OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1891.

DEVOTED TO ORATORY

Striking Smelter Men Spent Yesterday Listening to Their Leaders Talk.

THREE BIG MEETINGS WERE HELD.

Much Pent-Up Elequence Liberated by the Advocates of Short Days.

NO VIOLENCE OR OUTBREAK AT ALL.

. All the Men Peaceable and Willing to Wait the Affair's Outcome.

PRINTERS STILL LOCKED OUT.

Employing Printers Looking for "Rats"-No Trouble With Other Trades-What a Day and Night Brought Forth.

All day yesterday the strike at the smelters was discussed in Omaha. The pros and conswere gone over many times, and no conclusions could be reached. At the three big meetings held by the men many speeches were made concerning patience and advising the strikers to remain firm and keep quiet. No demonstration of any kind was attempted. At the smelting company's plant a force of police is on guard, but about the

works all is quiet. At the last meeting held under the Douglas street bridge about midnight, the men were urged to be on hand by 6 o'clock this morning. No trouble is looked for, however.

AWAITING DEFELOPMENTS.

Smelters Quietly Holding Out for C mpliance with Their Demands.

Nesterday morning's daylight disclosed n very quiet scene in the vicinity of the smelter. A couple of policemen chatted together at the north end of the works, and another pair killed time in a similar manner at the south gate, while a fifth wandered disconsolately about among the furnaces, and Sergeant Whalen gazed with a self-satisfied air over the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property that be had acquired in such short time and on ch brief notice.

One Man with a Mission.

The electric light engineer seemed to be the only person who had an active mission on earth, but even his duties ended with the dawn of another day, and when the whirr of the dynamos ceased he too disappeared, and with one exception the immense plant was

Silver Workers Walk Out.

Over in an obscure corner is located the silver shop. It is a little, unpretentious building, but the work done there is by no means an inconsiderable portion of the business of the works. Its out-of-the-way location was undoubtedly what caused the strikers to overlook it last evening, but it was evidently not a part of their intention to leave a mun at his post

Be that as it may, they skipped the silver shop, and there the men were at work long after the strikers left and they were still at their posts yesterday morning. They were running down the furnace, and the work was completed shortly before noon. As soon as the last brick was cast the men prepared to leave, and as they departed the great plant became literally dead. Smoke and fumes from the cooling fur-

paces continued to emanate from the tall commeys for hours, but it was not a symbol of the life within. It was rather a fleeting monument to the energy that had been.

Assembling : I the Workmen.

At a comparatively early hour the employes of the works began reassembling, seemingly more from force of habit than from any preconcerted arrangement for definite action and during the morning hours probably 500 Sept were gathered about the tracks and crossings a few hundred yards from the south gates. They made no demonstrations of any kind, but gathered in little knots and discussed the situation. Many of them remained but a short time and then disappeared slowly untown by twos and threes, but others continued and threes, but others continued to baunt the place, lounging upon lumber piles and making themselves as comfortable as they could under the circumstances. They seemed to regard the condition into which affairs had shaped themselves as a matter of course, and there was no excitement, no un-easiness and no disquietude manifested by any of them. It had apparently been thoroughly impressed upon their minds that they were to make no demonstration, and their

behavior and demeanor could not have been more creditable One or Two Hotheads

who aspired to leadership, talked rather swaggeringly of what they would do and how they would make the company come to time, but this was evidently not the spirit of the rank and file. The majority of the men had very little to say, and based their action on the legality of the course they were pursuing. They simply declared as the legislature had seen fit to enact an eight hour law, the company ought to give it to them. An atmosphere of ex-pectancy seemed to envelop them, and they were all looking forward to the open an meeting to be held under the west end of the Douglas street bridge at 2 o'clock in the

Increased the Police Detail.

A large detail of police was sent to the works in the morning, and remained on duty there under Captain Mostyn and Sergeant Graves. A few of them were scattered through the works, but the greater number mingled with the throng outside. Their services were not called into requisition, however, as the mer were not even vocally demonstrative.

Of course, there were any number of rumors as to what would be attempted, but these incendiary ideas were not promulgated among the men. A report that the men had tried to burn the works was undoubtedly caused by a slight blaze that receured about o'clock this morning in the cupola building The fire department was called out, and hose company No. 2 nipped the blaze in its incipi-ency. The fire originated from one of the furnaces. Ordinarily, when the furnaces are charged with fuel and ore, the top of the furnace is dead, but after drawing th furnaces last night and running down the furnaces the fuel made the top of the fur-naces piping hot, and this heated the adjoinng woodwork, which finally ignited.

President Barton on the Situation. President Barton examined the roof of the ding yesterday morning and declared t the damage did not amount anything. He said he could re-se every charred stick for \$10. When asked as to the situation, Mr. Barton said he could tell very little about it, as it all remained with the men so comply with the terms that they had themselves asked for and which the company had granted. "It is a mistake in the first place," said

Mr. Barton, "to think that all these men are striking for a new order of things that is to covern each of them individually. There are teally not more than fifteen or twenty strikers, and the others have been covered or frightened into it. The fact is that if these men could be avered and attended that they men could be assured and satisfied that they would not be moiested, mobbed or annoyed for coming back to work, nearly part quite 600 of the 650 would

be willing 'o go right back to their places

without further ado.

