THE OMAHA DAILY BEF.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1891,

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STRIKE SLOWLY SPREADING.

Other Trale Organizations Follow the Example of the Men Already Out.

SMELTERS FORMULATE THEIR DEMANDS.

They Want Eight Hours with Fair Pay -Bricklayers and Hor eshoers Walk Out-Printers' Troubles-Conferences in Progress.

Disaffection is rapidly gaining ground in the ranks of Omaha workmen and in nearly everylabor organization there is a feeling favorable to sympathetic action with the locked out smelters and job printers and many laborers have already declared in favor of eight hours' work with the nine-hour scale of wages or better.

Smelter workmen have formed an organization and have formulated a demand for the hours and scale of wages wanted. These men were paid at the smelter yesterday for the full time due them and given to understand that the works had been closed down for an indefinite period.

The bricklayers have demanded an eighthour day, which they have had, and a sevenhour day on Saturday with eight hours' pay. This the bosses have refused and the workmen are practically all out. The brick yards will be closed unless there is an immediate adjustment of the existing difficulties and 1,000 more men will be thrown out of employment.

Carpenters are considering the advisability of asking eight hours' pay for seven hours' work on Saturday and several other organlzations are ready to add further complications to the situation.

Members of the Central Labor union are making every effort to adjust the present difficulties with some show of success if additional strikes are not precipitated.

SMELTERS ORGANIZE.

The Locked Out Workmen Enrolled in a New Order.

The striking smelters met in supposed secret session at Metz hall at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. They were out in force, there being probably three hundred of them in the body, and from their stern countenances it was evident that they looked upon the meet ing as one of no little moment.

An hour before order was called the hall, garden and beer saloon were crowded with the brawny sons of toil, Bohemian, Poles, Germans and a sprinkling of Irish and Americans, and there didn't seem to be an idle man in the entire assemblage. One and all were equally interested, and every knot of four or five or a dozen men, had its spokesman, who was improving their time by laying down to the men just what the situation was and what was expected of them.

oThe universal sentiment was that they were a much abused community and were to stand firm and unflinching in the demand that justice should be done then. At 9:15 Jim Bacon called the meeting to

gathering who had not already signed, had THIRD PARTY CONVENTION. been up and enrolled. The organization at 11 o'clock had been sweiled from two hundred and fifty to nearly swelled from and by 6 o'clock this evening six hundred and by 6 o'clock this evening it is quite likely that every smelter in the city will have become a member. The organization hasn't received a name yet, but it is understood that it is to be

name set, but it is understood that it is to be a permanent body. Before leaving the hall the reporter bad a little tais with James Welch, the intelligent and pleasant vice president of the new or-ganization. He said that he wanted to cor-rect Chairman Bacon in his assertion as to the wants of the men. He said The Scale Demanded.

"We do not ask what we have been getting for the eight hours, but have drafted a regular graduated schedule of wages instead, and that was that the furnace men, who had been getting \$2 per day, wanted \$1.75; the tappers who had been getting \$2.25 wanted \$2, and the pot-puddlers, who had been getting \$1.75 wanted \$1.65, and so on through the whole roster of grades of the dif-ferent forces."

Mr. Weich also said that he would combat any move to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Barton. They had had enough of that sort of thing, and had received no satisfac-tion. He didn't believe in catering to the bosses any more. That all future overtures nothing but what way right and just, and in

the end that must come. PAYING THE MEN.

An Important Work Accomplished

Without Any Difficulty. The smelting works company began paving off their men at noon yesterday. It was the regular monthly pay day, but instead of paying only to the first of the month as is s ually the case the men were paid up to date. Most of them had worked the first two

days in August, and they were all paid in full. This was to avoid any difficulty with any of the men who might otherwise have kicked because all of their money was not

forthcoming. It was intended to begin paying at 10:30 It was included to some delay in com-sloting the payroll, and it was almost 12 yclock when the first man received his o'clock when the first man received his money through the little window in the time-keeper's office. The men entered in line at the south entrance, passing through the timekeeper's office thence up along the tracks the full length of the works and out at the north end. This arrangement was made at the request of a number of the men, who stated that they did not want to go back us to the erowed of bafers who were gathered

who stated that they did not want to go back into the crowd of loafers who were gathered under the bridze, as they were afraid that they might be induced to spend for liquor the money that they wanted to take home for the benefit of their families. Policemen were stationed at intervals to keep the men in line and see that they did not scatter over the grounds or enter the various shops. The very best of order pre-valled, and there was much less noise and confusion than on an ordinary pay day. The payroll aggregated about \$37,000, and it took nearly three hours for the company to square their accounts with the men. They appeared in groups of two or three or even a

appeared in groups of two or three or even a dozen, and came along just fast enough to keep about fifteen or twenty men in line all the time. They were paid in gold and silver, thus avoiding confusion at a bank. A Ban reporter made a complete tour of

the works in the morning, but the only men found at work were two in the silver shop, who were apparently proceeding as usual. A lone fireman was keeping up steam to run the electric lighting machiawork on the office buildings, but the repairing forces had not begun operations. The weigher was taking advantage of the quiet state of affairs to give his little room a new cost of paint. The foremen were sitting around in the shade reading the

morning papers, Manager Nash was in his office attending to his private correspon-dence when a BEE man drooped

Ohio State Delegation Assembles at Springfield to Nominate a Ticket. FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES TAKE PART.

