MARCHING OF THE FAITHFUL

Caravans of the Followers of the Unwritten Law Traverse the Omaha Oasis.

Wealth of the Tribes, Pride of the Sheiks and Glory of the Harems Shown in

Dazzling Combination to the Unregenerate.

All the tribes of Bektash, even from the uttermost ends of the land, heeded the command to sent goodly numbers of their members to the resting place of the sheiks and nobles of Tangier, which is in the casis of Omaha. They came with fex and semetar, with camel and elephant, and lo, they were a mighty host.

Shareef France bade the young men, the strong and the well favored, to form in caravan and enlighten the unregenerate sons of the desert, and when, in the light of yesterday's waning sun, they marshaled their bands in the shadow of the temple Masonic. which is at Sixteenth street and Capitol avence, it was a cavalcade to delight the prophet of the true faith (honored be his

name). The shareef and his attendant sheiks sot the Regtashi apart in three divisions and at the head of each was placed a band of players who wrought sweet strains from horas of brass and silver.

As They Came in the Column.

At the head of the column, to make way through the anfaithful who encompassed the true believers, rode the shelk of the police force, and with him were sixty of his tribe. Then came the Second Infantry band from Fort Omaha and the John M. Thurston Zouave Drum corps, the latter arrayed in a new garb like unto that of the nobies.

The position of nonor fell to the nobles of Mecca temple, New York, honored as the first in the land of America, and fifty of them toined the caravan under the command of Shelk Joseph B. Eusins, arrayed in crimson fez and immacculate evening dress.

Hopeless is it to name the other temples it order with their number, for the tribes, full of the spirit of fellowship, mingled one with another. In the first section, all in evening dress and marching twelve abreast, were Arabs from Pyramid of Bridgepert, Conn.; Syria of Pitisburg, Ismailia of Buffalo, Islam of San Francisco, Alma of Washington. Morocco of Jacksonville, Fla.: Sesostris of Lincoln, Modian of St. Louis; Abdailan of Leavenworth, Al Chymia of Memphis, Cypress of Albany, Ben Hur of Austin, Tex.; El Kahirof Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Hamasa of Meriden, Mass.; Oriental of Troy, N. V.; Tripoli of Milwaukee, Zem Zem of Erie, Pa.; El Jabel of Denver, Kaaba of Davenport, Ia.; Kosair of Louisville, Murat of Indianapolis, Acca of Virginia, Alhambra of Chattanooga, Boumi of Baltimore, El Riad of Sloux Falls, and alternating with these were platoons of

What the Washingtonians Did.

The Almas brought three asses of Arabian pedigree, and expert nobles exhibited to the wondering heathen how gentle and responsive these brutes might become under kind trea ment. The nobles of Alma often broke forth in a cry intended to honor the memory of a great shelk who has entered the unseen temple. "Wash-Wash-Washington, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," ran the cry, and it was invariably followed by a great clapping of

In the Second Division.

The second division was headed by the Seventh Ward band, and among the tribes which had Arabs in their wake were Syrian of Cincinnati, Zamora of Birmingham, Da-mascus of Rochester, Kismet of Brooklyn, Affit of Tacoma, Algeria of Helena, Yaarab of Atlanta, Media of Watertown, N. Y.; Ballut of Albuquerque, Al Kader of Portland, Ore.; Maila of St. Joseph, Zigra of Utica, Palestine of Providence, R. I.; Al Malaikah of Los Angeles, El Zagal of Fargo, Mount Sinai of Montpelier, Et Kalah Salt Lake, Saladin of Grand Rapids, Salina, Kas.; Osiris of Wheeling, Sahara of Pine Bluffs, Erk.; Ramesis of Toronto, Jeru-salem of New Orleans, Heila of Dalias and El Katif of Spokane, with a sprinkling from

Tangler.
The Syrians woke the echoes with their war cry of "Cin cin-nat, Cin-cin-nat, On, what is the matter with that?" and the unregenerate were moved to respond shouts of "Cin-cur-nat is all right." Man nobles carried bits of the rope wit which the camels are guided, but the sym bolism is known only to the prophet's

Third and Last.

The third division moved off without hitch or hindrance with Nooles Anderson, Ellis, Bedford and Shriver in charge, all mounted upon spiendid Arabian chargers, which stamped the sands of the parched desert and sniffed the dry air as they responded to the spurs of their riders. The division was spurs of their riders. The division was headed by the Third United States infantry pand of Fort Snelling, Minn., twenty-four pieces, with C. W. Graves as the leader. 'ollowing the band and marching

strains of the eachanting music Zuhrah temple of Minneapolis and Osman temple of st. Paul dropped in line. Allepo temple of Boston marched under command of Noble Potentate Watson with a sprinkling of Tan-gier in the ranks. The Lu Lus from Philadelphia mustered forty Arabs, and as they rebed they uttered the familiar battle cry

marched they of the desert: "We won't go home till morning. We won't go home till the well runs dry."