The greater part of the men do not want any change. The furnace men and tappers are the only ones who want a change. There are the only ones who want a change. There are about sixty of them, and only about one-fourth are making any trouble. They are now on duty twelve hours a day, but their actual labor is only about eight hours. It takes about two-thirds of their time to charge the furnaces and the balance of the time they are waiting for it to heat. Outside of that the men are satisfied with their work but they have been coerced and intimidated. but they have been coerced and intimidated.

"Vhen their committee came to me and said they wanted the same hours and pay as said they wanted the same hours and pay as prevail in others meiters I agreed to it. I told them that we could afford to pay just as much as any of our competitors, and if they could pay more we could pay more. They said they wanted the same as is paid in Kansas City, and that the works there paid so much. I knew that they were mistaken, or that the president had been mistaken when he told me what they paid, as I offered to send a man down there, pay his fare and give him letters on which he could secure all the information he wanted and then return and report to the men. They were allowed to pick the man, and the work here was to go on as usual unmen. They were allowed to pick the man, and the work here was to go on as usual until his return, when an agreement could be reached according to his report. This was fair and the committee so acknowledged and accepted it, and went away to agree upon their man. The next I knew they demanded three eight hour shifts at \$2 per day. We can not stand the expense of such a change. It would demand a 50 per cent increase in the number of foremen and assistants, and would increase our expenses.

would increase our expenses.

"We are having a hard time of it as it is to compete with the other smelters. If it was not for the tremendous tonnage we could not hold our own with the works in the moun-ains. That is all that brings the ore to the tains. tains. That is all that brings the ore to the river. If the new order of things demanded was granted we would dwindle down and finally have to close. Omaha can hardly afford to have that done. Our monthly cash payroll is \$30,000, or \$1,200 a day, and it means a great deal to the retail interests of the city to take that money out of circulation. Our men have large families, and it is not putting it too light to say that we represent \$3.000 populaight to say that we represent 3,000 popula-ion. These people must eat, even if they have no income, and it will be a serious blow to the retail merchants. July and August are dull months with us. It costs more to handle the ore, and our contracts always end July 1, and do not begin until October 1, at which time we contract for the whole output

of the mine.

"During the summer we buy on the market just enough to keep running. It has not cost us much to close now, as we anticipated yesterday what was coming, and at once begun run down the blast furnaces, so that when they reached here they were empty. If they had come two hours earlier they would have done us some damage. The difficulty could not have come at a time that would have suited us better. I think that when the men understand that they will not be subject to molestation here, as the mayor has promised that the strikers shall not again be allowed to enter the grounds, they will be willing to

UNDER THE BRIDGE.

Talks Made to the Men by Speakers

from the Ranks. Between 1,200 and k500 people assembled under the wagon bridge at the lower end of Doughas street shortly after noon yesterday in response to the call for an open air labor mass meeting. There were probably very few of the striking smelter employes who were not present, and the lockedout job printers were very largely represented, while men in various callings who have not as yet been directly interested in any of the labor complications were to be seen sprinkled through the crowd and numbers of business nen were seen sitting in their buggles around the outskirts of the motley assemblage. In their cases it was evidently more of curiosity than of direct interest, and after istening a short time they drove away and

All vantage points were covered to their fullest capacity; and scores of interested spectators leaned over the railings of the bridge, eighty feet above the surging throng, and watched and listened. The crowd was orderly, and no attention was paid to the dozen policemen who leitered about in the background with nothing to do for the time but keep their eyes and ears wide open and draw their salaries.

Turned on the Eloquence. Although the meeting was called for 2 clock, it was nearly an hour later when Mr. Musser called the crowd to order and an-nounced Organizer Klunk of the Internation-al Typographical union, as the first speaker. Mr. Klunk had very little to say, merely announcing that he had been called here by a reported strike, and had found that it was a lockout, rie said that the laws governing such cases would obtain here, and that the nen would be looked after by the union.

A couple of speakers then harangued the assembly in Bonemian and German, and the gentleman from the fatherland was loudly applauded when he referred to the smelting works as a "murder-grove." He assured the strikers that their action would result in work for more people and better pay all

T. C. Kelsey next ascended the woodpile and told the men that they were there to see the law enforced that was made by a "good, kind, sympathetic farmer legislature."
did not forget to liberally taffy the soil tille who thought so much more of the Omaha workingmen than they did of their own em-ployes, and incidentally took a whick at the low misguided people who "struck the shackles from 4,000,000 blacks only to rivet them securely on 18,000,000 whites."

Mr. Kelsey counselled moderation and deprecated violence to either person or property.

"You must not pay any attention to the policemen, 'said the speaker. 'They are as much interested in the success of this movement as we are. They are not arrayed against us but are simply doing their duty to preserve order. They are a branch of the executive municipal government, and with out them a city would not be as orderly and peaceable as it should be."