Probable That the Cincinnati Resolutions and Platform Will Be Adopted-A Little

History.

SFRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 5,-The people's party state convention was called to order this afternoon by H. F. Barnes of Tiffin, chairman of the state committee. There were about four hundred delegates present. After prayer the chair read a letter from George Gather, chairman of the Alabama state committee, promising to carry that state in 1892. Another from Senator Peffer, advising the adoption of the Cincinnati resolutions and plank advocating honest money

was greated with cheers. The chair introduced as temporary chairman Hugn Cavanaugh, who said, in part: Too long have the farmers observed the injunction, 'you till the soil and we'll manage the public offices.' They are tired of it and that is the reason of the meeting here today." He treated the finance,

tariff and other questions in the manner set forth in the Cincinnati resolutions. THe added: "This movement will relegate John Sherman to the political standard that is enjoyed by his friend Ingails.' H. B. Hinchman of Urbana was chosen temporary secretary, and committees were

appointed. While the committees were out Robert Schilling, national secretary, addressed the convention who was introduced by the chairman with, "no meeting of the labor interests in this country for the past thirteen years has been considered complete without the presence of Bob Schilling." Mr. Schilling recounted the history of this movement since he first organized a handful of mon at Columbus thirteen years ago and expressed pleasure at the proportions to which it has grown.

He advocated government control of railroads and offered a long list of statistics showing how railreads are built for \$7,000 per mile and then bonded for \$60,000, and how foreign capital operates in great bulks against the interests of the working people of the country. He prescribed the platform of the people's party as the panacea for all the evils wrought by both home and foreign capitalists. He advocated the loaning by the government to farmers of money at 2 per cent on non-perishable products such as wheat, wool, etc., in sums proportionate to the security offered, for short periods in order to tide them over the embarrassments He denounced the misrepresentations of the old party organs and said it was not the obold party organs and said it was not the ob-ject of the party to have unrestricted loans. It would restrict them to the needy, fixing the maximum loaned to any one person at \$5,000, thus excluding such men as Jay Gould who would want to come in otherwise and pledge his watered stock railroads for vast sums. He said the next leaders are not crazy yet his watered stock railroads for vast sums. He said the party leaders are not crazy yet and would regulate the supply of currency so that the country would not be flooded with an oversupply of "irredeemable currency" as is charged by the harpies of the old party. He said the peoples' party has declared in favor of free coinage of silver, but the ma-jority of the members are not in favor of it, but these tolerate it as the anterias water by

published some time ago in the Topeka Capi-tal denouncing the practical politicians in the SHOT DEAD NEAR HIS DOOR. republican party. He says: "I will frankly say that I am now and have been for the mat five years op-posed to the idea of making prohibition a posed to the idea of maxing bronibition a party issue and giving it political endorse-ment. My only reason being an earnest and honest belief that such softion weakens pro-hibition and endangers opublican success, giving three or four Molty Leases within the republican party an opportunity to become politicians and unwise party leaders. I have doubted the policy and political wisdom of dragging prohibition into every campaign and I honestly believe that it would be better for the cause if it was that it would be better for the cause if it was completely ignored by political parties. While this has been my sincere opinion I have always bowed to the judgment of the majority of the republicans of Kansas and should they, in the future, again endorse probibition in convention and continue to make it a political issue, such action will not drive me out of the party. "I am a republican and have my first demo-crat to vote for or my first tieset to scratch and shall continue to be faithful to my principles regardless of any political blunders that may be forced upon the party. I am op-posed to further political endorsement of pro-tibition, and shall use my feeble efforts

tibition, and shall use my feeble efforts to prevent it because it is wrecking prohibition and endangering republican success at every general election. I would rather have republican principles win at the polls without the endorsement of prohibition polls without the endorsement of prohibition than to have the party defeated with it. You may sneer at the politician and say he is weak and trimming but had it not been for the active and loyal politicians of Kansas prohibition would have suffered while yet in its short dress and pallalettes and every fair minded man will give the politician this credit. The loyalty of the republican poliof those who now sneer at their benefactors, for such have been the republican politi-cians of Kansas to the temperance people of the state. The active clear-headed politician has never forced dan-ger upon his party and then pouted in his tent or scratched his ticket on election day because his single views were not adopted by a conventiou of his peers, but we can find others who have insisted that the party endorse their fanatic whims and then at every opportunity that is offered them, are found voting for and supporting some democrat for mayor and councilman whom the resubmissionists want elected.

sionists want elected. "If you could have been here Sunday at the temperance rally I could have pointed out to you in that gathering of 350 people two bundred men and women who, at the last spring election, joined hands with the ene-miles of temperance and worked and voted to elect a democrat as mayor of this city, a man who never had and never will have sympathy who never had and never will have sympathy for prohibition or temperance, but on the contrary, is theoretically and practically op-posed thereto, and this support was given him as against a republican who had al-ways supported prohibition and who was the choice of his party. This is the class of men and women who insist that the republican party must stand by and endorse prohibition while they are allowed to go out and cut its throat. This same spirit of treachery is displayed in a certain class of prohibitionists in every city a certain class of prohibitionists in every city and county of the state at each city and off year election, and it is becoming very tiresome to loyal republicans who have been faithful to those who have demanded so much and done so little for party success. The fact is becoming very apparent that the average political prohibitionist has a stronger desire to smash the republican party than to secure prohibition. I have supported prohibi-tion from the time it was submitted to the tion from the time it was submitted to the people and when the support of it cost me every doltar I had on earth, besides losing me political and personal friendship that I have never ceased regretting. I am as curnest and zealous for the success of the law as any one can be, regardless of the success at political success of the success at is any one of the fact, only regretting politicians. I am one is a minor degree and proud of the fact, only regretting that my political strength and influ-ence are not greater. I am not assamed that I am a republican and a politician or that I am opposed to any political endorse-ment of prochibition. I wish to see it a suc-

Cold Blooded Murder in Iowa Resulting from Family Troubles.

