,377,000	.....	1.4
Providence	4,420,000	.....	4.8
Detroit	3,014,351	.....	6.4
Cleveland	4,898,779	.6	.....
Omaha	3,248,501	.....	12.7
Denver	2,546,669	.....	23.5
St. Paul	4,397,399	.....	13.8
Indianapolis	4,077,188	19.5	.....
Galveston	2,424,400	584.1	.....
Columbus	2,849,200	.....	.7
Memphis	1,997,063	.....	13.7
Duluth	1,840,664	.....	16.3
Dallas	1,397,227	30.6	.....
Hartford	1,371,573	.....	19.6
Richmond	1,752,417	.....	16.2
Nashville	1,569,067	.....	30.2
Portland, Ore	1,240,000	10.0	.....
Salt Lake City	1,598,426	2.7	.....
Washington	1,166,186	.....	5.9
Peoria	1,120,105	.....	19.8
St. Joseph	1,856,724	2.3	.....
Springfield	1,010,917	.....	27.0
Rochester	1,012,356	4.4	.....
New Haven	1,088,243	.....	0.3
Worcester	1,166,014	7.8	.....
Portland, Me	1,011,311	.....	7.4
Fort Worth	640,962	2.2	.....
Seattle	735,560	.....	30.9
Sioux City	546,456	.....	21.9
Norfolk	365,604	50.5	.....
Tacoma	947,598	4.4	.....
Wilmington	5,591	.....	11.2
Grand Rapids	749,029	4.5	.....
Syracuse	771,857	11.7	.....
Los Angeles	565,663	15.8	.....
Lowell	868,230	4.9	.....
Birmingham	453,621	.....	25.4
Des Moines	927,912	46.0	.....
Chattanooga	570,090	.....	44.0
Lincoln	498,835	.....	14.0
New Bedford	1,258,250	1.1	.....
Topeka	323,787	.....	3.6
Wichita	480,592	.....	46.1
Lexington, Ky	429,541	9.4	.....
Montreal	8,715,535	10.0	.....
Halifax, N. S.	1,357,462	25.2	.....
*Houston	2,848,280	.....	.....
*Toronto	5,242,000	.....	.....
*Waco	661,531	.....	.....
Total	$[illegible]	.....	14.8
Outside of New York	$[illegible]	.....	7.8

*Not included in totals.

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Chicago Crook who Led a Dual Life Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Louis Lietzenberger, a relation of ex-vice-President Thomas Hendricks was arrested at Chicago by officers who were looking for Tommy Morgan, a Chicago burglar. The arrest seems to have proved the truth of the apparently incredible report that Morgan and Leitzenberger were one and the same person.

The prisoner was shot July 14 while attempting to escape from a residence on Grand boulevard, which he was in the act of looting. The wound was not dangerous and Morgan or Leitzenberger managed after several days to escape from the county hospital to which he had been taken by the police. It was after his flight from the hospital that the queer rumors of his identity became current. Advices from Indianapolis were to the effect that Leitzenberger was at one time wealthy and commanded considerable social influence. The search here for the mysterious burglar was kept up till last night when the man with the dual life was caught on State street and arrested. On his person was found a number of tools, which he is said to have used in houses he robbed.

PLATTDEUTSCHE VEREEN.

Colorado Society Holding a Convention in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 2.—The opening of the Plattdeutsche vereen convention yesterday morning at East Turner hall was most successful. There was a good attendance of delegates and friends. The visitors received a hearty welcome and the outlook of the society is most promising. The vereen is a benevolent institution of north Germans. It has a membership throughout the country of over two thousand.

When the convention was called to order Acting Mayor McGilvray was introduced and tendered the visitors a Colorado welcome. He said this state contained a large population of the north Germans, and a better class of citizens could not be found. After the applause had ceased Mr. William Meyer of Chicago returned thanks on behalf of the delegation for the kindness received and promised. A committee on credentials was then appointed and they reported fifty delegates, representing sixteen different societies, present. Then the treasurer and financial secretary handed in their reports, which also make a very satisfactory showing.

Today was the gala day and consisted of a parade this morning of all the German societies in the city.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity—Fair; slightly warmer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Monday. For Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas: Slightly warmer; variable winds; generally fair.

For North and South Dakota: Continued warm and fair weather, except local showers; variable winds.

For Colorado: Fair, except showers; continued warm and variable winds, generally southerly.