What Mr. Brewster Said. George Washington Brewster was next called upon, and as he wanted to talk for some time it was several minutes before he some time it was several minutes before he got through. He said: "Through the laboring men who have worked for this institution for twenty years this corporation has grown wealthy. They can afford anything, yet they say they can't afford to pay \$1.65 for eight hours' work. Your cause is just. These proprietors have such an amount invested that they can't afford to shut down their works. They can't afford to shut down their works. They can't afford to grind us down. They have some little soul left, and they certainly will concede the justice of your appeals. I am one of these nopeful ones. A few years ago there was a strike here in the smelter, and it resulted seriously to a certain extent. I hope and trust there will be no lives lost and no blood shed now. Many people say we are ignorant and bloodthirsty. I hope no man here will destroy a dollars worth of property. It is not proper for anyone to encourage the destruction of a cent's worth of property belonging to this company. The policemen are safe in our midst. We don't want to hurt them. There is no need of their services. as we don't propose to hurt any man or allow any man to be burt. We are here as men to ask for simple jus-tice, and in this land of freedom we propose

to have our voices heard in our cause.

"They tell us this eight hour law is class legislation. I ask is it? No. The last legislative made two of the grandest laws that are on the statute books of the state of Nobraska. One was the Australian ballot law

and the other is the eight hour law.
"We know no party. Our point is justice.
Good, law abiding citizens are in sympathy with our movement and this law. It will have better results than any other law on our books. With the Australian ballot system we will have men filling public offices elected for principle and not wealth or boodle. If every man who works will obey the law the employers will also have to do it. Por sign these contracts, but obey the law. am sorry the street railway men signed them. They are violating the law. If we violate the law how can we expect the employers to keep the agreement!
The smelting works company works its

mules six hours a day and the men thirteen hours. The reason is that the mules belong to it and the men don't. The men came pretty nearly belonging to the company—they

only received \$2.25 a day. Don't use violence unless forced to do so."

The speaker said he wanted the reporters to get his speech, and then with a wild flourish of trumpets exclaimed: "Give us liberty or give us death," and stepped down to make room for James Bacon.

Oratory Shut Off. Bacon said so many familiar things that the crowd made up their minds that they had heard him before, and intimated as

much. He urged the strikers to stand firm, and reasted the smelter management in dis-connected and badly butchered English. Rev. J. H. H. Reedy, the presiding genius f St. Timothy's mission, ascended the stack of lumber for a few seconds and advised the men to settle their difficulties amicably.

Mr. Musser glanced over the multitude, but seemed to discover no more available oratorical timber, and after announcing an evening meeting at Metz' hall at 8:30 o'clock d another at the Grand opera house

adjourned.
The crowd slowly and quietly dispersed, while the motor cars rumbled overhead and the river swirled past the silent and deserted

AT METZ'S HALL.

More Oratory and More Advice Given the Smelter Men.

As early as 6 o'clock last evening the dissatisfied employes of the smelting works and their friends began to gather in and around Metz hall, and when Chairman Musser called the meeting to order there must have been upwards of a thousand persons present. The meeting was called, he said, for the purpose of giving other labor organizations an opportunity of showing their sympathy in the course of the locked out emploves of the smelting works, and he was glad to state that many of the other organizations, who were in favor of the enforcement of the eight hour law had turned out in such great numbers and were standing shoulder to shoulder in this great struggle.

After the Union Pacific Shop Men. He then introduced Mr. William Mulhall, who said that it was not the first time he had stood on that rostrum and advocated those same principles. He appealed to the men of the Union Pacific railroad, and asked them where they stood on this question. He had labored with them for fourteen years, and was sorry to say that though they were the first to organize in favor of the present eight hour system, tonight they had gone back on their pledges and permitted themselves to be trampled under foot by an overbearing mo-

trampled under foot by an overocaring monopoly. "Why do you not come forward
like men and American citizens
and aid your Polish and Bohemian
brothers, who cannot defend themselves on
account of the ignorance of your language?"

It was with sadness that he recalled the fact that while fourteen years ago no had stayed with them in their trouble, now they had gone back on him. "If you do not as-sert your rights you are scabs. [Cheers.] If you do not show firmness now, then you must admit you have bent your knees to the 'We stand shoulder to shoulder with

Knights of Labor and both organized and un-organized labor everywhere. As laboring people you sent three men to the legislature uglas county to enact this eight-hour law, and I am sorry to state that had it not been for the farmers' alliance I do not be-lieve that it would have been enacted."

Someone Shouted Rats. At this juncture in the proceedings some me sitting near representatives Bertrand and Brennau shouted "Rats." Immediately several hundred voices yelled "Turn him out," and excited men from all parts of the hall jumped to their feet, leaped on the chairs, and a perfect Babel ensued. There were Poles, Bohemians, Swedes, Germans and various other nationalities, all repeating in their various native—tongues the same cry and rushing pell mell over one another in the direction of the interrupter of the meeting.
The efforts of the gentlemen on the plat form to restore order proved utterly futile, and for several minutes pandemonium reigned supreme. After a struggle the dis-

turbers of the meeting were ejected.

Mr. Malhall then concluded his speech and
M. Kretzmer addressed the meeting in Bonemian, and from the frequent bursts of apclause it was evident that his speech was

much appreciated. Dennis Kearney Again. Mr. John Quinn was then introduced and began by stating that for the last twenty four hours he had been discussing the matter with all classes of workmen; that he knew what they wanted what they were entitled to, and that he knew enough about them to know what they would claim. He said that he differed from one of the speakers who was in favor of making this a test case, but it was not a test case, it was a law. If it went into the courts it would be at least four or five years before they would get a hearing, and with the influence of the money powers in this state the workingmen stood a good cance of being defeated.