Another division of Tangier with 200 publics took up the cry and joined in the chorus. Al Koran temple of Cleveland had a desert cry, but it was drowned by the Kansas City Arabs, who woke the cohoes of the night with the cry, "Ar, Ar, Rat, Rat Ararat." Ararat is the name of the Kansas

ity temple. Then there was another division of nobles from the tests of the Tangiers and they were followed by the Moslems from Detroit, The Detroit nobles wor a city on the lake. any amount of applause and cheer upon cheer. They were marchers from the hotest portion of the eastern desert. A portion of the Nobles were the regulation uni-form, while the balance were clad in tunics,

loose and tight. Took Their Elephant Along.

gut the Detroit nobles had a counter attraction along in the shape of Toby, the elephant, just from the land of the pasha, During the past two days, every shriner who has visited the Detroit oasis has met Toby. for he has been fed and cared for at the Mil-lard hotel. This Toby is an intelligent brute and though he speaks the Arabic language most fluently be has learned but little Eng-lish. In fact about all that Toby can say is "Now it's time to drink again," as Toby rode in a wagon through the streets of Omaha last night he constantly beserved his keeper, Noble Balley, thus: "D'ye know

that now its time to take a drink!" The nobles from Chicago, who tarry in Medican temple, marched full fifty strong and plistered their feet on the sands of Douglas street as they gave the common peo-

pic an idea of fancy drills according to the The Araos who rode the real live camels

The Aracs who rode the real live camels caught the street Arabs, as well as the mass of spectators. Noble John Westberg led the way, while Noble Ezreli led the camel. They were followed by Noble Ed Allen riding another camel and Noble John Klotz running giong the side. Noble John Klotz running giong the side of the desort became waterlogged and the two desert chiefe. came waterlogged and the two desert chiefs betook themselves to the back of Citizen Conneil's donkey, which had been pressed into service, and thus they completed their journey to Meach

journey to Mecca.

The small boy, who lacked much of being a Christian, scoffed at the two men whose

feet had pressed the sands of many a desert, and jeered them by asking:
"Now why don't yer get off and let the
donkey ride awhile?"

At the Last End.

After Tangier marched another lot of nobies, whose ranks were filled up by nobles from the camp at Lincoln known as Sesostris temple, while Salaam temple of Olney, Ill., added some nobles to the throng. The nobles from Buffalo were taken for ordinary citizens in a tug-of-war contest. They marched like soldiers and lined up against a IN GORGEOUS PAGEANT DISPLAYED ope, the starboard end of which was carried

by Noble Charles Cushman.

The twenty-five Arabs, just from their tents in the desert, tried to keep pace with the camels, which were loaded with the choicest of wines, honey and myrrh, but they were lost in the caravan and started out on a blind trail at Eighteenth and Farnam streets, to be steered back by Noble Edgar Snyter, As they were driven back, their red and blue costumes, aided by the keen edged swords, struck terror to the hearts of the women congregated upon the courthouse

The nobles from Medinah temple, located In the town of Chicago, were cheered and in true Arabian style they saluted their thousands of admirers.

How They Journeyed.

The course of the pilgrimage was south on Sixteenth street to Douglas, east to Elev-enth, south to Farnam, west to Eighteenth, south to Harney, east to Thirteenth, north to Farnam and west to the oasis of Paxton, where the several tribes parted, each to its own tents or to llowing fountains near by The sons of the desert who were in the cara-van were estimated as numbering close upon 2.000. They marched twelve apreast, most 2,000. They marched twelve abreast, most of them in the evening dress of society with the scarlet fez. Detroit's elephant and Arab costumes, Washington's asses and the camels from the Ringling Bros.' circus gave an oriental tinge to the cavalcade and added pleasing variety. It was a strikingly at-tractive column and probably the most

unique ever seen in Omaha. And how the people of Omaha turned out to witness the strange, interesting speciacle! The marching column had to pass between two solid blocks of humanity extending from the street car tracks to the buildings on either side. The cries of the shriners re-ceived responsive shouts from the crowds, popular temples were favored with rounds copular temples were favored with rounds of applause from street and window, the streets were ablaze in the glory of many colored lights, enthusiastic friends filled the air with the shoeting bails and stars of pyrotochnics—and through all, over all, ran the spirit of kindly, hearty good will from all to all. Among the notable illuminations was that of the Payton block which Max Mayer & Bro. the Paxton block, which Max Meyer & Bro. lighted with 800 electric lamps, and the electric star upon Tue Bag building was admired as particularly appropriate, the star being one of the symbols of the order. It was a great night for the spriners and a groat sight for Omaha. Mighty is Allah (praised be his name) and beloved are his

midren, the faithful followers of the Un-FORMALLY WELCOMED.

Mayor Bemis Presents the Key of the City

to the Shriners. Not for many a day has the rotunda of the Paxton and the surrounding balconies been crowded as they were last evening after the parade. It was the center of the universe for awhile, and there wasn't room enough to go round. There were more fezes, flounces, uniforms, flowers, frizzes, selme-tars, smiles and other implements of modern warfare than were ever before grouped in an equal space. Spiketail coats and brass bands predominated, with the odds slightly in favor of the former, except at odd inter vals, and everybody was happy in the super

lative degree.

Talk about "inspiring scenes," "thronging humanity," "seething crowds," and "truly brilliant spectacles!" None of them would have lasted until you could have gotten them

in the door.
And there was just as much good nature eau e Mayor Bemis was a quarter of an hour late, owing to a delay in the street, car ser vice caused by the parade. The Second In-fantry band of Fort Omaha and the Zuhrah quartet of Minneapolis filled in the intervavery acceptably, and even the Thurston Drum Corps tried its hand, but was prevailed upon to stop while the roof was still in place Perhaps the delay was just the best thing hat could have happened after all, for th Shriners were very thirsty after their march, and any number of solicitous friends auxious to escort them to the punch bowls and help them allay their uneasiness, so that by the time even the semplance of order was secured the city's executive was on hand.

What the Mayor Said. He was escorted to the west balcony, overooking the rotunds, and was introduced by fudge W. S. Strawn, who acted as master of eremonies. The mayor said:

ceremonies. The mayor said:

Illustrious Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and Ladies and Geottlemen -1 think it Bacon who said: "If a man be gracious to strangers it shows that he is a citizen of the world and his heart is no island, cut off from other islands, but a continent that joins them," and I assure you, good Arab brethren, that I appreciate the honor, and that it gives me great pleasure to extend to you, our guests from every part of the pation, on behalf of our people, a most cordial Arabian welcome to, and the freedom of, the Oasis of Omaha, and I believe that, before you leave us, we will be able to prove to you that we are all citizers of the world and possessors of "continental" hearts.