How Chinamen May Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to customs officers promulgating the decision of the supreme court in the case of Wan Chind and saying that under this decision all Chinese, not laborers, now resident in the United States, who may desire to visit China or other countries and return to the United States will be required to present to the port officers on their arrival in the United States, as a condition precedent to the landing, the certificate provided for by section 6 of the act approved May 6, 1882, as amended by the act approved July 5, 1884. Collectors of customs at ports where Chinese arrive are instructed to cancel their certificates and register them on the files of the custom house.

Rabid Animals at Rome.

ROME, Ia., Aug. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This village has been thrown into a spasm of excitement by mad dogs. One animal attacked a little boy named Field and dragged him a considerable distance, terribly lacerating him. The brute next attacked Mrs. Westfall and bit her in several places. The lady left for Chicago at once to be treated.

A subscription was taken up to send the boy also. Before the dog was killed it bit a large number of horses, cows and sheep. The greatest excitement prevails and it is feared the epidemic will be general.

Havana Sugar Production.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Carefully prepared statistics of the sugar industry of the island of Cuba for the last ten years show the total production of sugar and molasses, in tons, has been as follows: 1886, 918, 737; 1887, 790, 592; 1888, 814, 510; 1889, 881, 680; 1890, 768, 558. The exports from all the ports of Cuba of sugar and molasses during the same period have been over 90 per cent to the United States.

LONG PINE'S CHAUTAUQUA.

First Sunday Session of the Season a Great Success.

WHERE NATURE MAY BE STUDIED.

Picturesque Location of the Camp Among the Canyons, Presenting an Ever-Changing Panorama—Many Visitors Present.

LONG PINE, Neb., Aug. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Providence favored the Chautauqua with a most perfect day for its first Sunday session. It was clear, calm and beautiful. The services occupied only a small part of the time and were not tedious. Most of the day was spent in worshipping among nature.

There is no place where nature is more divine than among these canyons, presenting an ever changing panorama of most picturesque scenery.

At 11 o'clock a special train of six coaches arrived from Norfolk bearing many business men and their families, with dinner baskets in hand, who had come from all the towns along the road to attend the Sunday services and listen to the sermons by eminent preachers. The train returned at 7 o'clock this evening. At noon under the trees were gathered the visitors around their dinner, spread upon the ground. They showed that they enjoyed it as it was the first time that a great many had eaten under shade trees since coming to Nebraska.

Judging from the attendance, the classes will open tomorrow with a large membership. Among other societies, the Woman's Christian Temperance union is well represented. Mrs. Woodward arrived last evening. Mrs. Helen M. Barker, president of the South Dakota branch will deliver the address on Temperance day, August 4, at 2:30 p. m. A large attendance is expected.

HASTINGS HAPPENINGS.

Interesting Personal and Political Gossip of Adams County.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Adams county teachers institute begins Monday, August 3. About one hundred and twenty-five teachers are expected to be in attendance.

On Wednesday and Thursday next the Hastings ball club will combat with the Lincoln Giants on the college grounds.

The prevailing sentiment among the politicians of Hastings and vicinity is that the independent county ticket is lamentably weak. It is extremely doubtful if any are elected, and two or three only have a fighting chance.

A match between four marksmen among the lawyers with the same number of printers has been arranged. The lawyers, beaten at baseball by the prints, are after revenge with a shotgun.

A meeting was held last night in the Grand Army of the Republic hall to make arrangements for organizing a Legion of the Degree of Honor.

C. A. Heartwell, prohibition nominee for county surveyor, declines the honor and refuses to run.

It is expected that work will be commenced on the new wings of the asylum on Monday or Tuesday.

Rev. E. N. Harris of Omaha preached in the Baptist church today.

The boys' branch of the Omaha Young Men's Christian association was to play ball with the Hastings boys' branch on Saturday, but they did not arrive.

J. W. Davis is moving a stock of goods into the rooms lately used by Barnes Brothers.

Misses Tillie and Anna Hoeppner are visiting friends in New York city.

If the present warm, sunny weather will continue until harvesting is over an immense load will be taken off the farmers' mind.

Land Values Advanced.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Aug. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Now that the small grain is harvested in Sherman county, the yield is more than double for any year in the past. Conservative estimates place the value of all crops in the county at over $1,000,000. The weather for harvesting has been fine and the crops are now all secured. Wheat will average over twenty bushels to the acre, and oats over fifty, some crops going as high as eighty. The corn crop is simply enormous, and with warm weather from now to September will be unparalleled in the history of the county. Farmers are all in high spirits and land values have taken a sudden advance. Farming this season is more remunerative than any other branch of business, and the hopes of the future brighter than ever before.

The Loup City canal and water power company will begin the construction of this valuable enterprise during the present month, and Loup City can soon boast of the finest lake and water power in the west.

WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Progress Being Made in Chili and Much Interest Manifested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Charles H. Harlow, the special commissioner of the Latin-American departments, who is now in Chili in the interests of the world's fair, writes in very encouraging terms of the progress that he is making. He says that the revolution is not interfering in any material degree with the preparations of an exhibition from that country for the Chicago exposition. The government commissioners have been appointed and have organized by a division of labor. The nitrate companies have asked for plenty of space for a large display; twenty-five different wine manufacturers have united for a joint exhibit, while the exhibition of minerals from that country promises to be something entirely unprecedented.

A Brazilian paper notices the appointment by the ladies commission of the Columbian exposition of emissaries to visit the different countries in the interests of the exposition.

The committee on foreign exhibits of the World's Columbian exposition have recommended the erection at Jackson park in Chicago of an exact reproduction of the old convent of La Rabida at Palos, Spain. It will be remembered that this convent is more closely associated with the life of Columbus than any other building in the world. It was here that he applied for bread and water for his child, and here he was furnished shelter for the two years while he was developing his theory of a western passage to the Indies. In the little chapel attached to the convent he attended mass on the morning he sailed. Here, too, he sought refuge again upon his return from the discovery and here he always found a hospitable rest from his voyages.

It is proposed to make the reproduction exact. It will be of the same dimensions, of the same material and wherever there is a broken tile it will be reproduced. The work will be done under the direction of Mr. Franklin Smith, who lives in the Moorish villa Zorayda at St. Augustine, Fla., during the winter and in the Pompeii villa at Saratoga during the summer. Mr. Smith has had more experience in the reproduction of ancient architecture than any other man and tenders his services without cost to the exposition.

Parnell Warmly Welcomed.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—There were triumphant arches in the streets of Thurl yesterday and the buildings were decked with flags and evergreens because of the Parnellite meeting held there, which was enthusiastic and largely attended. Mr. Parnell's hearers were, however, from the rural districts. As Mr. Parnell was driving to the place of meeting the horses were detached from his carriage by the crowds and they then dragged the vehicle to the market square. In his speech Mr. Parnell reaffirmed his distrust of the liberals and said his policy would not change. He would keep his hands untied until it was seen how the liberals fulfilled their pledges.

PLOT ON MME. CONSTANS' LIFE.

More Details of the Mysterious Plan of Assassination.

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PARIS, Aug. 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—No pains have been spared by the author of the plot against the life of Mme. Constans to insure success. The book which was labeled "Missel de La Ville de Paris, Pour L'Annee 1893," had been cleverly manipulated. The body, with the exception of a few pages left loose, was entirely cut away so as to form a cavity in which was placed a sardine box perforated on the top and bottom. It contained about a third of a pound of fulminate of mercury mixed with slugs and shot. Through openings were passed fuses attached to each cover similar to those used in firecrackers. Had the covers been forcibly raised the fuse would have ignited and the fulminate exploded. It was fortunate that the suspicions of Mme. Constans were aroused when the book was handed to her, and that instead of attempting to open it she laid it aside till her husband came. It is the impression among the authorities that it was the Toulon culprit, who was controller of the colonial customs, Henri Vaite, who committed suicide Friday morning and who had been missed from his employment. A few months since he was deep in debt without any hopes of being reinstated and was supposed to entertain vindictive feelings against the colonial department. This, however, would not explain his attempt on the life of Mme. Constans.

More About the St. Mande Accident.

The terrible railway collision at St. Mande proves to have been more disastrous than was originally supposed. Monday a police report sent to the minister of the interior recorded forty-three deaths and about eighty passengers injured. The catastrophe was so sudden and the number of passengers in the train so large that the railway officials were for a moment stupified. Three carriages were terribly smashed and the cries of those imprisoned were heart rending. Such was the consternation of the passengers injured that they could not open the carriage doors, but scrambled out of the windows, thus adding to the general confusion. The burial of most of the victims took place Wednesday at St. Mande. The streets around Mairie were black with people, almost all of whom were in mourning. The police had difficulty in preserving order in front of Mairie ibelf, so numerous were the sympathetic and curious whom came to look at the list of the dead and of such wounded as were in the hospital.

Tuberculosis Congress.

At the tuberculosis congress which is now being held in Paris, Drs. Labbe and Oudin brought forward Wednesday a highly interesting method for curing anaonme, resulting from tuberculosis, by means of the inhalations of ozone, which is pure oxygen. It is stated the results obtained by the application of this method at the Charity hospital have been remarkably good.