He scored the courts vigorously, and said they were all rotten to the core. [Cheers.] He confessed that as was stated in the columns of The Bee that he delighted to have the opportunity to spread himself. It was his delight to see men get their rights. He would not criticize the action of Tue Bee because its editor, Mr. Rosewater, was in Europe, but he had very little use for the tin horn editors who used the columns of Tue Bee to vent their personal spite on him. He was very happy that he did not have to ork for corporations, as he was now a free

He created a laugh by asserting that a former speaker had been a little too hard on the Union Pacific boys, they were only asleep ow, but would soon wake up and make Mr. Bacon made a short speech and sug-

ested that a committee of five of such na-ionality present be appointed to proceed to he smelting works and endeavor to persuade the men who were supposed to be working there last night to quit. Carried. Mr. Bearman briefly addressed the meet-

ng in German and Mr. Witchie did the same in Swedish. After announcing that a meeting of Cen-tral labor union would be held in Green's hall this morning at 9 o'clock the meeting ad ourned, and a procession was formed out-ide the hall, which took up the line of march for the smelting works in a very

orderly manner. BACK TO THE SMELTER.

Another Trip and Another Meeting Under the Bridge.

When the meeting at Metz's hall adjourned the men marched in a body to the smeiter. They marched four abreast down the middle of the street, and the sidewalks on either side were filled with a curious throng, which was bound to see everything that took place.

The idea seemed to prevail among the spectators that the men intended to loot the works, but the strikers were bent only on driving out the firemen who were supposed to be secretly keeping up the fires. The men made no organized effort to enter the works, although they swarmed about the gates. They discussed various plans for going through the worss, but Sergeant Whalen dissuaded them and induced them to await the arrival of President Barton and obtain permission to send a committee of rive through the works and satisfy themselves that no one was at work. A number were in favor of taking the works by storm, but

nilder counsel prevailed.

As a precautionary measure two wagon loads of police were driven to the smelter at a gailop. The officers were drawn up in double line just within the line of the works, and not a blue coat was to be seen outside. The strigers finally drew back under the bridge where another meeting was held and speeches were made in English, German and

Another load of police arrived and excited the jeers of the growd, but no other expression of disapproval was manifested. The

"be on hand again not later than 6 o clock at the outside."

During the strikers' meeting on South Thir-During the strikers' meeting on South Thirteenth street, a report was sont to headquarters that a riot was in progress. A load of police was rush to the place in the patrol wagon, but their services were not needed.

After the crowd had disperse! a detail of twenty policemen was left on duty at the smelter to guard against any possible outbreak, although no demonstration was expected before morning.

Chief Senvey remained at the station until 2 o'clock this morning, when he was satisfied

2 o'clock this morning, when he was satisfied that all would be quiet for a few hours and went home.

From the Denver End. DENVER, Colo., Aug. 3.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—W. H. James, superintendent of the Omaha and Grant smelter in this city. was seen this morning and asked about the trouble in Omaha.

"We have received a full account of the affair," he said, "but it is not as bad as diso'clock this morning, declared the meeting patches make it."

Has the Omaha smelter asked you to furnish a crew of men to run the plant?'
"No, there are plenty of idle men in Omaha, and if the company wants to start up its plant there are menty of men to do it. Our dispatches say that the company is prepared to stand a shut-down for any length if neces-sary, but I think it will start up again in a

few days. "Will it accede to the demands of the strikers!"
"No, the demand is unreasonable and the company will never grant it. Our men in Denver are all paid by the hour, and the

same rule is in force everywhere. The strike will not affect us here in the least." WILL "RAT" THE TOWN.

New Developments in the Lockout of the Job Printers.

Sunday night the indications pointed to an early adjustment of the difficulties existing between the job and the employing printers. The same indications existed Sunday morning, but a few hours later everything was changed, and now the end is farther away than at any time since the lockout. This come about on account of a manifesto upon the part of the owners of the

shops.

They neld a meeting lass right, and by a unanimous vote decided to "rat" the town. Yesterday they kept the telegraph wires hot. Messages have been sent to various cities, asking that job printers be sent at once. This means that a number of the largest offices will be under one and printers will accordingled. wide open and printers will not be compelled to show their cards when that apply for situations. In the meantime, the offices will be kept open and will take care of all rush work, while other orders for work will hang on the hook. The new men will be put to work as soon as they arrive, and it is claimed that the offices will be running on full time by the last

of the week. The printers, like McGiuty, are dressed in their best Sunday ciothes and are rather enjoying the vacation. They meet in little knots on the street corners and in their halls, where they discuss the situation from every conceivable standpoint. They laugh at the idea of the bosses being able to "rat" the offices, claiming that it will take months to gather enough men to handle the work. Notwithstanding this statement nen have been stationed at all of the depots, and overy train is being watched. This is for the purpose of explaining the situation to job printers. ers who may happen to float in in response to the telegrams.