We have had many strangers within ou gates this year, and yet we feel that your Im-perial Council is one of the most distinguished and important bodies to which this midway city of the country has ever thrown open its

Founded at Mecca in A. D. 656, over twelve Founded at Meeca in A. D. 656, over twelve centuries ago, the Shrine must be one of the most ancient of all secret orders—its object then being to teach justice, truth and mercy, and to prevent the crueity and corruption in the administration of justice in those days. Your American branch of Shrines being established on the broad principles of charity has a grand and noble calling. Or anizing your first temple, "The Mecca of New York," in 1872, you have made wonderful progress; establishing sixty-two temples with an agregate membership of 25,000—it must indeed surprise the "illustrious nobles" of the eastern hemisphere.

gate membership of 23,000—It must indeed surprise the "illustrious nobles" of the eastern hemisphere.

On my visit to Cairo and Marsellies in September and O tober, 1872, on a burried tour of the world. I regretted not meeting the late W. J. Florence and the illustrious potentate. Yusef Churi Bev, of the Boahara sarine, Marselles, and missing the opportunity of being presented to the sultan, and through him an induction, with Florence, into the mysteries of the Eg ptian tempe in Cairo—but I was too much interested in the result of the Franco-Pussian war and the establishment of the French republic at that time, when Parls was beseiged by the Prussians and Gambotta salled out of it in a baroon and established his provisional government at Tours,

* Permit mg again to extend to you one and all, illustrious nobles, a royal welcome and the freedom of our city, and to turn overto you the key which uniques all the gates of the city and symbolizes the freedom, between the City's Freedom.

toven the City's Freedom. A prolonged outburst of applause greeted the mayor as he handed to Illustrious Potentate Mellish a large golden key in a casket of blue plush, In accepting the expressive emblem of hos-

pitality, the lilustrious potentate and:

Mr. Mayor, Noble Shriners and Citizens of Omaha: I am acting here toolght as assistant to the imperial potentate of the United States, who has been iff ever since he has been in your city. I am here to receive, on behalf of the Mystic Shriners, this key to the city of Omaha that has been so graciously tendered by its mayor. I think it's all key-rect. I may say that it is the only thing that we have not had up to this time. I wish to say that I fally approve of what the mayor has said of the growth of your ilty and of its mannoth industries. He spoke of your picking houses, but he omitted all reference to the Paxton, and Millard, and Murray, and several of your other hatels, which we have transformed into packing houses during the past few days. I think I may say that we have established three new packing houses here aiready, and we will distribute some of our "signatte wealth" through your hotels and street car companies, but not throu hyour immense distributy or any of your highrest need of it, not necessarily for prigapitality, the illustrious potentate said:

\$7,000.0.0 waterworks plant, for we have had great need of it, not necessarily for irrigation, but after crossing the hot sands between here and lenver we have had to extract a bushel and perhaps a barrel of it from our threats. We very much appreciate the rain hat you had here, apparently for our especial benefit, the morning before our arrival, cool-

ing the atmosphere of this wonderful climate, where it never rains in August and where it is never hot except when the thermometer reads 192° in the shade. On the day of our arrival the papers said that it was 72°, and the mercury made it 9°. We are, of course, unable to say whether the weather boreau or the newspaper reporter was responsible for the ile.

Let me say here that everything since we struck Omaha has been hot, just as well as the weather. Now, there is only one thing that will prevent the calling of the imperial council meeting in this city in 1803. That is the fact that the imperial council decided this afternoon to call at in Cincinnati. We used to have a few packing houses there, but they have been taken away by Omahog and Kansas City. We do not combain of it. We have given up that plebe an way of making money, and are willing for the rest of you to have a chance. But we want you all to come to Cincinnati next year, and we will show you a city where we do not sell a lot for \$70,000 just because it is 700 feet in the sir. We want to see you all, shriners, ladies, everyboly from Denver who his over \$10 in his pocket, any anysody from Omaha who will invest noney in a lot and let it stay there. Come and we will show you a continuation of the bo ndiess hospitality that you have so graciously accorded us here.

The speakers happy remarks were heartly applauded.

The speakers happy remarks were heartly The band played another selection, that was encored, and an Omaha quartette, consisting of Jules Lumbard, Joseph Barton, A. J. Van Kurau and C. T. Harris favored with a song of welcome. Mr. Lumbard sang, "Say, Are Ye Sleeping, Margie," and this part of the hemisphere was then given over

to the undisputed possession of the shriners. THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Opening Business Session of the Shriners-Address of the Imperial Potentate.

Notwithstanding that the sons of Islam had extended their pleasures far into the night, the nobles met in the sawa abyad tulu esh-shems (literally, in the morning by the sunrise), and by 9 o'clock the consistory of the Masonic temple presented a sight which had never gladdened it before. The imperial council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobies of the Mystic Shrine was in session. About the room were banners innumerable bearing the symbols of this ancient order, the star and crescent, the sphinx, with cameis and ridors, binzoned on the colors of the order. Over beyond was another room where milk was given to the faithful and where honey flowed as told so beautifully in the koran.