AWFUL DEED OF A FRENZIED MAN.

Deak Gwynn Kills His Brother-in-Law Over an Insult Offered His Mother-Details of the Affair.

HUMESTON, Ia., Aug. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There is great excitement in noon Monday Gwynn appeared in the road in front of Snooks' house and called him out

Mrs. Snooks did not want her husband to go out, but he did not appear to be afraid of Gwynn and went out to where his horses were tied to the hind end of a wagon He told Gwynn to go away, that he did not have time to fool with him and began to untie one of the horses. Gwynn then asked if he had called his mother (Mrs. Gwynn) a liar, and Snooks said he had, whereupon Gwynn levelled his double barrelled shot gun on the fence and told Snooks that he had him now. Snooks told him that when he got ready to shoot to fire away, or words to that effect, and Gwynn pulled the trigger. At the first shot Snooks was about twenty-three feet from Gwynn. He put his hand up to his side, and turning to a boy, a nephew of his. who was standing near, told him to go for a

The shot had scared the horse he had un-tied, but he held on to it, and when about forty feet from Gwynn he shot the second time and Snooks fell dead. Gwynn then shouldered his gun and went off down the road toward his mother's home. After the inquest Mouday night Gwynn walked with neighbors to Corydon, sur-rendered to the shoriff and was placed in jul. Snooks leaves a wife and three chil-dren.

Damaging Fire at Grinnell.

GRISSELL, Ia., Aug. 5.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - The fair city of Grinnell was again visited by a severe misfortune today. This morning fire broke out at 3:30 in the Grinnell cart factory and rapidly spread to a number of other buildings. Much of the cart factory was burned with over 100 vehicles ready to ship. Henry's agricultural implement store was hadly damaged and many implements destroyed. Champerlain & Childs lost their entire grocery stock. Grange's store was entirely lost. Ramey's store building burned but the goods were saved. The Broad street hotel was reduced to ashes. Will Wallach's photograph gallery and Mrs. Probest's millinery establishment were also consumed with most of the contents.

The gre was of incendiary origin and was started in the rear of the cart company's store. The fire department was run in over the Rock Island from Brooklyn and the flames were gotten under control after a flerce struggle. There is no clue to who set the fire. The loss will agarogate at least \$50,000, with insurance fess than half that

Prominant Man Drowned.

at S o'clock this morning.

Winnebago.

and larceny (petit) 35.

MISSOURI VALLEY, In., Aug. 5.-[Special Telegram to Tue BEE.]-A gloom overspreads this city tonight, caused by the drowning today at Noble's lake, eight miles south of

W. H. Windsor, Des M. 4, fa.; E. H. few days on private business.

SOCIALIST WORKMEN'S CONGRESS. Delegates From All Over the World

Will Attend the Meeting. BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 .- The Brussels Interna-

tional Labor congress, or as it is now called, the International Socialist Workmen's congress, will assemble hore on Sunday, the 16th inst. In spite of miserable management and intrigue on the part of the ruling spirits in the affair, the meeting will be largely attended and important

Norway, Sweden, Holland, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary Spain and Italy send delegates, while for the first time in the history of labor movements, Poland will be represented, and a contingent from the United States is likewise expected The following subjects are to be discussed

at the congress :

at the congress: I. The present condition of the laws protect-ing workers from the mational and interna-tional point of view and the means to be em-ployed to render such taws more effective. 2. The right of coalition: how us it secured? The international aspect of strikes, boycot-ting and the trade union movement. 3. What is the position and dary of the work-ing classes with respect to militarism? 4. The antitude which the organized work-ers of all countries should assume with reg rd to the Jewish question. d'roposed by the American union of workers speaking the Hebrew language. 5. How marilamentism and universal suf-face can be utilized to the advantage of the socialist workers' cause. The tactics which should be employed so as to bring about the emancipation of the workers and the means by which this can be realized. (Dutch pro-posal).

posal) 6. On the alliance of workmen's socialist parties with the middle class political parties. 7. On the suppression of piece work. 8. The first of May international celebration to be consecrated to the principal of the eight-hour working day and the international resu-lation of labor, together with the universal all minition to be made by the proletariat in favor of the maintenance of peace among all nations.

nations. 9. Adoption of a general and uniform desig-nation to indicate all the labor parties in the world. The central revolutionary committee of Paris proposes the "international socialist party." The Beigian workmen's party pro-poses "The international socialist workmen's metry." Serious and practical organizations; (a)