The printers say they are all maxious to go back to work, but will not make the concession and sign the agreements, which are as

From and including August 1.1831, all employes of — 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 unwilling to work the same number of hours as heretofore, at the rate of wages heretofore paid him, will report in writing at once to the uncersigned.

* * Receipt of the above rule and regu-ation is hereby acknowled ed. I am willing o continue in the service of — subject to

What the Printers Ask.

The printers demand \$16 per week and double pay for overtime. The claim is made that if they signed the agreement the wages would be less than \$12 per week which would mean starvation to men with families. There are some of the married men, however, who look at the lockout from rather a gloomy standpoint. They claim that eight hours and eight hours pay will not make them a living, and if they cannot get fair wages and mor hours they must leave town.

The bosses are more hopeful than at any me since the beginning of the lockout. At the Rees company's establishment a fe men are at work. Sam Rees, the proprietor, is at the case "stick" in hand and is taking care of all "rush" work. He declares that from this time on his office will be open to all printers with or without cards. Mr. Rees explains why an office cannot

adopt the eight hour plan.
He states that under the old rule, an office that was doing a business of \$5,000' per year, the net profit would be \$500. Reduce the working time one-fifth, the other expenses would be nearly as much, which would in crease the debt and place the balance on the other side of the ledger at the end of the

year. At the Republican office the trouble attributed to the news printers, who are in the majority in the union. The proprietors claim that the job men were satisfied with their hours and pay, but that the news printers, who had no interest in the difficulty out voted the job men and brought about the ock out. Both the news and the job mer deny this statement.
In all the offices the binding hands and the

pressmen and feeders are at work, they having signed the required agreement having signed the required agreement. There is some talk that these people will go out if the effices are declared open, but the men themselves refuse to talk,

BRICKLAYERS SATISFIED.

Three Men Only Want a Seven Hour Saturday

Yesterday there was a strong probabil ity of a brickiayers' walk out, but this far the present trouble has been bridged over and now the only place in the city where the men are out is at John Rush's building Thirteenth and Castellar streets. There the thirteen men refused to go to work unless the contractor would give them seven hours and eight hours pay on Saturday. This the contractor refused to do. On other jobs the men went to work with the understanding that future Saturdays

would be eight hour days.

The men are all working eight hours at 50 cents per hour. The extra pay for extra hours has been dis ussed by the men and the bosses, but this question is open owing to a difference of opinion in the interpretation of the law. The mon claim that for extra time they would, under the provisions of the law, be paid double for each hour, \$1 for the first, \$2 for the second, \$4 for the third and so on in the

geometrical progression.

The contractors laugh at the idea and state that such a law would be ridiculous. If a storm came up just at quitting time and a man was compelled to work six hours in order to save the hullding his salary for the over time would be \$60. They claim that the legislature never intended such a plan of robbary.

robbery. TALK OF THE TROUBLE.

is the Law Constitutional?-Big Pay for Firemen-Notes.

The manufacturers of the city have some grave doubts about the constitutionality of the eight-hour law and a movement is now on foot to have it tested at the earliest possible date. A fund will be subscribed and a case will be taken to the supreme court. Their doubts are caused by this fact: On the old statute books there is a law which provides that ten hours shall constitute a day's labor. The new law provides that

leaders urged the men to abstain from vio-lence, and finally the crowd dispersed, Jim Bacon urging them as a good night shot to but the new law is without a repealing clause. It is claimed that the two laws being in the shape they are, leaves the state

without any labor law.

Another point raised is that the new law is class logislation and that it is invalid. It provides for town and city worknen, mechanics and artisans, but far n employes and domestics are compelled to work for as many hours as their employers may dictate.

Firemen Would be Millionaires.

Mayor Cushing has dissected the labor situation, and as far as it applies to the fire de-partment views it with considerable alarm.

Firemen are on duty twenty-four hours and if the eight hour law is applied to them and they draw their pay in strict accordance with its provisions, the city will be bank-rupted. The state law provides that for ad-ditional hours the pay will increase according to the rules of geometrical progression The mayor has figured this out and finds that for the last hour of each twenty-four each freman would receive the salary of \$15,582.20, to say nothing of what the salary would be for the preceding hours.

Will Try Eight dours. At the Davis & Cowgill foundry where fifty men are employed, all of the hands are working eight hours. The rule went into force force today. Mr. Davis held a meeting with his men Sunday, and pleasantly discussed the eight hour law. Some of the men want-ed to work ten hours under the old scale, but all agreed to try the eight hour plan for a while. It may not be adopted permanently, as the men are inclined to the belief that eight

hours work and eight hours pay will not ena-ble them to support their families.

The Grant Siagolithic company employs twenty-five men. Yesterday morning Mr. Grant informed them that he would comply with the law and from this time on eight hours and eight hours' pay would constitute a days' work. The men protested and claimed that they could not earn money enough to support their families.

The Old Schedule Goes.

John F. Coots employs fifty men at his stone stone yards. Today they were notified that eight hours would be a day. They wanted to know about the pay and were informed that they would be paid for the number of hours they worked. This settled the matter and

nine hours go at the stone yards. No Strike at the Shars.

A rumor was current on the streets about noon vesterday that the men at the Union Pacific shops had struck, but a tour of th shops furnished a substantial denial of the report. All the men were at work as usual and several of them who were spoken to about the matter stated that they had heard nothing of a proposed strike.