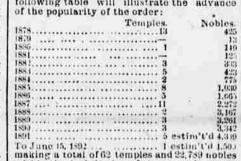
Illustrious Potentate Sam Briggs called

the imperial council to order and Imperial Recorder Frank M. Luce called the roll. Immediately after the call Potentate Briggs delivered his annual report. Among other

"Illustrious Associates-Again I have the pleasure of greeting the imperial body in an-nual congress assembled with the salutation ordained by the Prophet (honored ever be his name), and in accordance with statutory reg-ulation I present the report of the traussetions of the imperial officers as far as the same may have come to my knowledge, with such recommendations as seem to be proper for your consideration.
"Nothing can more satisfactorily illustrate

the present condition and prosperity of the order than to advert to the following statistics, which will reflect the growth and progress of our institutions, and its evident to luence in the communities where it has been established.
"From the inception of the order in

America to the close of the present year, the following table will illustrate the advance of the popularity of the order:



making a total of 62 temples and 22,759 nobles within the jurisdiction of the imperial coun-cil. A grand achievement for the few years dunsing since the introduction of the order in the western hemisphere, and a noble or-ganization whose light once kindled has never been extinguished at any casis where requiring to shine by borrowed light, giving abundant tangible evidence of its own beneficent and appreciated influence.

Dead of the Year.

Of the fraternal dead Noble Briggs said: "While none of the active members of this imperial council have been summoned to the year, our altars have been draped in mourn ing for the demise of several prominent in the Ancient Arabic Order in America, as well as one, who by reason of his position as ruler in the east, had endeared himself to his people, and to those of other nations who had been brought in correspondence with him, by his many acts of court sy and for-bearance, which would yield his memory additional glory by reason of the possession of those characteristics which should be con non to all claiming membership in this ori ental order.

"The list of those who have been called from among us is as follows:
"David Kalakaua, 33°, king of the Hawalian Islands, a noble of Islam temple. San Francisco, Cal., died at San Francisco,

January 20, 1891. "William Jermyn Florence, 33°, grand shareef of Mecca temple, New York, and representative of temples in the east, died at Philadelphia, Pa. November 19, 1891.
"Tewtik Mohammed Pasha, viceroy khe-

dive of Egypt, snarcef suitana of the Shrine at Cairo, Egypt, died at Cairo, Egypt, January 7, 1892.
"Edward Mitchell, 33", right worshipful grand treasurer of the grand ledge, A. F. & A. M. of Ontario, a noble of Al Koran temple.

f Cieveland, O., died at Buffalo, N. Y. February 22, 1892. "William Franklyn Baldwin, 32", right worshipful senior grand warden of grand lodge A. F. & A. M. of Ohio, a nobic of Al

Koran temple, Cleveland, Ohio, died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 3, 1892.

"Charles H. Harris, 32", a noble of Medinah temple of Chicago, Ill., died at Chicago, May 4, 1892.

"I have secured as far as possible sketches of the life and services of each of the above prominent members of our nobility, and the same are appended to this address for the consideration and recommendations of the proper committee.1

Why the Order Exists.

Continuing, he said: "Many have sought an apology for the existence of our order so far from its accestral home, and much has been written concerning the peculiar teneta and tendencies of the 'Ancient Arabic Order' but among the many literary offerings pre-sented none can more thoroughly justify our existence and marvelous growth than the essay of Nobio Isaac P. Noyes, of Almas temple, which has been read and admired in a limited circle. I have taken the liberty of incorporating it in this address, and it may be profitably read by all into whose bands it may chance to come," and from this highly entertaining address the following excerpts

are inside:
"Within a few years a new and popular order has come rapidly to the front. It is said the Americans delight in such orders, and by some people it is even cast upon us as a sort of reproach, and reparded as a weak-ness of the enlightened American mind, that it should take special interest in secret and mysterious organizations, especially of this And it is charged that it is very in consistent in a free and cosmopolitan race, this age of the world, to foster such a spirit, In speaking of the world, to foster such a spirit."

In speaking of the social features he said:
"Perhaps some of our old-world stock may cultivate this faculty too much, and suffer for their want of balance. But we, the great Yankee nation, units in our body politic the good points of all. We may also inherit some bad points. We do not, with all our conceit, or supposed conceit, claim to be perfect, but we are striving with more seal than ever before known to the world after 'perfection;' and we want perfection of the whole man. But it may be asked, what as to the Arabs from whom our order what as to the Arabs from whom our order is named! I do not know as it is claimed that the effervescent spirit of the order, as developed in America, is so prominent in the

country from which the order is derived. The greater development of that feature may be, and undoubtedly is, whelly American. The grand framework of the order admits of

The grand framework of the order admits of it, and the Amprican mind, while it builded upon grand foundations, and neglected not the more solid principles and philosophy thereof, it saw the peculiar adaptability of the order for helping the civilization of the human race, through its organ or department of "mirthfulness," and solzed upon it as a most convenient channel whereby to further its laudable aims.

Safety Valve for the System. STRIKING SWITCHMEN QUIET TODAY

"When we meet at the lodge or 'Shrine' we want to meet as social and mirthful beings, and not as Egyptian mummies. Etiquette is well enough in due parts and proportions, but the human mind wants relief from the cares and vexations of the day. There is a good broad field lying between the lines of etiquette on the one side and levity on the other, and the 'Sprine' seems to have discovered it. With some there may be a tendency to too much levity, but I think the good seuse of the order is too well balanced to allow any perversion of the work or

any innovations that will compromise the good sense of the "Shrine." In the ancient world, schools of philosophy arose after this order, and many a good thought and deed were wrought by them. Many of the characters of Shakespeare are after this the characters of Shakespeare are after this order also; indeed, his plays are replete with the mirthful and Jdyous element. So the teachings of the "Shrine," as a whole, are full of sound philosophy; a philosophy that reaches out to the world. What is founded on such sound philosophy cannot be wrong. A perversion of it might be, and would be; and perchance some "ring" might combine to overthrow it and destroy its influence, by perversion, as other good things have been perversion, as other good things have been broken up and destroyed, but the organization of the 'Shrine' is now so well founded, and in addition to the mere social leatures, so much real dignity pervades the whole, from the present standpoint, at least, it looks as though it had come to stay, and we trust that it will, for cartainly it fills a department in the cabinet of secret organizations long desired and yearned for. So, bail to the Shrine! May it ride on in power. in glory and usefulness, and prove a refrest ing oasis as we wander over the weary deserts of life. May all the Shriners guard it with joalous care and permit none to join its caravan or to become influential in its courts who would through thoughtlessness or viciousness pervert its beautiful work, and thereby bring it into contempt. The ancient Greek Anacroon was evidently in sprit a typical Shriner, for he has left us some lines that are most appropriate to the