Serious and practical organizations: (a) international correspondence between work-men: (b) universal working class statistics; (c) international understanding between workers of all trades to be secured by the creation in each nation of a syndicate com-mittee and of an international syndicate com-mittee and of an international syndicate com-munication of different information and by means of an international socialistic al-manne translated in several tandanges and appearing annually; (c) by socialist propa-ginals and aritation in all countries.
If Proposal to be down a concerning the mean of the encom-stration in that town, desernational demon-stration in that town, desernation of the date ongress.

of the next international state of the English is that the congress. The grievance of the English is that the labor party, or a few individuals who manage these affairs, have taken upon themselves without consulting those concerned to open negotiations with the Marxist party and per-suaded the latter to send delegates to Brus-sels. To obtain this result the committee had to abandon the four rules they had piedged themselves to enforce when at the positions

sets. To obtain this result the committee had to abandon the four rules they had pledged themselves to enforce when at the possiblism congress. Now the Belgians appear its holding two mandates, one from the possiblists and another from the Marxists. Numerous protests were made and finally the English trades union congress, representing 500.00 Entlish trade unionists, decided to abstain from send-ing delegates. Nor is it likely that many in-delegates. Nor is it likely that many in-dividual English societies will be represented, as a circular issued by the Brussells commit-tee appears to be worded with the express purpose of keeping trade unionists away. The congress is no longer called the inter-national workmen's congress. In the inter-national workmen's congress. The trade unionists who are not socialists may therefore feel themselves no longer con-corned, nor is there a consiliatory sentence in the circular or an argument for a reason given to induce trade unionists to come.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS MOB THE JEWS.

of Their Number.

PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED.

Queen's Closing Speech Expresses Satisfaction With the Work of the Last Session.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS AT BERLIN.

Germans Much Pleased With the Arrangements Made by the Board of Directors for the Convenience of Exhibitors.

LONDON, Aug. 5.-Parmamont was pro-regued today to October 4. The queen's speech, closing the season, after alluding to the amicable relations existing between Great Britain and the other powers, made a brief reference to the treaties that had been concluded with Portugal and Italy regarding servitory in Africa.

Continuing the speech, she said : "I have made proposals to the president of the United States looking to the submission to arbitration of the differences between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the seal fisheries in Behring sea. The negotiations are far advanced, but have not yet been concluded.

"The French chambers have not yet approved the agreement between invself and the French republic with reference to the arbitration of certain_differences which have arisen concerning New Foundland which agreement was signed during the present

year "I am glad that you have been able to devote a considerable sum to the mitigation of the burden which the law of compulsory edu-cation has imposed upon the poor portion of

my people, "The various measures which you have adopted in recent years to secure the observance of the law in Ireland and to improve the general condition of the country have re-sulted in a marked abatement of agrariau offenses, and in a considerable advance in prosperity. The steps taken to cope with the distrist threatened in Ireland have been efdistricts threatened in freining have been ef-fectual in averting famine. You have also passed a beneficent measure dealing per-manently with the congested districts of Ireland, which it is boped will, by fostering agriculture and stimulating the basing in-

dustry, contribute largely to the prevention of similar dangers in the future. "The measures which you have passed for the improvement of the land with respect to factories, workshops and savings banks, and for the preservation of the public health, will, I am convinces, conduce to the comfort and well being of my people."

PLEASES THE GERMANS.

Satisfied with the Arran ements of the World's Fair Directors.

BEALLS, Aug. 5. -- Minister Phelps has been ooking over the Royal Museum and private art collections here to find some painting or articles relating to Columbus that might be secured as interesting contributions to the world's Columbian fair. But except a book printed here in 1557, containing a likeness of Columbus, a medal struck in honor of Cortez' conquests and a few rapiers supposed to have belonged to Pizarros men, no relics of Columbus or the American discoverers have been found.

The commissioners had another conference oday with Herr Wermuth, the German imperial commissioner to the world's fair, in regard to the details concerning the German exhibits. The conference lasted three and one-half hours. During the course of the conference Herr Wermuth referred to the space that would be necessary for the use of the German exhibitors The commission nformed him the buildings that would be al-Destroy Their Homes and Kill Three lotted to Germany would be of sufficient size to allow the German government and manu-facturers all the space they would need and that there would be further space in the buildings should the demands of the exhib-itors be larger than now expected. Most all London, Aug. 5 .- Advices have been received here which gives another illustration the questions arising from Germany's desire have an excellent exhibit were discussed. feeling against Among the principal points which were fully and satisfactorily explained to the imperial commissioner were those regarding the transportation of exhibits from the American seaboard cities to Chicago, the in-surance of goods, manufactures and articles of virtu, the protection that would be given usual vocation of the people of that nationto the holders of German patents, the en-gagement of employes by the exhibitors to attend to their exhibits while the fair is in progress and the rules which will govern the retail sale of liquors. The arrangements made to allow the securing of special sites for buildings of a national character were also fully discussed and Horr Wermuth expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the foresight displayed by the directors of the fair in providing for all possible contingencies. The only point on which no agreement was reached was in regard to the art exhibit but this was owing to the non-arrival in Berlin of special delegates who are authorities on matters of art. They are expected to reach here shortly and pending their arrival the subject was not disussed. The commission are still the recipients of much official attention. This evening a din-ner was given in their honor by Dr. Von Hor was given in their nonir by bit home Boettscher, secretary of the innerial home office. Among the ruests who were present at the banquet were General Von Caprivi, chancellor of the empire; Hon. William Walter Pholps, the United States minister, and Mr. Chapman Coloman, first secretary of A paper of this city says that Chancellor Von Caprivi has told Mc Pholps, the Amer-ican minister, that Emperor William will perhaps visit the world's fair at Chicago. This statement, however, lacks confirmation The Vossiche Zeitung says: "The idea of olding a world's fair in a country bound by McKinleyism is grotesque. German manu-facturer's cannot hope to obtain a market there. Only Americans will profit by the experience gained in inspecting the exhibits and they will probably then increase the du-ties." The Tagbiatt expresses similar views but in a milder tone.