T. H. Daily, chief clerk in the superinten-

dent's office, said there had not been any in-timation of trouble.
"The men decided some time ago," said he, that they would rather work nine and half hours per day as long as possible, and they are doing so. If they want to work eight hours no one would object. They are paid by the hour and want to earn as much as possible. There have been no committees to ask for eight hours or any other change, and no trouble is anticipated.'

Elevator Boys Catch the Fever. In some of the buildings in the city some of the elevator men and boys, in order to be in it are catching the short hour fever. These men and boys are paid from \$35 to

\$65 per month and work from ten to twelve hours. Nothing has been determined, but still there is a feeling among the boys to be on the side of short hours. East Omaha's Situation.

While all the labor excitement and eight four hue and cry is in full blast in the heart of the city, East Omaha is quietly pursuing the even tenor of her way, and when anyone

wants to know how it will affect her, she simply throws up both hands and solemnly affirms that she isn't in it.

And indeed this seems to be the case Everybody is wondering what the Carter White Lead works will do about it, and advancing theories as to what the result will be, but the Carter people go right along mak-ing hay and white lead with the greatest ap-parent unconcern and indifference. They are out of the world for the present at least and will not come back to earth until the supreme court is ready to locate them either in lows or Nebraska. Their location and the resul-it will have is the subject of much comment. and opinions are as numerous and as widely at variance as could well be the case. It is a question that offers ample opportunity for

areful investigation at the hands of with a fair stock of time and brains at their

disposal, Notes for the collers. All members of the Machine Wood Workers mion are requested to attend the regular neeting that will be held at Wolff's hall on Cuming street tonight. Important business

will be transacted. Cady & Gray, manufacturers of sash, door and blinds, have refused to accept the eight hour day. They employ fifty hands, all of whom have signed contracts to work by the our and work ten hours a day,

A Special meeting of the Central Labo union will be held at Gate City hall at 7:3 this evening, to take action on the eight-hor law. All delegates are requested to be pre George Serring, Secretary, The report has gone out that the Centra

Labor union had hired a lawyer to test the constitutionality of the eight-hour law. Mr. Sebring dencunces this as a falsehood. Last night he stated that the union had not eye consulted an attorney upon the question. The mills of John P. Coats are now running sight hour shifts and the men are all working like beavers. Mr. Coats has complied with the provisions of the law and has not asked any of his men to enter in contracts to work

eight or any other number of hours. OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

Glucose Employes Given Notice of Cut in Salaries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The statemen was current on the street this morning that the employes of the American glucose company's works on Scott street have been notiied of a reduction of 10 per cent in salaries and wages which took effect August When seen by a reporter this morning Mr William Hamlin, the treasurer of the com william Hamila, the treasurer of the com-pany, corroborated the rumor and stated further that only those workmen who received \$1.35 per day would be subjected to such a cut. And further that the conditions which rendered such move necessary were over production of glu-cose in the country, active competition and the high price of corn. The low price of has not affected the business in the alightest degree.

Textile Workers Convene. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 3 .- The second convention of the national union of textile workers began this morning. The conven tion will be devoted to the discussion of plans for a more thorough organization of textile workers throughout the country.

Reported Revolutionary Attempt Paris, Aug. 3. - Senor Zorilla, the Spanish republican, in an interview today denied that he was in any way implicated in the Barcelona affair. He said that he would do nothing without the certainty of success. The latest report from Barcelona justifies the belief that the affair was a genuine revo utionary attempt on the part of the repub

assigned. His liabilities are \$500,000 and assets \$1,000,000. Inability to obtain ready cash was the chief cause of the assignment. New York, Aug. 3.—Abraham Backer, dealer in commercial paper, made an assignment today without preferences.

Business Troubles.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 3.-Samuel Lano, a real estate operator at Allston, Mass., has

Italians Killed in a Duck Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3 .- Antonio Jentles and Marento Kieto fought a duel with knives in East St. Louis today. Jentles' body lies in the morgue. Both the silled and the his duties in September.

slayer were Italians. They laws, and o th lived at So. St. Louis. They went to F. morning each with a bask ½ c brother-in trgau street, t. Louis this lemons and the other, he day and cach being anxious to on They met during the course the man whose basket was a plained to the other about to doing him in a business way t full comfter a few words the men went to a se cant lot and there discare cant lot and there discard words as weapons and substituted knives. The little son of the dead man, who accompanied his father, being the only witness of the duel. Jenties' slayer escaped.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Politics and General Gossip of the Neighboring Republic.

CITY OF MIXICO, Aug. 3.-Mr. McWood, whose railroad concession has been declared forfeited by President Diaz for noncompilance with contracts, now claims that he bribed various officials, and the latter have decided to bring the matter into the courts, accusing McWood of calumny,

The reports of finding great treasures in Monterey are false. Yellow fever is extending to the ships in the harbor of Vera Cruz. El Tlempo, newspaper, claims that the death of Mr. Baker, British consul at Vera

Cruz, was caused by poison The work of putting up a fire alarm tele-The work of putting up a fire alarm tele-graph in this city has commenced. The people of San Luis Potosi have nomi-nated Jose Verastequez for governor in oppo-sition to the Diaz and Guterres, families, one

or another member of which has arbitrarily ruled over the state over since President Diaz has been in office, and lively times are The continued presence here of ex-President Gonzales is considered very significant.
The state of Jalisco has been in great financial difficulties since the accession of

General Galvan to the governorship. He is said to favor the closing of the schools and favors all kinds of gambling. The state is also overrun by brigands. A German syndicate is trying to purchase large tracts of coffee and rubber producing lands in the state of Ohiapas.