With the blood of the purple grape—
Scatter the roses o'er my brow.
And let sweet strains of music flow
In soft enchantment o'er my soul,
Come, pass the sparkling wine around—
Let mirth and jolity sbound—
Loud let us raise our lauch and song,
And still our reveiling prolong.
For dear unto the hear?
Is this meeting and this gealai glow,
The tervent grasp of friendly hand.
The affection true that warms our band,
Than any joy on earth wa know,
And as the hours fly swiftly by
When soon must end life's little day,
When tyrant de ith at last shall come
To lend us to our harrow home.
When men no more 'n sparkling wine
Can sacrifice at Buchus' shrine.
Then let us live while you we may.
Let pleasure's volce beguite the day!"
In concluding, Iliustrous Pote itate Brigg With the blood of the purple grape-

brothren of today:

In concluding, Iliustrous Pote state Briggs "And now I have reached the end of my

sixth annual address to this imperial council and I trust that as two full days have been wisely dedicated for our purposes, the time will be earnestly deveted to thorough and judicious legislation, and let us profit by the errors which have previously been made by undue haste at the sessions, to render our work on this accreton both permanent Either our history shall with full mouth Speak freely of our acts, or e se our grave, Like Turkish mute, sie if have a tongueless

Not worshiped by a way mepitaph."

Routine Work Taken Up. At the conclusion the address, which contained references to bylaws, charters, special dispensations, official visits, finance and accounts, new ritual, foreign correspondence, grievances and appeals, jurisdiction and laws, diplomas and other features of the order, was referred to a special committee appointed for that purpose.

The reports of the imperial treasurer Joseph S. Wright, and the imperial recorder Frank M. Luce, were then read and referred The imperial recorder in concluding his address stated that the imperial council was entirely free from dept and had a balance of \$16,571.43 in the treasury.

A recess for one hour was then taken to

give the various committees an opportunity

to report.
At 11 o'clock the session of the council was resumed in the blue lodge room, the consistory room being too warm for even the sons of the desert. The committee on jurispru dence at once made its report and the activ work of the session began. The question o limiting the number of temples in a state to three, recommended by the committee part of the Moslems and it was finally de ided to leave the whole matter to the discre tion of the imperial council.

Provision having been made for a two lays session of the imperial council, it is understood a great deal more legislation is expected than at any time in the history of the order. After passing upon the various recommendations of the com mittee on jurisprudence the committee adourned till 2 o'clock.

Mileage and Per Diem Increased.

It was 3 o'clock when the afternoon session of the imperial council commenced its grand Imperial Chief Rabban Melijah of Cincinnati occupying the chair of the imperial potentate in the absence of Noble Sam Briggs, who was taken sick and unable to preside over the deliberations of the council.

The committee on finance and grievances through its chairman reported that as the order had increased materially since the last session and that the expenses of the recorder had increased in consequence, the committee recommended that the recorder's salary be in creased to \$2,000 per year, including offic rent and the et ceteras attendant on the office; that \$1,000 be appropriated out of the treasury for the benefit of the potentate, and that provision be made for the printing of 500 copies of the proceedings of the present session; that the mileage for representative be increased to 5 coats per mile each way, and that representatives be given \$10 per day for two days lostene of \$5, as heretofor all of which was adopted.

Mellish to Succeed Briggs. The election of imperial officers being next

in order, the members were called upon to cast their votes for imperial potentate, the tellers reporting that W. B. Mellish had received 80 votes out of eighty-two cast, the announcement being received with eathusi astic applause by the representatives pres ent.

Mr. Mellish in accepting the office said

that the simost unminious election was an honor any noble might be proud of, but the election of himself to bethe representative head of an organization baving 22,000 good fellows was still greater and he fully appresink the organization." clated the great honor coulerred upon him, "This testimonial," said Noble Mellis "on the part of every temple in the country, touches my heart, for it comes without so licitation. And with the power God may give me I will endeavor to prove worthy the give me I will endeavor to prove worthy the trust. It is no small bunor to preside over so eminent a body of men, men who have passed the portais of Knight Tempiarism or the Scottlish Rice, the flower and chivalry of all secret organizations, and with my best ability I will endeavor to prove to you, nobles of the importait council, that you have been wise in your choice. I call upon you, Nobles of the Mystle Sarine, and every potentate presiding over every temple, to aid me in the work entrusted to my care, so that the order stasil be

trusted to my care, so that the order shall be worthy of the confidence and esteem of every good woman whom we honor as wife, daugh-ter or sweetheart. I await your further The speech was received with a thorough Arabic demonstration and must warmed the heart of the elect.

Other Officers Chosen. A noble then moved that nominating speeches be limited to two minutes for the [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Special Police and Deputy Sheriffs Being

Sworn in at Euffalo.

Between One and Two Hundred Cars De

strayed by the lucendiary Fires Which

Were Started with Keroseae -Trouble Likely to Spread.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- The police commissioners today are busy swearing in special policemen on account of the railroad strike. The sheriff is also swearing in deputies outside the city limits at the yards. The sheriff will call on the military only as a last resort. In the ruins of one of the cars burned last pight the police have found the remains of an empty kerosene can, showing the manner in which the firs was started by the incendiaries. The fire department claims the work of the men at the freight car department was much impeded by the cutting of hose by unknown parties. Tweive lengths of hose were cut-and rendered useless during the night. It is estimated that from 100 to 200 cars were

destroyed by the incendiary fires.