this vicinity over the killing Monday of Liberty Spooks by his brother-in-law, Deak Gwynn, the result of a family trouble. Snooks lived about four miles northwest of here and Gwynn near him. A little after

and told him he had come to kill him. The shot had scared the horse he had un

order, and an instant hush fell over the gri audience:

Mr. Bacon Speaks.

"My Fellow-Workmen: Last night I was sent for by you to come down to the works, and I went there with a committee of us. We staid there until well along in the morn ing. We patroled the works-that is, we made our rounds of inspection-and we discovered that the works were not entirely shut down. When I got there the night watchman came out to see me and he told me that the works were all shut down; that no work was being done in any of the departments. But I wouldn't take his word and out and told me that everything was shut down but one small furnace in the silver op; that they had a little silver to run out and would then shut down. I told him that was all right, but we didn't want any more bluffs, nor we don't. Our men, posted on a box car, saw two men at work in the silver shop, and identified them.

A Suspect Vindicated.

One of them is in the hall now. He has been fully identified, but he claims he was not there. Now, that man is among you and I am going to call him on the stage, and if there is any man in the house that saw him anywhere about the city last night between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock, I want him to step forward and say so. If the man was there we haint a goin' to hang him or injure a bair of his head, but we want to know who they are that will work when the rest of us are out and demanding justice." After these remarks had been interpreted into German, Bohemian and Polish, Bacon stepped to the edge of the stage, and pointing his finger at a man in the third row, asked him to step on the stage. He did so prompt-ly, taking his position, hat in hand, near the nter of the stage, proclaiming in Bohemiau "that he was the wrong man."

'Did any of you men see this man last night ?" asked Chairman Bacon.

One individual sitting at the table on the stage arose and said he had.

'Wheref' asked Bacon this garden. " he replied.

"When ?" from Bacon. "At 10:30 last night."

"I don't see how that could be," said Bacon, "for he claims that he was at Kess. er's garden, and couldn't have been at both pinces at once."

Then another man, and another, and still another, until half a score had risen in their seats, all of whom said they had seen him there at Metz's garden drinking beer. This was every helming evidence that the suspect was really the wrong man, as he had claimed, and convinced of this, Bacon turned to him nd told him that he had been fully identified, and that they would take it all back.

He was Congratulated.

"But I am glad," added Bacon, as the man turned to leave the stage, "that you were here drinking beer instead of being at work." After a little parley among the moguls on the stage, Bacon resumed : "Now, men, Fil tell you what is best for us

to do. We want to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Barton and get his word for it. We want to know beyond any sort of doubt that the works have been shut down. We ton't want them to run one little furnace in the silver shop today, and then start one a lit e barger tomorrow, and so on until they get the whole shebang to running again with new men.

Significant Words.

"If Mr. Barton don't shut down in this silver shop after he gets the little silver ran out that he speaks of, it is time we take some action to see that he does !"

These closing pyrotechnics were greeted by tumultuous applause, the clapping of hends and stamping of feet, by these who understood them, as they were when in turn converted into Bohemian, Polish and Gor-IT11111.

What Bacon Demands.

After another short pause Mr. Bacon ro sumed his oratory. He said that the men wanted for the eight hours service just what they were getting, as the law prescribed, and he expected the men to stand firm. Then he invited all those present who hadn't signed their names to the new labor organization in process of formation to step forward and be enrolled, and a large number went forward and put down their names. This stampede also occurred when the different interpreters had extended a like invitation to their re spective countrymen until every man in the

in to learn if the company had received any overtures from the men. He said that none ad been received and that the company was not looking for any. He stated that letters had been received from the Denver officials had been received from the Derver officials of the company, who had been apprised of the state of affairs here by tele-graph, advising that the works be closed until the first of February. "Then," wrote one of them, "when you have completed the January overhauling perhaps you will be able to start up the works without any further trouble. In discussing the present trouble, Mr. Nash remarked that it was very different from the strike of 1879. "We have an altogether different lot of men," he said. "They are quiet, peaceable men,

them, but not the three eight-hour shifts.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

turn to the same hours and wages.