Excitement over the coming election in

Guatemala is very intense, but no open rup-ture has yet occurred. President Barillas will undoubtedly leave for Europe as soon as his term expires. The coffee and tobacco crop promises to be abundant this year. PLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Harrison's Views on the Cahensly Question Favored by the Pope. ROME, Aug. 3 .- The recent interview beween President Harrison and Cardinal Gibbons created interest here as an indication of the importance in America of the Cahensly question. The pope, Cardinal Simeoni and the chiefs of the propaganda have been much impressed with the declarations of the president. The tributes of the American press to the wisdom of the pope's

American press to the wisdom of the pope's decisions are also greatly appreciated.

The boly see sincerely regrets that the friends of Mr. Cahensly have spread a report that Rome placed the obstacles in the way of his schemes. From the first the propaganda declared to Mr. Cahensly that the holy see would never accede to the demands of national hishors. Cardinal Simeoni and Mor. Pers. shops. Cardical Simeoni and Mgr. Pers ico both assert that the Cahensly scheme wi never be accepted by the propaganda, "Never," they declare, "will it record such prerogatives to immigrants. Mr. Cahensly committed a grave imprudence. We can never enter upon such a course."

CHEVENNE ELVORED.

Carey Brothers Purchase An Extensive Piece of that City's Property. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 3 .- | Special Tele gram to Tue Bee. |- Senator Carey and his brother, R. Davis Carey, today bought the Cheyenne opera house block for \$30,000. The ins lately been allowed to lapse into a state ordering on dilapidation. The new owners will do some rebuilding.

thoroughly renovating the entire building and place it in first-class condition, no mat ter what the cost may be. The opera house auditorium will be fitted up in first-class tyle so as to make it in every respect worthy of the town.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Continued warm and fair weather. Washington, Aug. 3 .- Forecast tili 8 m. Thursday: For Minnesota and North

WEATHER FORECAST.

Dakota Generally fair, followed by showers Tuesday night; stationary temperature, except warmer in eastern Minnesota; winds nerally southerly. For Nebraska and South Dakota-Con tinued warm weather; generally fair; south

erly winds,
For lowa—Generally fair; warmer, except stationary temperature in extreme western portions; southerly winds. For Missouri and Kansas-Fair winds, be coming southerly, and warmer, with a con-iderable raise in temperature for eastern

Missouri. For Colorado-Generally fair, except showers in the mountains in the northern portion in the evening; stationary tempera ture; variable winds, generally southerly.

Curious Relic o Wounded Knee. W SHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Major John Van R Hoff, post surgeon at Fort Riley, Kan., has sent to the war department a battle-marked relic of the late campaign against the Indians n South Dakota. It is an ambulance guide which has upon its field of white the sign of the Red Cross. According to the terms of the Geneva convention this cross, when properly displayed, is respected by all com-batants in civilized warfare. There are more than a dozen holes in the guide, made by the shots from the indians' weapons, and Major Hoff in his letter accompanying it expresses the opinion that the Geneva convention cuts no figure in Indian warfare. The guide was ne of those displayed in the Wounded Knee

Private Richard Costner and William Sirdwood were granted certificates for gallantry displayed in this fight, as well as in the fight at White Clay creek.

Desmond Downed Him. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- J. Caston and S. Desmond wrestled at the Standard tonight for a wager of \$50 a side. The hall was well filled. The match was that Desmond should throw Cason four times in five falls. Porter Hand acted as referee. Desmond won the first fall in twenty-seven minutes and the the second in nineteen minutes. Caston won the third fall in three minutes, but Desmond

minutes. Serious Fight Among Laborers. LAKE CHARLES, La., Aug. 3.—Yesterday at Lock Moore & Co.'s steam tramway an altercation between the men there employed took place in which ten men were shot, six of whom were killed at once and one mortall: younded. The remaining three are seriously njured, but they may recover. The difficulty took place about two miles from here, and as the means of communication are very poor we have not been able to learn full particulars, but it is known to be the result of an old feud.

took the fourth and fifth in four and three

Alliance Will Not Puse.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 3 .- in pursuance o the plan outlined at the democratic convenion in this (Shawnee) county to fuse with the farmers' alliance in county politics, the democratic managers today approached the alliance people to arrange for such fusion. The latter repelled the democratic advances. They said they were fighting both of the old parties and would fuse with nobody. They will nominate a full ticket of their own.

Dr. Fling Accepts the Chair. BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 3 .- Dr. Fred M. Fling of this city has received notice of his election to the chair of European history in the university of Nebrasica and will assume

Terrible Effect of a Boiler, Explosion Near York.