Everything was quiet in the yards up to noon. It is reported that the strike will be noon. It is reported that the strike will be likely to spread to the Erie yards at Hornellsville. Grand Master Sweeny emphatically condemns the acts of lawlessness and states that it was the work of irresponsible individuals who could not be controlled and not

of the strikers.

It was reported that during the morning gangs of men pulled coupling pins from the Erie train near the William street crossing and extra police were called to the scene.
Two striking switchmen, John Gibson and
John Schafer, were in police court this
morning charged with assaulting Charles
Hershey. A Lehigh Valley attorney appeared to prosecute, but the case was post poned till Thursday.

Reliable reports from East Buffalo and

Cheestowaga showed that the Lehigh Valley had lost twelve freight cars and the Erie

FROM A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

President McLeod of the Lehigh Valley Tells His Side of the Story. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15,-The switchmen's strike on the Lehigh Vailey railway which, though viewed with becoming serlousness by the Reading management, occasions no apprehension as to the outcome. Men in numbers more than sufficient to fill the places of the strikers have been secured and thus far there has been no absolute stoppage of traffic. Three freight trains were moved this morning. None of the perishable freight has been stopped.

In an interview today President McLeod furnished some exceedingly interesting in formation regarding the strike.

"To intelligently understand the situation at Buffalo," he explained, "you must know that Buffalo is the dividing line between the western roads and the trunk lines. Both concentrate here and this point forms the geographical line between the western and eastern railway systems. It likewise supplies the differing conditions between the eastern and western roads. The roads west of Buffalo get higher rates for their traffic and the classifications are higher; everything is on a higher scale and the cost of fiving to the railway employes greater, hence they are paid higher wages than are paid in

Inaugurated the Movement at Chicago. "Some years ago the labor organizations starting at Chicago inaugurated a movement for higher wages along the western lines, moving eastward in their work of arbitration. One by one they took in the various ratiroad yards until Buffalo was finally reached. Here the two systems meet, and here, as in Chicago, the employes of the west-ern roads get higher wages because the western roads, receiving better rates can af ford to pay the difference. The walking dele gates jumped at the opportunity, and urged equal rates, notwithstanding the widely dif-fering conditions. When the demand for an advance was made to the eastern roads a Buffalo all declined except the Delaware Lackawanna & Western, which granted the advance, although in so doing it exercised manifest discrimination against its other

empleyes in the east,
"Although the Lehigh Valley declined to meet the demands of the men when the road was a separate organization, they renewed them when the road was lessed by the Read ing. I investigated the matter and decided that we could not grant the advance without raising the wages of our men in New York. Philadelphia, Reading and everywhere else on our system, which, under the circum stances, was unwarranted. To have done so would have been unjust to the rest of our

"On our declination the strikers held a meeting on July 22 at Waveriy. What oc-curred there may be gleaued from this chapter of the proceedings.

Counselled Violence.

"The worthy master says that the present occasion would be a good one to decide how the strike should be conducted. McNamara says he was in favor of using force, should it become necessary to do so. That his plan would be to run cars off the track, go through

would be to run cars on the track, so through the yard, knock holes into engine tanks, cut hose, etc., so as to disable engines. Murray Smith and others spoke against too much violence; agreed that, however, that a little

would be a good thing.
"McNamara further said the plan of the strike was to have a man named Cross, a big, reckiess fellow from Buffaio, and one or two others from there, take charge of this end. The strike would be declared at mid night. The Buffalo men had given their word that all arrangements had been made to run off the track and wreck freight and coal cars enough from 12 o'clock midnight up to 2 a. m., to block up the whole road for whole week as the yard was full of cars. He (McNamara), thought there should be some-thing done at this end of the live so that no cars should be sent over the Eric, or the Del aware, Luckawanna & Western. They had the assurance of the other six roads running into Buffalo that they would not handle a car on the Philadelphia & Reading, and the Eric had the same question of wages before them and could be depended upon to stand by the Philadelphia & Reating switchmen Sweeney said he did not expect to got the advance without a short struggle, out was confident of winning. Sweeney promises them that they would receive their wages or

Restrained from Working by Force. "It is significant to note," added Mr. Mc "that those threats of July 22 were d out yesterday. Our cars were carried out yesterday. Our cars were wrecked and burned and the worst kind of lawlessness provalled. I can only add," con-tinued President McLeod, "that there are thousands of competent men ready to go to work for us in Buffalo, who are deterred only work for us in Buffulo, who are deterred only by violence. All we ask is protection by the local authorities and this I am sure will be furnished us. In fact I am just informed that the sheriff of Bradford county, Pean-sylvania, with fifty men, is now in charge of our yard at Sayre, Pa. I have no doubt of the outcome. We are certain to win."

When asked whether he would make any concessions to the demands of the strikers, President McLeod answered emphaticality

President McLood answered emphatically, 'No. sir.

Prospects for Fxtending. New York, Aug. 15 .- The strike of the

switchmen and train hands on the Lebigh Valley and Eric railroads at Buffalo may extend to the yards of the various roads in Jersey City. The men in these gards receive thu same pay and are worked just as many hours as the switchmen in Buffalo. A

GUARDING AGAINST RIOTING switchman in the Lebi Valicy yards said today that there wot be a meeting held some day this week of members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aic
America in Jersey City i
tion of ordering a genera
railroad yards in the vici
This organization is mand
ductors, switchmen, night helpers and day heipers. The men complain that they are re-quired to work from twelve to fifteen hours a day, and they want extra pay for every hour ther work over ten hours a day. They would also like to get an advance in wages of from two to four cents an hour. There are 700 men employed in the Eric yards, 600 in the Jersey Central yards, 700 in the Pennsylvania yards, 300 in the Lehigh Vailey yards and 500 in the Oblawire, Lackawanna & Western yards. They will all go out if a strike is ordered.