This man was somewhat surprised at the

nformation that was wafted over the tele-bone wires. Mr. Barton informed him that

he did not care to meet any committee; that

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shorrow millions to dig that ditch Senator Shorman and the other great mon who op pose the loaning of money to the farmer on good security raised their voices in favor, of the government loaning those mil mormous sum asked. He said if the people build the raircaus the people should own them and if the government build own them and to the boots the owner of a second strong system be denounced as more in-famous, if possible, than the wrongs already described and said the cry "honest money" makes him fighting mad. whereas the others were very ugly. At that time my life was threatened frequently, and I was personally assaulted several times, while other collisions were frequent, but there is none of that now. There isn't a man that I wouldn't sit down and talk with, but He devoted much time to a comparison o

he Nicaraugua canal company,

the old parties on the tariff question and found the difference when divided among the twelve years ago I had to keep my eyes open. I 'don't blame the men for wanting as few hours and as much pay as they can get. I would and so would you. When they asked for Kansas City rules we offered to grant embers of them amounts to just one and two-thirds cents a piece. He congratulated the party on its successes in Nebraska, Kansas and other states and urged them to stronger efforts in Ohio than were ever put can't do it, so we will keep quiet for a while." Suppose that the men should offer to return forth anywhere, promising they will surprise themselves with the results. O. W. Jones of Butler, Kansas, sang a solo to work and sign the contracts; what would ho company say "" "I don't know. Probably that the works "Old Hayseed." and another of his own com

osition, much to the amusement of the delewere shut down, but that when they started up the old men would be notified in ample time and given first dhance. If they were on hand, all well and good, but of course if not, gates. The chairman introduced Congressman elect J C. Otis of Kansas, who gave a his tory of his campaign in the Fourth district o other men would be hired. That would be heroic treatment, but no one could complain. If all the old men offered to come back, I causas and announced that he had just re republican opponent had been converted and

don't know when the works would start. "I understand that it is stated that some of is now a full-fielded people's party man. His principal theme was the state of affairs in Kansas for the last two decades, during the men bave received letters from the com pany asking them to come back to work, it reasonable that anything of that which the farmers, who have been the prin-cipal producers, have not been receiving their share of the proceeds of their product. would be sent out to be shown around amout It is generally possible to hear al-hino. As for the present outlook, I The Cincinnati platform, he said, is the hope of Kansas for delivery from the forces which see nothing new in the situation. The works have been opposing them, and they will stick are shut down and everything is quiet." Bert Johnson of Huron, for the committee

on credentials, reported at 5:40 p. m., no con-tests. Dr. Tuckerman, Cleveland, reported for committee on rules and order of business, Barton Refuses to Treat With the Centeal Labor Emergency Committee. the rules usually governing conventions on nominating speeches being timed to five min-utes and on questions arising to ten minutes, a modification of Hare's system of propor-tioned voting to be used when two or more candidates are in nomination. Miller Purvis the modification of a system of propor-Lust night, for the first time, the 700 men who were employed at the Omaha-Grant smelter fully realized that they had killed the goose that laid the golden egg. They had neard the reports that the smelter would shut of Morrow, for the committee on device, re-ported the plan and manner, the choice of nine of the committee of ten. The convendown for an indefinite period, but they laughed at the idea and argued that it was a bluff tion adjourned to S a. m. tomorrow without upon Mr. Barton's part to induce them to readopting the report. Touight Eva McDonald Valosh addressed

Now they understand that Mr. Barton's the delegates. The committee on resolutions has bee words were too true; that it may be months before the smelter fires again burn and that wrestling with the platform since 3 p. m. and at 10 adjourned till tomorrow morning without having reached a conclusion. The

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the emersticking parts are prohibition, land tax and farm product loan features. The prospects are that the committee's report will be torn gency committee of the Central Labor union, together with a committee of smelter workto pieces by the convention. The city dis-tricts insist that the prohibition plank would men, met in Gate City hall, where for an hour they discussed the situation. It was ost the party thousands of votes and they agreed that If the smelter company would ill fight it to the bitter end. Regarding a ticket everything is chaos. There are a dozen states and their respective

agreed that if the smeller company would put on three shifts of eight hours each the men would return to their old places. This was satisfactory to all parties present, and a member of the emergency committee was delegated to notify and ask for a conference with Mr. Barton. He was called up by tele-phone and informed that the committee was ready to arbitrate on the labor troubles. This man was somewhat surprised at the advocates are not sanguine. There is beneath the surface considerable feeling between the federation of labor men and the Knights of Labor which causes the former element to suspect both.

SNARE AND A DELUSION.

clares the Law a Failure.

he had nothing to arbitrate, as the singler had been closed, the men paid off and dis-TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-A letter from William Higattempt to hold a conference was un availing and the committee adjourned with-cut having accomplished anything, other than to learn that the men who have worked at the furnares for years will now have to look eisewhere for the wherewith to buy gins, secretary of state, to Rev. D. C. Milner, of Manhattan, declaring that prohibition is a dead issue in Kansas, and warning the republican party against it, was published here today, and has created a sensabread and clothing for their wives and little tion. Mr. Higgins has been for the past six After the adjournment of the meeting a years the acknowledged leader of the old member of the committee, not as a labor offi-cial, but as a citizen, called on Mr. Barton at crowd republicans who have conducted the campaign on the prohibition issue.

Mr. Higgin's letter is in response to one

ment of prohibition. I wish to see it a success, hand in hand with republican victory. out they tolerate it as the entering wedge by wish that one to be my party. I trust that you will not consider me impertinent in writing you my output but if one must go down to defeat I which they hope to overturn the present monetary system. He said they hold that it s just as safe for the government to loan on writing you my opinion. I am honest in what I say, satisfied that in the near future products of the farm, taking a first mortgage, as it is for it to loan gold and you and others who are now urging prohibi silver as it is now doing when it issues the ion as a political measure, will see that it silver and gold certificates. He said when Warner Miller of New York, president of from politics. f make the prediction now from politics. wanted to that none of the parties in this state will again endorse prohibition."