The general advocate whose name was connected with the mehnite affair asked the minister of war to let him appear before the commission of inquiry in order that he might have an opportunity of completely clearing himself of any suspicion which should be attached to him after that trial. The minister has replied to the effect that he does not see any reason why the general should undergo an examination, and that he must consider himself completely exonerated by the statement of the minister of war.

One of the Neuilly steam tramways ran into a jardin wagonette Thursday morning. The wagonette contained besides the driver a lad of fourteen named Pierre Baliach. The latter received terrible wounds in the stomach and was taken in a dying condition to the hospital. The poor little fellow as soon as placed in one of the wards said to the surgeon about to examine him: "Please send me to sleep and cut off my two legs. Say to mother good-bye." With this touching farewell he breathed his last.

Race Course Gossip.

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—A whirling rain storm spoiled the brilliant display of costumes prepared for the Goodwood park races this week. Not a plume waved nor a jewel flashed. There was nothing to be seen but acres of dripping umbrellas. It looked like a multitude of squirting turtles. Although the races were a complete failure as far as the display in millinery was concerned, the running was as good as ever, and the duke of Westminster's two-year-old Orme turned out to be a most promising horse.

It is an actual fact that the prince of Wales was the last man to leave the grand stand last night. The prince and princess attended every day. The prince made many bets through Captain Piggott and young Lord Roslyn. The prince's bets have averaged $700 or $800 a day, although he won probably $3,000 on his own horse Imp. The idea that the prince makes extravagant bets on the races is absurd. I have seen the prince knocking about at Goodwood park among people in a most democratic way, sitting on dusty steps and good naturedly chatting with any one he chose to and nobody tried to be familiar or approached him. I learn that the Dowager Duchess Montrose won $20,000 yesterday on her horses, Spring and Good Lake. Her young husband won $15,000.

RIOT AT CHURCH.

Two Nationalities Fight Over the Right to Their Respective Services.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—There were lively times at the St. Louis Catholic church on Corwin avenue today. The congregation is made up of Hungarians and Slavs about evenly divided and there has been a great rivalry between the two nationalities. Finally the priest, Father Maratovel, decided to hold service for the Slavs in the morning and for the Hungarians in the afternoon.

This morning the Hungarians wished to dedicate a banner and the priest gave them half of the service. When he began to speak in Bohemian the Hungarians left the church and created a disturbance outside. The Slavs went out and drove the Hungarians from the churchyard, using clubs and paving stones. A battle was in progress when the police arrived and put a stop to the hostilities. It was necessary to take the priest to his home under police escort. No one was injured, but there was great excitement around the church all the afternoon.

Democrats Refer to the Bible.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 2.—A great rally of democrats was held at the court house last night. The speakers were Hon. M. C. Alford, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Senator Blackburn. The latter, tired from speaking at Williamstown, was not in good trim. He touched upon the tariff and silver questions. On the latter he confined his remarks to the republican demoralization of silver and cited Christ as a silver advocate because he paid tribute to Cæsar with silver taken from the mouth of a fish caught by one of his disciples.

CHARGED WITH BRUTAL ACTS.

Assertions that Army Officers Provoked the Late Sioux Uprising.

DR. BLAND'S INTERESTING LETTER.

Indians Said to Have Been Informed that They Would Be Blown from the Cannon's Mouth if Rebellious.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.

Indian Commissioner Morgan has written a letter to Agent Wright of Rosebud Agency in which the latter is severely reprimanded for his arrest and expulsion from the reservation of Dr. T. A. Bland, secretary of the National Indian Defense association, on July 1.

Says Commissioner Morgan to the agent: "I enclose herewith a communication received from Dr. Bland, to which I ask your special attention and upon which I wish a full and explicit report from you. Allow me to say that with the facts now before me I regard your course in the matter as entirely reprehensive. I don't think you had any right whatever to treat Dr. Bland with the indignities with which he has been treated."

Dr. Bland's letter to the commissioner makes interesting reading, particularly for a number of army officers. He first tells of his visit to Pine Ridge Agency, where Red Cloud and other leading Indians assured him they had no intention of rebelling against the United States. Dr. Bland says the presence of the military there is more likely than anything else to cause trouble, as the Indians don't like to be held under suspicion, and for the additional reason that the army officers treat the Indians brutally and contemptuously. This shows that the officers are not worthy to have charge of any peaceably disposed people.

Dr. Bland employs the novel expedient of repeating the conversation of Captain Baily, commandant of the post, and a lieutenant which he overheard at the table in the hotel. Dr. Bland quotes as follows from his diary: "One lieutenant said