HELD UP THE TRAINS.

Waverly, N. Y., Strikers Refuse to Allow

Trains to Run. ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 15.-Great excitement prevails at Waverly, N. Y., on account of the strike of the Lehigh switchmen. A collision between the strikers and switchmen seemed mevitable this morning over an attempt to run an engine and caboose out of Sayre. Pa., just across the line. The men surrounded the engine and refused to let it go. Sheriff Powell turned the switch himself, but it was immediately turned back by the strikers. The switch was finally made, but the strikers pulled the coupling pin between the engine and cars and made another delay. The sheriff tried to arrest some of the men, but they were immediately rescued by their comrades. Superintendent Stephenson and the sheriff mounted the pilot, but could not keep the men away from the engine. At noon the en-gine had gone about 200 yards and the strikers were in company of the situation. The altercations between the sheriff's posse and the strikers have been conducted thus far

without any serious results.

A special just received from Sayre says that the Pittsburg men were ordered to report to Superintendent Stephenson this morning to take the place of the strikers. They reported, but refused to go to work.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Grand Master Wilkinson of the Brotherhoo of Trainmen on His Way to Buffalo. CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15 .- Grand Master Wilkinson of the Brotherhood of Railway Train men passed through Chicago today on his way to Buffalo. He said that his organi zation would not interfere with the striking switchmen, as it did some time since during the troubles of the Chicago & Northwestern railway in this city, if the switchmen could show that the present strike was a move au thorized by the officers of the switchmen's

"When we were on strike some time ago," said he, "I told Grand Master Sweeney of the switchmen that the strike was author ized. In this case I have received no word from him or other officers of his organization regarding the present troubles in Buffalo. If I hear nothing from them I must conclude that the strike is not authorized by the switchmen's union, and we will follow the tacties we pursued in the Chicago & Northwestern strike. The trainmen cannot allow an irresponsible band of strikers to throw them out of work in this way. If, on my arrival at Buffaio, I find that the high officers of the switchmen' union have not endorsed or ordered the strike, the trainmen will do nothing for

Rewards Offered. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15 .- The follow

ing was issued this afternoon: THE PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Not ce—A reward of
\$50) will be paid to any person or persons who
will furnish the evidence which will lead to
the arrest of any person or persons who shall
be guilty of violence to the company's employes or destruction of its property.

A. A. McLeob, President.

A Reading official in speaking of this notice said: "The Reading company means by this announcement that summary meas ures will be adopted to protect itself agains acts of incendiarism, assaults upon its em ployes, criminal attempts to obstruct travel and bring about general destruction to life and property. It is a question between property and crime."
The notice has been printed in large type

on cardboard and will be displayed at points along the company's lines where the switch men's strike is now in progress. Sweeney Thicks the Men Will Win. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.-Grand Master Sweeney in an interview this afternoon said: "The strike has spread to Waverly and will probably go to Hornelisville and Bradford, where the switchmen are dissatis-It has not spread to any of the other in Buffalo. We have come to an agree roads in Buffalo. We have come to an agree-ment with the Western New York & Pennsylvania on a ten-hour basis and will have n rouble with that road. A conference with

Rochester & Pittsburg has coon a Rochester & Pittsburg has coon for today. Texpect a settlement will also be Sweeney further says that the Erie and Lehigh switchmen had been treated badly advances being spurned by those in

the general superintendent of the Buffalc

high authority. Refusing Perishable Goods. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 15 .- The strike of

the switchmen on the Reading system has seriously affected freight triffic on the Philadelphia & New York, and the Wyoming divisions of the Lehigh Valley railroad Orders were issued today from the general office of the Reading system, instructin freight agents south of Coxton and includ ing all branch roads to accept no live stock or perishable freight for shipment until further orders. Passenger trains from Buffelo are running on time. Westbound passenger traffic is interrupted.

Concerning the Militia, ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15. -Adjutant Generai Porter arrived here toffight. Hs knew nothing about the ordering out of the national guard at Buffaio.

Governor Flower and Colonel Fellows, hi

governor's military secretary, Colonel E. L. Judson, jr., said tonight that he had no official knowledge of the militia being called out at Buffalo. The Situation at Susquehanna, SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 15.—The switch nen's strike of the Nickel Plate, New York, Lake Erie & Western system has not reached

here, but there is a well-defined rumor

eral strike all along the line will be ordered

Troops Ordered Out.

at midnight unless the differences between the men and the company are adjusted before that hour in Buffalo,

private secretary, are out of the city.

BUPPALO, N. Y., Aug. 15 .- 1 a. m. - The Sixty-first regiment has just been sent to Checktowaga to guard the Lehigh Valley and the Eric yards there tonight. At 1:30 a m, the Thirty-fourth regiment had been called out to protect the Central & West Shore property, it being feared that the switchmen on these roads may go out to

night. Two Iron Mills Start Up. LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 15 .- The Susque hanna Iron company and Columbia Iron company started work today after six weeks suspension. The puddlers accepted a reduc-tion from \$4.00 to \$3.55 per ton. Abon 6.0

American Claims Against Chill. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 15. - Acting Sec-

men are employed at the mills.

retary Adee today received a cable from Minister Egan at Santiago saying that the Chillan Chamber of Deputies had unaut-mously appropriated \$75,000 as an indemnity to the sailors of the United States ship Baltimore, and also had approved the treaty for the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States against Chill. The majority of these claims arise out of the recent wars between Chill and Peru and Bolivia, which go back about fifty years.