WRECKERS AT WORK.

Train Thrown from the Track and Several People Injured.

KALAM1200, Mich., Aug. 5 .- The Grand Rapids & Indiana express bound south was wrecked three miles north of this place this the sad accident. noon, evidently by train wreckers, as spikes, bolts and nuts were found withdrawn from the rails. The baggage and express car, day coach and sleeper were thrown from the track and rolled down the embankment, the sleeper turning completely over and was badly wrecked. Nearly all the injured, twelve in number, were taken from the sleeper, none of whom are fatally hurt, how-

The list of the injured are as follows : Mrs. Myra Ripton, Kalamazoo; W. S. Bratt Frand Rapids; Luther Waterman, Lowell T. C. Phelps, home unknown; Henry G Derkhouse, Grand Rapids; A. C. Conway, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Miss Maud Hayner, Piainwell, Mich.; M. B. Williamson, Tren-ton, N. J.; Mrs. J. J. Earle, Grand Rapids; C. L. Holmes, Apploton, Wls.; H. S. Smith, Mackinaw, Mich.; C. A. Sheilman, Balti-

Several are seriously injured aud one or wo may die. The injured are being cared for at Borger's hospital in this city, The engineer says that the rail appeared lik open switch. He immediately applied the orakes but too late. The section foreman had inspected the track but an hour before grain to THE BRE. |-The state photographers and found everything all right. vice-president, Mrs. Schooloy of Indianola;

UNION PACIFIC WRECK.

Fast Mail in Wyoming Crashes Into an Op n Switch.

pose the executive committee and they will CHEVENNE, WYO., Aug. 5 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BRE. |- The east-bound fast mail on the Union Pacific narrowly escaped a frightful accident this morning. Three freight trains were sidetracked at Rea Buttos vaiting for it to go by. A careless brakeman left the switch open. The fast mail came along at a fifty-mile-an-hour-clip.

The instant it turned into the sidetrack the engineer took in the situation, reversed and set the air brakes, There was a colli sion in which the locomutives lost their cowcatchers and were otherwise disabled. The engineer's side of the freight locomotive was badly shattered, but fortunately the engl user was not in it.

A passenger entering one of the coaches at the moment of the collision was sent flying down the aisle and lands argainst the opposite end of the coach with considerable violence. Every body was thoroughly shaken but the only real injury received was sustained by Frank Johrson He was sorting letters and was flung so violently against the side of the car as to hadly sprain one of his wrists. The passenger locomotive was towed in by a reight.

Sioxy Commission at Work.

MILES CITY, Mont., Aug. 5 - |Special Telegram to Tun Bnn.]-Chairman C. C. Pearce of St. Louis, Judge Appleman of Columbus, O., and George H. Harris of Washington, D. C., members of the Sloux Indian commission, arrived here today to arrange for permanently locating the 600 Cheyennes, now at Tongue river agency, on Lame Deer creek and the Fort Keogh unlitary reservation near this city. The commission expects to be here about a week.

Shipping News.

New York-Arrived, Havre from Bremen. Southampton-Arrived, Werra from New

this city, of Gardner Jones, He, with a party from this city, were camping there. About 12 o'clock he went out alone in a light boat to bathe. He jumped from the boat which was carried from him by the high wind. The waves were running high and overcame him.

of the bitter hostility against the He called for help and a boat was rapidly Jews in Russia, This last instance pulled to him and an our thrown him. He missed it, also the second one, and sank in view of those on the bank. The lake was the virulent of Hebrews occurred at Elizabeth, a fortified aragged continuously till the body was found town of 58,000 inhabitants, situated on the Ingool river, 130 miles north of Knerson. He was a young man of unusually high Among the inhabitants of the town are quite moral standard and gentleness. He was the bill clerk of the American and Wells-Fargo a number of Jews who are engaged in the press companies, of which his brother, R

W. Jones, is agent. The campers at the lake have all come into the city tonight, the pleasality in Russian citles. The intense hatrod of the Hebrews enter tained by the peasant population recently broke out into flames and several thousand re of the resort having been dispelled by farm inborers, small landholders and others Iowa's Criminal Record. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5 .- [Special Tele-

engaged in agricultural occupations in the country surrounding Eliza-bothgrade marched into the town and proceeded to the Jewish quarter. The terri-fied Jews, upon seeing the mob approaching, made frantic efforts to hide themselves from gram to Tug Bgg.1-The advance sheets of the report of the secretary of state of the criminal convictions for the year 1889-90 are out. The total number of persons who were their encunies, seeking refuge in out of the way places of the Ghetto, and in every way convicted during the years was 1,159. The total amount of costs paid by the several trying to avoid coming into contact with the members of the mob. Amid cries of "Kill the Jews" the thousands of Yokels descended upon their counties is \$125,294.65. The amount to be leducted from the foregoing on account of which are in the roll of honor as naving no covering victims. They attacked the Jew ish shops and dwellings, driving the ownerconvictions during the year are Adair, Au-dubon, Dickinson, Hamilton, Howard and

from them or holding them powerless to de-from them or holding them powerless to de-flow them of everything valuable. What was considered not worth while stealing was wantonly destroyed. Some of the braver Jews resisted the looting of their presence but this cally made matters Among the offenses for which convictions are the most numerous are: Nuisance 140 selling intoxicating liquors 60, assault with intent to commit great bodily injury 60, as-sault and battery 51, assault 37, forgery 30 of their property but this only made matters the worse for them and three of them were killed. Many others who attempted in the least to defend their families or property from the mob were set upon and severely unded. DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5 .- [Special Tele

The rioting in the Jewish quarter contin-ued for hours, and sithough the authorities cere well aware of the outrages being committed they did not take a single step to pro vent them, nor in any way interfere to protect the Hebrews.