ENGINEER KILLED AND FOUR OTHERS HURT

Frightful Accident Occurred While the Men were Threshing Grain,

FIRE ADDED TO THE HORROR OF THE SCENE

Much Property Destroyed Before the Flames Were Extinguished.

MACHINERY TOSSED OVER TREE TOPS

Coroner's Investigation Disclosed

Nothing of Value in Explaining

the Awful Affair-Statements of the Witnesses. YORK, Neb., Aug. 3. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a threshing engine blew up while threshing

grain at the farm of Thomas O'Brien, six

miles north of this city. The engineer, John McCulloughly, was killed and four other persons were wounded. The injured are: James Houston, interally injured about the stomach.

WILLIAM TURLEY, hips and right elbow. Convenues Kerru, right elbow broken, Forest Smith, left shoulder. The separator and all the stacks of grain

was fired by the explosion and completely destroyed. The engine was an Aultman & Taylor traction machine, belonging to Henry Poor and had been run three years. A few days ago it was fired up for the first time this season and tested and had not been run since until today. The men had just commenced to thresh a small stack of rys and had only been running a few minutes when the explosion occurred. The engine was standing seventy feet west of the separator and the flues and main part of the boiler were thrown about ten feet north of it,

hundred pounds, was thrown over several tall trees and landed over two hundred feet away. Force of the Explosion

landing seventy-five feet from the engine.

Another targe piece, weighing about four

The force of the explosion was terrible, and the engine was scattered over the field in small pieces. Engineer McCulloughly was standing on the north side of his machine and had just started the pump. This is supposed to have caused the explosion. The boiler was dry and the cold stream of water rapidly did the work. A small piece of iron struck the engineer just below the right ear, cutting the jugular vein. He was picked up on the spot where the front wheels of the engine formerly stood and was gasping in the threes of death, which ensued before he could be

removed to the house, only a few rods away

McCulloughly was unmarried, about fifty-

five years old and made his home most of the

time at Rising City. He was an old soldler and was with the Second Iowa boys. He claimed to have run an engine for twenty

Work of the Coroner. The wounded men were taken to the house and doctors soon had their wounds dressed. None of them are seriously hurt but it is miraculous that only one man was killed as several were standing close to the engine and were knocked down by the force of the explosion. Coroner Flock arrived at the scene this evening and empaneled a jury who investigated the engineer's death, Testimony was introduced indicating that the engineer had said that the steam guage would not register correctly unless be tapped it and that he could not make the pump work this morning without working with it, The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that John McCulloughly came to his death by the explosion of a threshing engine while doing his duty as engineer and that no one

was to blame. MRS. BLAINE, JR., ANXIOUS.

Taking Active Measures to Secure Her Divorce Speedily. Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 3 .- | Special Telegram to The Bee.]-Ever since Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr., has been in this city she has boarded, with her son, maid and nurse, at the leading hotel. Today, under the instruc-tions of her attorney, who is prosecuting her claim for divorce, she rented the Fleming cottage, located on Duluth avenue, the prin-cipal residence thoroughfare. This move is on the theory that boarding at the hotel does not perfect one's residence, and if she con-

tinues at the hotel the judge would refuse to Mrs. Blaine is anxious to get her separation papers, and is willing to comply with the equirements necessary to secure it.
Miss Annie Nevins of Columbus, O., will

arrive today to spend the summer with her uster, Mrs. J. G. Blaine, jr.

An Old Citizen Jailed. Sioux Falls, S. D., Aug. 3.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Captain C. T. Jeffers deputy warden of the penitentiary, captain of company B, South Dakota state guards, and a resident of this city for a dozen years, has been sent to jail. The circum tauces are that on the night of November 17, 1889, when that on the night of November 17, 1889, when the ratification of the election of R. F. Petti-grew as United States senator from South Dakota was in prog-ress, Captain Jeffers, who is an old soldier was firing the cannon. Near where he stood was a grove, causing a background which prevented him from seeing any one

who might attempt to pass. Miss Maggie O'Rourke, a girl aged about thirteen years, came along the sidewalk in time to have a small piece of skin knocked off her leg by the explosion of the cannon. She brought suit against Captain Jeffers and ex-Mayor Porter Pock for damages. The suit was released so far as Pock was concerned and judgment given against Jeffers for \$9,500. Mr. Jeffers is not pecuniarily able to pay and Miss O'Rourke's attorney has gone to the length of getting an execution against Mr. Jeffers' person and he will have to remain in jail for ten days at least. The community unites in the behef that the pro-ceeding is spite work and an outrage on Captain Jeffers.

Diptheria Among the Insanc. YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 3 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-It has been discovered that diphtheria in its most malignant form is prevalent in the South Dakota hospital for the insane, located near this city. There are 300 people in the institution and the groatest alarm is felt for the results. Six well devalarm is feit for the results. Six well developed cases are being troated but there is every cause for fear that the scourge cannot be confined to these. The hospital has no sewerage connuction, save a huge cess pool on the premises and the accumulated refuse of two years is deposited there sweltering in the August sun. The hospital is under rigid quarantine and attaches of it are torbidden to visit the city.

Queen of the Belgians Dying. Burssens, Aug. 3 .- The queen of the Belgians has been seized with a sudden illness and is dying. The sacrament of extreme unction has been administered.