DROVE OUT CONVICT MINERS

Free White Miners of Tennessee Capture Another Stockade.

ITS INMATES ARE SENT TO NASHVILLE

Serious Trouble is Anticipated-The Sheriff

Declares Himself Powerless to Preserve Order-A Messenger Boy Has a Horse Killed Under Him.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 15.-The convict lease system, which occasioned the lawlessness of the Coal Creek miners at Brice. ville, in Anderson county, about this time last year, is again exciting cause for riot and lawiess outbreaks in another district. Mutteriogs and threats of this have filled the air for months, and correspondents who were on the ground at Briceville freely state that there was a perfect organization of all the free miners in the states of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, who were sworn to rid all the mines of the convicts. The idea was not received with full credence, and no extraor inary precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in other districts remote from the scenes of the troubles of 1891. The first intimation was the unexpected attack on the guards at Tracey City last Friday night, and the liberation of the convicts. The story of how they were sent back to Briceville was told in

these dispatches. From Tracy City it is but a short walk down the mountain to Victoria, where a large number of coke ovens are in operation and trouble was partially expected after the outbreak at Tracy City. The suspicion was well founded, for early Sunday morning little knots of miners began to congregate, among them some strangers from Trace City, and every mine was visited by them. They gathered together about 200 well armed men and proceeded toward the stockade. The squad of guards formerly on duty at Tracy City, who had taken the leased prisoners from there to the ponitentiary at Nashville, were enroute to Inman to rein-force the men and protect the prisoners there.

Captured the Inman Stockade.

At Whitewell the train was stopped on a trestle and the reinforcement cut off; then a movement was made on Inman. No resistance was made and 289 convicts and twenty-seven guards were taken prisoners by the mob of free miners, led by one R. P. Hettor, the party having left Whitewell secretly last night. The prisoners were marched to Victoria, loaded on cars and hauled away. The stockade was not burned and no damage was done to the property of the company. Last night work was ordered suspended, the free miners having been missing from the village. The convicts were taken to Bridgeport, Ala., and from there sent by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad company to Nashville under charge of E. B. Wade, state superin-

tendent of prisons. Judgo Moon of this circuit, holding cours at Jasper, promptly and vigorously ordered the sheriff to summon a posse and, if possible, protect the captured stockade. The sheriff says he cannot secure a sufficient force to enforce the order, but left on the first train for Inman. It is thought that work will be resumed in the mines tomorrow morning and

there seems to be considerable uneasluess among the free miners, they fearing a secretary as the result of their action today.

Fired on a Telegraph Messenger. The wires were cut early this morning and communications were sent by a round about circuit to Nashville. A messenger boy or horseback was busy carrying reports from the station at Whitewall to the telegraph office. The miners ordered him to stop, and he not heading their orders, was fired on and the horse shot under him, The stockade may not be burned, as the town of Inman would burn with it, and there is a high trestle of the branch road built above the stockade that would also go, in which case it would render work in the mines impossible, thus cutting off the men who com-

Sheriff Morrison wired Governor Buchanan the facts in the case this morning, and was ordered by the governor to summon a posse and protect the company's property. The shoriff has advised the governor that he (the sheriff) is utterly helpless to do anything toward bringing members of the mob to

Ail the buildings at Inman and one side of the barricade were destroyed by miners with axes and battering rams. They did \$3,000 damages and left. Sheriff Morrison then secured a small posse which is now guarding

the mines to prevent their escape. DESPERATE LEXANS.

Four of Them Engage in Bloody Battle with

Pistols and Knives. NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 10 .- The Picayune's San Antonio special says: News has been received here from Macaule, this county, to the effect that a bloody and sanguinary tragedy occurred there today. The people's party were holding a convention there and a quarrel over politics oc-curred between Caleb Marrett and John Pohls on one side and Davis and Burton Brown on the other. When the convention adjourned the battle began. All four men were armed with pistols and bowie kaives, Simultaneously they began firing, and when their pistols were empty they closed in with their knives and fought in the most desperate manner. After they fell to the ground they kept on slashing one another until two were dead and the other two so tadly injured

that they cannot recover. Movements of Ocean Steamers. At New York-Arrived-State of Nebraska, from Glasgow. At Boston—Arrived—Austrian, from Glas-

At Queenstown-Arrived-Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.
At New York—Arrived—Steamers Greecel, from London; Ailer, from Bremen; Financ

from South American ports. Thrown from a Wagon and Killed, HOLDREGE, Neb., Aug. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—J. W. Jackson of Loomis received a telegram while in this city today announcing the sudden death of his 12year-old son by being thrown from a wagon

on which he was loading wheat, the was passing over him, killing him instantly. WEATHER FORECASTS.

Nebraska Promised Different Kinds of Weather for Today. Washington, D. C., Aug. 15,-For Nebraska-Fair, except showers in northeast portion; warmer in east portion; cooler in west portion; winds shifting to northwest. For Iowa-Fair, except showers in northwest portion; warmer; south winds,

For the Dakotas-Fair; warmer in east portion; cooler in west portion; winds shift ing to northwest. Omaha's Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BURBAU, OMAHA,

Aug. 15.—Omaha record of tempera-ture and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years: Maximum temperature 570 770 860 810 Minimum temperature 600 680 680 610 Average temperature 780 780 770 700 Precipitation 600 77 90 90 Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1892, as compared with

the general average: Normal temperature 739
Excess for the day 69
Excess for the day 8829
Normal precipitation 11 inch
Deficiency for the day 11 inch
Deficiency since March 1 35 inch
Deficiency State March 2 55 inch
Ex. S. Bassler, Local Forecast Official