HEAD END COLLISION.

Excursion Meets a Mail Train with Serious Results.

decide the date of the next convention which will be held in this city, the permanent home of the association. The committee on prizes CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- A train conveying a Sunday school excursion from Ellenburg and Rouses Point and intervening stations on the Central Vermont railroad ran into a mail train which had the right of way, just east of this station at 6:40 o'clock tonight. The excursion train had many persons on board and was returning from

> William Angell aged about seventeen years, a son of a merchant of this pace, and Sim Venett, a laborer of Chateaugay lake, were killed outright and some twenty people were more or less injured. The most

hoth egs cut off below the knees, it is thought he

HENRY SWEET, of Ellenburg Centre, arm fractured and body and limbs bruised. JOIN PATTERSON of Perry's Mills, leg. rought to town and had the bone set and

roken. Mus, LEWIS of Mora, head and limbs

Carcago, Aug. 5 .- Special Telegram to braised Miss A. BATEMAN of Perry's Mills, nip dis-THE BEE.1 - The following western people liation.

susly bruised

At the Grand Pacific-A. M. We Austin Brown, Salt Lake, Mr. and Mrs. D. Landsay, Wyoming; John Gibson, Creston, Ia ; William McIntyre, Watertown, S. D.; J. B. Hutchins, Sioux City, Ia. At the Palmer-Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cald-well, Omahu; Nathan Hall, Harris Fraklin, Deadwood, S. D.; H. L. Wood, North District Structure Struct me on the siding a few rods back of where the accident occurred. The engines were teles coped and two cars were badly smashed,

Platte. At the Wellington - William Coburn. Omaha.

At the Leland-A. G. Brown, Helena, Mont.

Western People in hicago.

Mont. At the Auditorium-G. B. Schneider. At the Tremont-W. K. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McIver. Cedar Rapids, Ia; Mrs. W. C. Hulett, Omaba; Mr. and Mrs.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; slight hanges in temperature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday: For Missourl-Scotherly winds; fair, except scattered showers in western portion; no decided change in temperature, except warmer in northwest portion.

For lowa and Nebraska-Southerly winds and scattered showers; no decided change in temperature, except alightly warmer in southwest lows. Kansas-Continued warm and fair weath-

er, except local showers and slightly warmer in extreme eastern portions; southerly

For Colorado-Occasional showers; vari-able winds; cooler by Friday. For North and South Dakota-Local showers; variable winds; slightly cooler by Fri-

day The barometer's depression in Dakota makes no progress castward, but should cause local showers from Wisconsin to fows and Nebraska, and the southerly winds with nearly cloudless sky will make the temperature abnormally higher.

Confessed to Three Murders.

MAMIANNA, Ark., Aug. 5. John Grayson, who died at Latirange, Ark, a few days ago, confessed to having murdered three men during his life time. On returning from

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5 .- The Hosmer-Teneyck three-mile race took place this afternoon at Lake Quinsigamond, the former winning easily in 16 minutes 5219 seconds. Ten-eyck came in twelve seconds later. One One thousand people were present.

one on each train. Hosmer Defeats Teneyck.

Weilsborough Point.

seriously injured are: HENRY LAMATAIN, of Champlain,

will live. SYDNEY WILLIAM MOONE, both legs broken

D. LEVY of Albany, wrist broken and seri-

Several other passengers were more or les lightly injured. The excursion train had refers to meet the mail here and should have

the war he killed a neighbor who had made indepent proposals to his wife. He field the country and settled in Ar-kansas, where in 1575 he was accused, but acquitted of gin burning. He was then tak-en in sustedy and started for his old home for trial on the charge of the murder. He killed the detective and escaped. Four years are be killed a book accus whom he mistoor ago he killed a book agent whom he mistook for a detective on his trail.

gave the first, a fine lens, to Temple of Clinton, the second, a duo scenic backgrounds, to Kilborn of Cedar Rapids and the third, a camera box, to Edinger of Des Moines, for the best general display. Two Serious Accidents. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 5 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE]-Em Taylor at Allerton's ranch, seven miles west of here, was badly hurt internally while riding horseback yes-

ourglary 99, larceny 96, nulsauce keeping 8

Photographers Elect Officers

convention today elected the following offi-

cers: President, G. Temple of Clinton; first

second vice-president, T. Wales of Marshall

town; secretary, J. Verron of Des Moines.

The president, treasurer and secretary com

terday by the horse stumbling and falling apon him. He was picked up insensible, He complains about pains in the lungs from the effect of it but most likely will recover. Jack Carter at another of Allerton' anches, five miles northeast of here, ha his left tog broken and the ankte dislocated by a norse stumbling and falling upon him, this forenoon while herding cattle. He was

the in the city:

ankle replaced.

Yerk.

Prominent Kansas Prohibitionist De-